MONEY PLANKS BY HUNDREDS

Euggestions Sent to St. Louis by Men in All Parts of the Country.

SINGLE STANDARD DECLARATION PROBABLE

Indiana Platform, Slightly Modified Evidently Gaining in Favor Among the Delegates_Meeting of Silver Men Postponed.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—There are hundreds of forms of financial planks for the republican national platform at the McKinley headquarters in St. Louis and in the hands of McKinley's chieftains, who will largely determine what the platform shall be. More than a week ago there was sent out to the papers various forms of a financial plank, was done for the purpose of securing views this work the state central committee been coming in by letter and by telegraph from every part of the country. The Mc-Kinley managers have not only been able to obtain forms for financial planks, but they have also been able to secure the views of men all over the country whose opinions are worth having.

The more the matter is considered the

opinions are worth having.

The more the matter is considered the and unlimited coinage of silver "at a ratio of 16 to 1." It proposes to cut off the sentence quoted and end with a straight declano declaration against 151/2 to 1, or 161/2 to I, or to any ratio other than that designated in the platform. The insistence is strong that there shall be no chance to declare the platform is a catch, or that it means anything more than what it says or that it can be construed in one part of the country for silver and in another section against silver. It is quite apparent there is a determination to make the platform for the single gold standard, but there is a desire to avoid a declaration emphatic in these words, as it is believed it would be offensive to some sections of the country, and particularly to several states in the Mississippi valley. All expectancy of forming a financial plank which will be satisfactory to Teller and his followers from the silver producing states has been long abandoned. Silver men so pronounced as these have also abandoned pronounced as these have also abandoned any idea, if they ever had one, that a straddle of any kind could be formed which they could construe for any possible use against a straight 16 to 1 declaration of the

OHIO TARIFF PLANK. Other features of the platform are also under consideration, especially the tariff plank. While declaring for the American system of protection, it is quite probable the Ohio platform will be closely followed. least that has been the talk among the McKinley leaders whenever the tariff plank has been mentioned. The deficiency in revenue would be declared attributable to the inefficient tariff and, it is said, the financial difficulties, necessitating the issue some length the condition and the depression, the financial disturb-ances and everything of that character will

It is understood to be a part of the pro gram to have the leaders of the various delegations confer and agree upon a platform so that a committee on resolutions may be selected which will report a platform that will not precipitate a fight on the floor of the convention between those who favor an anti-silver declaration. A fight from the silver men cannot apparently well be avoided. The other portions of the plat-form will largely follow past declarations of the party. The main interest centers upon the currency plank, and next in order of importance is the tariff, and these are themes that have thus far been

be attributed to democratic control of the

The meeting which it was announced the republican advocates of silver would hold tonight was postponed on account of the non-arrival of prominent silver advocates who were expected today.

Colonel Trumbo, one of the Utah delegates, tonight gave out the following as the

declaration which he thinks the western will be willing to acept on the silver lead and wool questions:

The republican party is in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the raito of sixteen ounces of silver being equivalent, in all the functions of money, to one ounce of gold when coined into dollars of the United States of America.

into dollars of the United States of America.

Noting that, under the tariff act of March 3, 1867, the wool industry was more prosperous than during any other period in the history of the country and observing that the present free trade policy of the democratic administration has ruined that industry, the republican party, not less eager today than in the past to uphold the interests of those engaged in the raising of wool, hereby stands committed to the reinstatement of the schedule on wool as enacted in the tariff law of 1867.

The republican party is in favor of the re-enactment of the tariff schedule of 1859, providing for a duty on lead ores, without taking note of the value of the silver associated with the lead in the ores imported.

STRADDLE A DISGRACE.

STRADDLE A DISGRACE.

Henry Cabot Lodge, who is talked of for chairman of the committee of platform and resolutions, has telegraphed to Murray Crane, the national committeeman from Massachusetts, to rally the friends of the gold standard. Mr. Lodge said that no evasion would be tolerated and that a straddle would be disgraceful. He said that the Indiana platform, which has been recorder in certain circles for the past few popular in certain circles for the past few days, would not be acceptable. The Indiana platform, he said, declares for the best money known to the world and pronounces emphatically against the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It has been sugested to amend this declaration

has been sugested to amend this declaration by striking out the words "at a ratio of 16 to 1," so that the paragraph would read "unalterably opposed to the free and un-limited coinage of silver."

It was argued that if the words "at a ratio of 16 to 1" were kept in the plat-form it might be construed to mean that the republicans were in favor of the free coinage of silver at some other ratio.

There has been so much talk about the

There has been so much talk about the Indiana platform that the suspicion gained ground that the McKinley people were in favor of it. Nothing definite or authoritative, however, can be had from those supposed to represent McKinley. The supporters of the Ohio man from the said description. possed to represent McKinley. The sup-porters of the Ohio man from the east de-clare that McKinley is in favor of the gold standard. The supporters of McKinley from the west insist that he is in favor of the largest use of silver consistent with the maintenance of the parity of the two lactals. Mr. Hanna, who could settle the uncertainty in a few moments, declines to spook. There is no doubt that the dispute will be taken into the convention. It car-no: he settled in the committee.

no. be settled in the committee.

John R. Tamer, candidate for governor of Hinois on the republican ticket, has thrown down the gauntlet to the free silver rejullicans. In an interview with a reporter he declared emphatically for the gold standard and said that the platform to be adopted by the convention should not hold out the slightest hope for the silver republicans.

SENATOR GEAR'S OPINION. Senator John H. Gear of Iowa does not believe the republican platform will declare Welch, Stephen Jones, Harlow Har for gold. When seen today he said: "Alli-A. Zimmerman are the delegates."

son will be placed in nomination before the ONLY TWO NOT FOR M'KINLEY convention, and to say the least, will put up convention, and to say the least, will put up a good fight. Every solitary man in Iowa is

SURE OF ONLY ONE THING.

When asked what he thought would be the result if the republicans should declare for gold, he said: I don't suppose anything about it. I should not like to see my opinion on that point in print. Of course, no man can tell exactly what will happen, but I am confident that McKinley will not be nominated on the first ballot, and it is no foregone conclusion that he will be nominated. foregone conclusion that he will be nomi-nated at all. As to the nomination for vice president, I have no definite opinion. How-

ever, I think some one from the east will be selected." Senator Proctor of Vermont says be has no desire for the permanent chairmanship. He would prefer that some younger man should be honored with that distinguished

he will be selected by the national com

Chicago is engaged in an attempt to get and intimations were made that it was a the headquarters of the national committee form of declaration which was wanted. This removed from New York to Chicago. For was done for the purpose of securing views and financial planks from all sections and from people interested in the character of mittee is as follows: C. P. Hitch, chairman; the financial resolution. The result has been as anticipated, and platforms have been coming in by letter and by telegraph committee is here now, and with them

The more the matter is considered the more probable it appears that the national platform adopted will conform very closely to that of the Indiana convention, with all reference to a ratio stricken out. The Indiana platform declares against the free capture of the standard of the result in the capture of the standard of the result in the capture of the standard of the result in the capture of the standard of the result in the capture of the standard of the result in the capture of the standard of the result in the capture of the standard of the result in the standard of the result is the standard of the result in the standard of the result is the standard of the result is the standard of the result is the standard of the sta would be a menace to the interests of the party. Chicago is accessible from all parts of the country, and will afford accommoration against free coinage. It is also said dations of the most elaborate kind for the by the gold men that if the declaration is against free coinage "at a ratio of 15 to 1," It will give opportunity to say there is the headquarters in every way, and will the headquarters in every way, and will accommodate the headquarters in every way. the headquarters in every way, and will contribute largely to the fund."

BOOM FOR HENRY CLAY EVANS. Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee arrived in town today and his appearance at once started afresh talk of his candidacy for the chosen vice presidency. Mr. Evans said that his newspaper friends had kindly kept him before Kinley. the people of the country in connection with the second place on the ticket. He would, of course, be pleased to have the nomination, but he was not losing any sleep over the prospects of success or defeat. The Tennessee delegation will present his name to the convention, and he has assurances of support in other directions.

Senator Hawley of Connecticut is being discussed in connection with the second place, but there are few United States senators who would care to be vice president, and it is not known here whether the proposed candidacy of General Hawley is with

pretty strong, and there are reasons to believe that he is more likely to be the nominee for second place than any of the men so far mentioned.

MORE PLATFORM TALK.

There is a general consensus of opinion that the financial plank of the platform will be very nearly identical with the plank of the Indiana convention, although there is a demand for some modifications. The Indifinancial difficulties, necessitating the issue of bonds, will be declared due to the failure of the democratic party to provide sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government. It is also expected the platform on this subject will review at some length the conditions of the country to the most of the most of the most of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or developed to every scheme that threatens to debase or developed to every the most enlightened and platform declares: "We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be end national and platform declares: "We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be end national and platform declares: "We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be end national and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be end national and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe that our money should not be end national and emphatic in our demand for honest money. o debase or depreciate our currency. favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be main-tained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

There is a demand from some sections that the platform should declare for an international agreement and pledge the party to take steps to bring about such an agreement. This is the pica of some of the western states, where it is claimed that the party might be able to win against a free colnage declaration by the democrats. There is another body that wants to declare There against free silver without international agreement and to say nothing more. The demand of those who want the party pledged to urge an international agreement is not likely to be acceded to, as there seems to be a preponderance of opinion in favor of tak-ing a step which will prevent further agita-

The ultra silver men say they prefer declaration for a single gold standard to anything else, and say that the issue can-not be made plain in any other way. Robert Evans, member of the national committee and head of the Minnesota delegation, says his state is against free coinage. "I do not object," he said, "to a declaration against free coinage without an

international agreement, but I do not wan the party pledged to urge such an agree ment and compelled to take steps to furthe a conference looking to such an adjust-ment. It will continue the agitation, an agitation which will be useless and which will be injurious to the country. I am it ought to maintain it and allow the country to enter into an era of prosperity which

will follow a settlement of this question." HENRY C. PAYNE HAS A PLANK. Discussing the probabilities as to the nom

ination for the vice presidency, Hon. Henry C. Payne, national committeeman from Wisconsin, said today that the nomination would in all probability go east. He thought it would be thrown to either New Jersey, New York or Pennsylvania, present," he continued, "Hobart of Jersey has the lead with those here. cannot, however, tell how it may be whe more delegates arrive. Still, Mr. Hobar is generally recognized as an available man.

Mr. Payne expressed as an available man.

Mr. Payne expressed the opinion that in
the present case the opposition would not
be able to unite upon a candidate and that
the McKinley men would be permitted to
choose his running mate. He also said that Hon. H. Clay Evans would poll a considerable vote and said he would be especially strong in Pennsylvania, having been born in tha

Henry C. Payne, member of the national committee from Wisconsin, has prepared a draft of a financial plank which has been passed around among a large number of delegates and members of the committee, and has met with quite general approval. Mr. Payne is a pronounced anti-silver man and says that he could vote without the least hesitation for the plank which he has prepared. It follows:

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of the country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free and un-limited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 limited coinage of silver at the ratio of an to 1 or any other basis except upon an international agreement, which shall em-brace the leading commercial nations of Europe. We favor the use of as much silver as is necessary for commercial purposes, and which is consistent with maintaining the parity of gold and, silver as circulating mediums. The republican party caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payment in 1879. It will favor all measures designed to maintain the money of the United States whether coin or paper, at the present standard, which is the same as that of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

HOWARD, S. D., June 11.-(Special.)-The populist county convention was held here yesterday to elect delegates to the state convention, which meets in Huron July 14, I. L. Birch, Rev. O. A. Phillips, Rev. Roe, J. H. Best, A. A. Honden, Stephen Welch, Stephen Jones, Harlow Haskins and

Four Delegates-at-Large from Mississippi, and Florida and Many Scattering Delegations Passed Upon During the Day.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.-The republican na tional committee made such poor progress today that the members of the committee are beginning to feel that there is danger of very great prolongation of this work. There are consequently many suggestions as to the necessity of finding a means of

the absence of fully half the members.

The day's work was begun with the hearng in the cases of the California contests, beginning with that of the Third district. The claimants in this case were on one The claimants in this case were on one side C. M. Belshaw and W. B. Parker, and on the other Denison and Hochheimer. Congressman Hilborn appeared for Belshaw and Parker. Mr. Hilborn gave an outline of the grounds of the contest, claiming that Messrs. Belshaw and Parker were the regular nominces, their selection having been made by the convention which resulted from primaries, while Denison and Hoch-heimer were chosen by delegates selected by appointment. The state delegation had endorsed the proceedings of the convention which chose Belshaw and Parker by seat-ing the delegates to the state convention chosen by it by a vote of \$ to 1. He said that both delegations were friendly to Mc-

Judge Thompson of Ohio represented the interests of Denison and Hochheimer. He contended that the committee could not go into the irregularities of the primaries and county conventions; said that as there was no district committee in the Third district the state committee had appointed the district delegates and that the committee had proceeded in the regular manner to call the convention. Furthermore, a large proportion of the so-called primary convention delegates were appointed, as were the delegates in the other convention, by the uperior committees.

cluding the greater part of the city of San Prancisco, was waged by Messrs. W. W. Montague and Samuel M. Shortridge against J. S. Shear and H. I. Kowalski, who claimed to be the regularly selected delegates. This contest has been a very spirited one from the beginning and is claimed to have resulted in one murder.

Mr. Shortridge was the spokesman of the contestants. The state committee, he said, had recognized the convention by which he and Montague were chosen, and intimated

the republicans of the state Judge Thompson, speaking for Spear and Kowalski, said the only question at issue was whether there was a quorum present of the eleven members of the state committee residing in the district, and he claimed tha there was such a quorum irrespective of the proxies. As to the proxies, it was charged that the men who had given them had afterward been paid to make affidavit as to means by which they were obtained Mr. Shortridge declared that the first meet ing was practically a proxy meeting and that the regular committeemen were notified of the meeting.

Spear and Kowalski are McKinley men while Montague and Shortridge are said to be for Allison. Spear and Kowaiski were

Mr. Payne afterward moved a reconsidera tion of the vote by which this contest was decided, but the committee decided by an aye and nay vote-14 to 26-not to reopen the case. The contestants from the Third Alabams

district, which was passed vesterday, did not appear when the district was reached today and on motion of Committeeman Youngblood, S. S. Booth and John Harmon were seated. They are McKinley men. BRADLEY PAIR NOT WINNERS.

There was considerable interest in the contest from the Fifth Kentucky district, which embraces the city of Louisville. It was a contest between McKinley men and friends of Governor Bradley. The McKinley delegation, composed of George D. Todd and Charles T. Sapp, appeared as the regular delegates and the Bradley men, E. J. Knobel and J. W. Reeder, as the contestants, Mr. Hart Vance, who appeared as counsel for Knobel and Reeder, contended that the primaries for the Todd convention were held in retired places and said it was proven that bribery and personal assaults had been resorted to. He created considerable merriment in the committee by stating that the votes cost only 50 cents each. Mr. Vance said he represented the republican majority obtained in the election by which Governor Bradley was chosen and asserted that if "these frauds" were endorsed by the national committee by seating Sapp and Todd the action would result in the loss of at least 5,000 votes in Louisville

Judge Thompson spoke for Todd and Sapp. He contended that the convention could not go behind the returns to investigate the al-

Mr. Sutherland moved to seat Knobel and Reeder and Mr. Clayton moved as a substi-tute that Todd and Sapp should be given the seats. Mr. Clayton's motion prevailed on an aye and nay vote, the vote being 28 to 6 in their favor.

Recess was then taken until 2 o'clock. The Florida contests were taken up upon the assembling of the afternoon session of the committee. All the seats in the con vention from this state are contested, in-cluding the four delegates-at-large and these from the two districts. There was much interest in these cases, as the fight in McKinley's interest in that state was one of the first made in his behalf. The contest on delegates-at-large was the first taken up. The contestees in this case were Joseph E. Lee, John G. Long, Emory F. Skinner and L. W. Livingston, all favorable to McKinley. The contestants were Edward R. Gunby, Henry W. Chandler, H. S. Chubb and S. H. Coleman. The contestants are

The state convention met at Tallahasse on the 4th of March. It was composed of 222 delegates. Gunby, Chandler and Chubb, contesting delegates, were members of the state central committee and joined with the other members of that committee in preparing the temporary roll of the convention. The temporary organization was effected and, pending the debate on a motion to adopt the report of the committee on cre-dentials and before any ruling had been made by the chair or any action taken by the convention, Gunby and his associates, with about one-fourth of the delegates of the convention, bolted and held a meeting in another hall, and in that bolting convention the contesting delegates—Gunby Chandler and Coleman—claim to have been

MR. GUNBY'S BOLT. Mr. Gunby presented the case of the con-estants. He justified the bolt on the ground of irregularities in the state convention, and said the election of himself and associates had been certified by a majority of the state's committee. He said that about eighty-three uncontented delegates joined the boit, leaving about sevents in the state's convention of the state's committee. tendance upon the regular convention. He alleged among other things that the men

whose seats were contested were allowed to

vote upon contests in which they were interested. terested.

Judge Thompson appeared for the Lee delegation. He contended the convention was in all respects regular, and that there was no justification for the bolt which Mr. Gunby had admitted was based upon dis-

satisfaction.
Continuing, Judge Thompson said the bol had taken place before the committee on credentials had made its report, and that it was understood at the time that the bolt had been planned long before. He con-tended that not more than one-quarter of the delegates went out with Mr. Gunby. Mr. Worthin of Pennsylvania moved that the Lee-Long delegation be seated. The roll was called on this motion and it pre-vailed unanimously.

The two district contests from Florida

reducing the time. Up to 11 o'clock to-night the committee, after sitting for the contestants, who in these cases were night the committee, after sitting for twelve hours, had decided contests affecting thirty seats in the convention. These included the four delegates-at-large from each of the states of Mississippi and Florida and scattering district delegations from California, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Missouri, All the delegates scated except the guestions involved in the Second district delegations from California, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Missouri, All the delegates scated except the guestions involved in the Second district the guestions in the Second the Golden the Golden the Second the Golden the Missouri. All the delegates scated, except two from Florida, are McKinley men.

Chairman Carter of the national committee was prompt in calling the committee to order at 19 o'clock today, notwithstanding favor of the contestants from the First district. There was a more stubborn fight over the First district contest than over those from the state at large. In this case Mr. Gunby was chairman of the district committee and the convention was held at his call. Both sides claimed to have had the co-operation of a majority of the com-mittee and both also that a majority of the duly elected delegates had participated in their respective conventions. The roll good deal of stir among both politicians and call resulted in the scating of White and newspaper correspondents. Every one was

> their objections to the fact that the chair-man of the regular convention, himself a contested delegate, appointed a committee on credentials to pass on his case.
>
> BETWEEN COLORED MEN.

The Mississippi contests next engaged the attention of the committee. In this state the entire state delegation, including the four delegates-at-large and the fourteen delegates from the seven districts, is contested. The claimants for the seats at large were, on the one side, James Hill, I.S. Butter. on the one side, James Hill, J. S. Burton, A. M. Lea and E. H. Lampton, and, on the other, N. A. Anderson, W. B. Sorsbye, W. A. Alcorn and W. E. Mask. The contests are the result of the old quarrel between Hill and Lynch, both being headed by colored men. It had been arranged that delegates to the state convention should be admitted to the hall by tickets. Lynch objected to Hobart of New Jersey and McKinley and McAlpin of New York are quite pienty, showing what the talk has produced. The sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and there are sentiment in favor of Hobart seems to be pretty strong, and the motion prevailed without division.

The contest in the Fourth district, incertified the Lynch delegates to be the reg ularly elected delegates. It is contende that both sets of delegates are for McKin ley. Mr. Lynch explained the admission by ticket, saying that the proposition was sprung at the last inquent and that the tickets could not be obtained when applied for by his followers; and they could not enter without them because the police would not allow them to do so. They then organstate committee, which called the convention chosen by questionable means. He claimed to represent the almost unanimous voice of the republicans of the state.

This statement brought out a denial from Lynch, and such a spirited distance on the ground for the last two or three tickets were refused to no one and that days said they could not see it in that light.

Mr. Mcnley today gave out this statement: cussion between him and Lea that the chair

man was compelled to call them to order National Committeeman Hill also spoke for his delegation. from a man's lips, that delivered by Mr Lynch as to tickets is the falsest,' began, and then followed an acrimonious wrangle between representatives of the two factions, which the chairman finally suppressed. The door had scarcely closed upo them when the committee decided withou division on a motion by Mr. Wilson of Dela ware to seat the Hill delegates. The con testants from the First district were J. M Bynum and W. E. Parker and the con-testees W. F. Elgin and R. D. Littlejohn

The two latter were seated.

The committee here took a recess unt 8 o'clock, but not until they had formally on motion of Mr. Sutherland of New York denounced as "untrue, unjust and un-authorized a report published in a St. Louis evening paper saying that the California member, Mr. De Young, had in a speech today, in connection with the contest from the Fourth California district, denounced Mr. J. D. Spreckels of that state. The motion was carried unanimously.

After its recess the committee resumed consideration of the Mississippi district contests beginning with the Second. The speeches were again very personal, result-ing in many clashes. This state of affairs brought out a sharp rebuke from Chairman Carter early in the session. He informed committee that hereafter persons whether members of the committee or not who wished to interrupt speakers, would be required to first address the chair. Afte that time the proceedings were more in accord with the rules observed in the senate General Chalmers, one of the contest-ing delegates from the Second, appeared for himself and Sidney D. Redmond, He said he and his colleague based their claims upon the right of revolution as their convention was not organized according to law He did not contend that his delegation was entitled to admission, but asserted positively that the other delegation was not

entitled to any consideration, Committeeman Hill moved to refer contest to the committee on credentials, seating neither delegation for the temporary organization. He said both conventions were frauds. The motion was voted down and the delegation composed of G. W. Buchanan and William Simmons was seated. The vote stood 22 to 19 in their favor.

MOVED TO RECONSIDER. MOVED TO RECONSIDER.

At this point Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota created something of a sensation by moving to reconsider the vote by which White and McCoombs, Morton delegates, had been declared entitled to seats in the convention from the First Florida district during the day's proceedings. He based the motion upon the fact that several members had voted without sufficient knowledge of the facts.

There was an immediate flury and a roll

sufficient knowledge of the facts.

There was an immediate flury and a roll call was demanded. When the name of Mr. Sutherland, member from New York, was reached, he first declined to vote, and, taking the floor, proceeded to say in very vigorous language that there was no reason for reconsideration, that forty-three votes had been cast on the original vote, which was a large vote, and there was no reason to believe the question was not fully understood. To reconsider would, he said, be farcical, worse than that; such proceeding would be destructive to the party. And if the business was to proceed in this manner, he saw no reason why those who bener, he saw no reason why those who be lieved as he did should not retire and cease to participate in the proceedings. He after wards reconsidered his determination not to vote, and cast his ballot against reconsidera-

Mr. Hahn of Ohto responded with spirit saying there was no reason why any one should withdraw and that he would remain with the committee if he never secured an

Senator Hansbrough's motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 20, as follows: Ayes—Ar-kansas, Delaware, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Washington, Arizona, Oklahoma, tofal, 19, Nays—Alabama, Califernia, Colo-(Continued on Second Page.)

Leader of the Anti-McKinley Forces Creates

a Stir at St. Louis. GIVES NO SIGN OF ADMITTING DEFEAT

New York Man Expresses Amazemen nt Reed's Manager Conceding the Ohlo Man's Election and Manley Now Retracts.

ST. LOUIS, June 11 .- Aside from the meeting of the national committee there was little to excite national interest here today. The corridors of the Southern hotel were crowded with contesting delegations awaiting their turn to appear before the committee. But outside of the hotels the number of people who have arrived is not great enough to make any perceptible difference in the city at large. Of course the delegates here are all discussing the platform, especially the money plank, and everybody, too, had something to say about Joe Manley last night conceding the presidential nomination of McKinley. Some of dential nomination of McKinley. Some of Reed's friends were indignant and were bitter in their denunciation of the Maine man's manager. The denunciatory talk was increased upon the arrival of Thomas C. Platt of New York, manager for Levi P. Morton. Mr. Platt was amazed; so were the men who came with him. They so expressed themselves and some of them said or Monday morning so that the town will be to many delegates, will arrive Sunday night. The Marquette club of Chicago and Leaven-worth, Kan., will arrive Sunday night. The Marquette club of Chicago will get in Monday morning and the Americus club of Pittsburg will arrive either Sunday night. The Marquette club of Chicago will get in Monday morning so that the town will be P. Morton. Mr. Platt was amazed; so were the men who came with him. They so expressed themselves and some of them said unkind things about Mr. Manley. As a reulable Maine man's manager issued another than the Maine man's manager issued another than the delegations and clubs as they are the delegations. other statement, in which he endeavored ceive the delegations and clubs as they to undo some of the alleged wrong he had arrive and a lively time may be expected done. The arrival of Mr. Platt caused a good deal of stir among both politicians and McCombs, the Morton delegates. The vote anxious to learn what the Empire state was 23 to 29. was 23 to 20.

The Ninth Georgia district contest was decided in favor of A. J. Spence and J. B. Gastin, McKinley delegates. In this case the contestants, Blodgett and Smith, based yond saying that Mr. Morton was still a candidate for the presidential nomination he refused to talk for publication. He then began to talk with men who had been on the field from the start. He kept this up until after midnight and then retired to his bed chamber. Marcus A, Hanna is still

> and Chairman Hackett of the New York republican state convention arrived in St. Louis today. Mr. Platt declined to talk for publication until he had conferred with for the aspersions against his sincerity several men who were waiting for him. It has been intimated that the expected dis Senator Platt's arrival has been quite anxiously awaited, on account of the way the southern contests have been going, and especially on account of the statement of Mr. Manley. To his friends he expressed reports Governor Bradley has made the following statement: the greatest surprise that such a statement should have been made by Mr. Manley at this time. Mr. Platt announced, however, tive of Mr. Hanna in any way, nor is it that the fight would be carried on against true that my action was ever controlled the nomination of Mr. McKinley, just as if or governed in the slightest degree by what no statement had been made by Mr. Reed's is politically called the 'Platt-Clarkson manager that the Ohio man would be nom- crowd.'

inated on the first ballot. . "There never was any combination be-General Henderson and General Dodge of tween these gentlemen or any of them awa, managers for Senator Allison, arrived tonight, and express surprise that Mr. Manley had given up the fight. There was a rominder that Mr. Platt's arrival had stiffened up the opposition to further efforts against McKinley, but those who have been on the ground for the last two or three days said the vice residential candidates or any of their managers. I have not offered to trade sixteen votes, or any vote for the vice residential candidates or any of their managers. and Montague were chosen, and intimated that the other convention was controlled largely by the proxies of members in the last two or three conventions. It is a sufficient to further efforts against McKinley, but those who have been convention was controlled largely by the proxies of members in the last two or three conventions.

ment:

ST. LOUIS. June 11.—The action of the national committee at its meeting of yesterday, showing clearly its intention of placing in the temporary roll delegates favorable to Governor McKinley, which in the end would mean 160 votes, caused me to make the statement I did. I am as carnestly for Mr. Reed as ever, and am, with his friends, doing everything possible to bring about his nomination, and I urge upon his supporters throughout the country to make still greater efforts in his behalf. J. H. MANLEY.

Mr. Manley said that it appeared in some Mr. Manley said that it appeared in som quarters that his statement of yesterday was misunderstood and he made this state ment in order that there might be no

take as to what his position was.

Mrs. Whitney, chairman of the Equal
Suffrage club of St. Louis; Mrs. Clara C.
Foltz of California, and a delegation of women suffragists called on Mr. Byrnes, sergeant-at-arms of the convention and requested an hour's time in the conand requested an nour's time in the con-vention, to make an argument before the convention in behalf of a woman suffrage plank in the platform. They also asked for fifty seats in the convention hall. Mrs. Lillie Devercaux Blake will present the case of the equal suffragists to the com-mittee on resolutions.

Telegrams have been received here that Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, with a large delegation of McKinley men from that state, is on the way to St. Louis. This immediately started a great deal of gossip and among the rumors that were affoat was one to the effect that Mr. Bliss was to be pushed for the vice presidency, and, although he had stated long ago that he could not accept the nomination, that he would be prevailed upon to take the second place in order to strengthen the ticket in New York. This rumor had a running mate in one which stated that information has been obtained saying that Governor Morton would accept the second place and that Mr. Platt had been consulted and had said the ar rangement would be satisfactory. It seem that these rumors were started by those who think the McKinley men are now in full control of the convention, and every thing connected with it, and are under the necessity of placating one section or another of the country, especially where there have been disappointed presidential candidates. Senator Gear of Iowa has been given second place in one of these wild sweeps of the imagination, which have conceived a necessity for placating the state of Iowa because Senator Allison could not be nominated for president. The fact ap pears that there are a number of rather eager aspirants for the vice presidency. For several of them there is a very warm feel ing in the McKinley camp.

PLATT SAYS IT'S NOT OVER. Mr. Platt spent the evening getting in formation as to the action of the committee. Mr. Platt said the fight was not over by any means, that the national commit tee was not the convention by a large ma jority, and the action of the committee might be reversed by the committee on credentials. It was learned that Mr. Platt is especially interested in the contest case in New York. There are eight contest cases from that state. Six of these, Mr. Platt says, have no ground whatever for contest ing the delegations, who are for Morton In one district, he says, there is a condi-tion of affairs that makes the contest reasonable. It is said that Mr. Platt as-sured some of the men who saw him that if the national committee should seat the contestants in the six districts where he says the contests are groundless the indignation in New York world be beyond control, and the republican party of state would be seriously affacted.

All the talk about chairman of the na-tional committee for the campaign results in one conclusion, that Hon. Marcus A Hanna will be selected if he will consent to take the place.
The national committee decided tonight

tion, and J. M. Hanna, for county commis-sioner. The platform was an all round straddle on the money question, but Mc-Kinley on tariff. Delegates to the state convention: C. H. Connell, J. W. Tucker, George Tracewell, C. A. Johnson, H. Rasey and George Elliott. To the congressional convention: E. Sparks, C. A. Johnson, George Elliott, C. H. Connell, F. M. Walcott and E. J. Davenport. to proceed to the selection of temporary and E. J. Davenport. officers for the national convention at 2 o'clock on Saturday. It has been practically decided by a majority of the committee lison's friends here ridicule the story that given the place of temporary chairman and a telegram has been sent notifying him of the probability of his selection. It has his name may be withdrawn and the Iowa vote go to McKiniey. The Dubuque-Al-lison club will send a delegation to work in his interest until a candidate is nomalso been suggested to Mr. Fairbanks that he deal almost exclusively with the financial question in his opening speech. It is

understood he will acquiesce sug-gestion and that he will take a g po-sition for an unequivocal deel for the preservation of the presen uncial COMMENCEMENT AT LINCOLN

THURSTON TO BE CHAIRM

A second special train will bring 500 mem-bers of the Lincoln club of the same place.

Free Silver Concession.

promising policy and that Governor

dates, and this has been followed by state-ments purporting to come from Frankfort

various republicans of national prominence which he would make public in retaliation for the aspersions against his sincerity.

closure would create a great sensation in

national politics, and in consequence the

quiries on the subject. Concerning these

"I deny that I was ever the representa

date for vice president, nor would I accept

same time wrote to a number of leading r

publicans throughout the country, concern

ing the Kentucky campaign. The insinu ation that I wrote favoring a straddle of

the currency question or that Mr. McKinic

advised me not to pursue such a course or said that 'the silver agitation was th

result of hard times, just as the greenbackersze was the result of the panic of 1873

"I believe sound currency will be th

honor of the republic and the welfare of the people demands its correct solution. It is

far above personal success or individua

advancement and in this hour of suprem trial the republican convention should de

clare unhesitatingly in favor of the single

"It is no time for quibbling or evasio

We may lose some western states, but this

loss will be more than compensated by gains in the old slave border states. But if I thought such a declaration would cause the

creditable nor profitable.
"In justice to Mr. McKinley I will add

much modified from that prepared yesterday. After a long conference with his political friends today it was revised and much of

he original statement was also omitted No reference is made to the announcemen

last week of Governor Bradley's withdrawa

as a candidate for the St. Louis nomination and close friends are reticent as to what the Kentucky delegation will do at St. Louis. They do not know whether the gov-ernor will go to St. Louis or not.

ONE MAN WHO IS NOT A CANDIDATE

Judge Caldwell Will Not Accept the Populist Nomination.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., June 18:-

Judge Henry C. Caldwell of the United

States circuit court, who is stopping bare

was asked whether he would accept a non-

and the silver conventions at St. Louis.

replied emphatically that he would no He stated that he wanted to vote for

silver man at the coming election, but be was afraid he might have to choose between two. He thought that if all freinds

of silver could be brought together they could win the greatest victory for the people

Cherry County Republican Ticket.

VALENTINE, Neb., June 11 .- (Special Telegram.)-The republican county conven-

tion for Cherry county was held here today with J. C. Pettijohn, chairman, and C. E. Bowering, secretary. F. M. Walcott was nominated for county attorney by acclamation, and J. M. Hanna, for county commis-

Allison Still in the Race.

DUBUQUE, Ia., June 11 .- Senator Al-

since the days of Lincoln.

ination for the presidency from the populist

republican convention

leading issue of the coming campaign.

gold standard.

"I did write to Mr. McKinley, and at the

governor has been overwhelmed with

that Governor Bradley had in his possessio

letters written him in confidence

train Sunday night.

Monday.

Graduating Exercises of State University There is now a strong probabi Largely Attended.

None of the large delegation arrived in the city yet. The gates now in the city are those who have come ahead of the HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN DEGREES GIVEN

these who have come ahead of the delegations to arrange matters for the gations from states where there may be contests. By Saturday or Sunday night the big delegations will arrive. New York is expected Sunday night, as also Ohio and Pennsylvania. Illinois will be here Monday. They are expected on special trains, with brass bands and banners, and propose to wake the dead when they meet here. The Blaine club of Cincinnati, with 600 rooters for McKinley, will come on a decorated train Sunday night. Annual Address by Henry Estae brook-Reception by Chancellor and Mrs. MacLean_Cadet Commissions.

LINCOLN, June 11 .- (Special.) -- The exercises of the twenty-fifth annual commence. ment of the University of Nebraska were begun early this morning and finished before noon. The time set was 10:12 a. m., and at that hour a long procession filed up Thirteenth street from the university buildings to the Lansing theater. It was headed by the University band, and under command of Captain Guilfoyle. The first sections comprised undergraduates, and in front of the theater they halted, opened ranks, and the board of regents, orator, chancellor, faculty and the candidates for degress marched between them into the building, followed by the classes.

Within the auditorium the university colors were handsomely draped in profusion. Never has an audience so large packed the Lansing theater. Ex-Regent Henry D Estabrook of Chicago was the orator, and although his speech was one previously de-livered in New York, "Abraham Lincoln," was appropriate to the occasion and the place, eloquent, and with a most interest-ing prelude in the speaker's best vein, Following the rendition of the march, "National Guards," by the University or-chestra, prayer was offered by Rev. Lewis Gregory of this city. On the stage, flanking Chancellor MacLean were adjusted. GOVERNOR BRADLEY'S STATEMENT. Chancellor MacLean, were adjutant General Barry and Aid-de-camp Frederick Miller in full uniform, Captain Guilfoyle Exonerates McKinley of Advising Any of the University cadets, Regents Morrill, Weston, Kaley, Dales and Rosewater, Champion S. Chase, for six years a member of the first board of regents, Editor Charles H. Gere of the Lincoln Journal, FRANKFORT, Ky., June 11 .- During the past week statements have been sent out from Washington that Governor W. O. Bradley, who was last year elected gov-Judge M. B. Reese, dean of the law faculty, Dean Bessey, and other members of the faculty, Secretary of State Piper, Land Com-missioner Russell, and many of the promernor of Kentucky on a gold standard platform over a democratic free silver candidate, had originally been in favor of a com Kinley had induced him to adopt the gold standard policy and that he has since negotiated with McKinley and other candiinent citizens of Lincoln, and the alumni

of the university, Mr. Estabrook prefaced his cration by a vivid description of the perusal of Bul-wer-Lytton's well known ghost story of "The House and the Brain." He said that he had smuggled the book into bed while convalescing from a serious illness and had read it at midnight, surrounded by all had read it at midnight, surrounded by all the proper appurtenances to a successful ghost story, and that so graphically was it written that he glanced up at the celling and could distinctly see a huge, human eye watching him. He had then fled up stairs to his wife for protection.

"Now, if one human eye," he said, "could create such terror in my soul, what might be my sensations when now confronted by

be my sensations when now confronted by so many thousands? I can only voice the

so many thousands? I can only voice the sentiments of Tom Hood when he gazed into the eyes of 600 people, and the pupils of 1,200 eyes."

Abraham Lincoln and George Washington, born in the same month of the year and linked together in such common tles of patriotism, were the twins of destiny. Yet Washington had been an aristocrat, and Lincoln a plebelan. For his subject the speaker had chosen the latter. He regulated an incident when he last studyed by speaker had chosen the latter. He re-called an incident when he had stood in Lincoln Park, Chicago, and looked for the first time on the heroic statue of Abraham Lincoln, grand in his rude impressiveness, a rugged, wrinkled, gnarled and splintered subject with the bark on, struck from the genealogical tree of man. He had observe a stranger looking upward at the figure of Lincoln and had seen tears gather in his eves as he stood at the base of the pedestal le had asked the stranger if he had known the president in life.
"I never met him," was the reply.

"But you appear visibly affected by his

statue."
"Sir," replied the stranger, "I was born is totally false. I did not write him that 'a majority of the people of Kentucky were in favor of free coinage, or that both parties in Kentucky, and expect to lay my bones beneath the blue grass of the common-wealth of Kentucky. Had my state gone out of the union I should have gone with it. I was taught to hate the man and when the news of his assassination was were rapidly drifting that way.' My ex-pressed opinion was that the Minneapolis platform was too general and that the party should make a clear and distinct flashed across the wires I hailed the in-formation with delight. But, sir, I have, declaration. My views concerning the cur rency question are too well known to relived to know that Abraham Lincoln was one of the grandest men who ever lived, In conclusion, after referring to the late campaign in Kentucky, Governor Bradley and I shall ever, as I now do, honor his

"Then and there," said Mr. Estabrook "Nebraska and Kentucky clasped hands across the bloody chasm, while the great bronze statue smiled down a benediction." Lincoln was liberty's Messiah. He had lived through four long years of strife, and when he had counseled peace, friendship and charity to all, he had been foully sassinated to the wild, inappropriate cry. of "Sic semper tyrannis!" Lincoln was never a tyrant, and the word was strangely, applied to one so gentle.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES. Following the oration came the republican nominee to be defeated I would none the less favor it, for success at the expense of national welfare would be neither ferring of degrees by Chancellor MacLean, the addresses to the candidates being delivered in Latin. In all 115 degrees werd conferred as follows: that the statement that he wrote me recommending the adoption of a plank with a strong free silver tinge is not true, neither he nor any of the men addressed suggested anything of the kind."

Close friends of Governor Bradley say the interview given out today was very made medical from that presented westerned.

the addresses to the candidates being delivered in Latin. In all 115 degrees werd
conferred as follows:

The college of literature, science and the
arts. For bachelor of arts, forty-four;
Luther Jewett Abbott, Lincoln; Clarendon Edwin
Adams. Superior; Ernest Capron Ames, Lincoln; John Beamont Barnes, Norfolk; Mrs.
Ellen Hart Bentley, Lincoln; Ernst Athearn
Bessey, Lincoln; Amy Celeste Bruner, West
Point; Clara Louise Bryant, Lincoln; James
Wallace Chitwood, Macon; Nellie Jame
Compton, Lincoln; Frank Farley Cook, Lincoln; Wilber Theodore Elmore, Talmage;
David Ferguson, Talmage; Phoebe Gerrard,
Columbus; Gilbert Hoke Hall, Verdon; Harvey Horace Harmon, Auburn; Helen Cook
Harwood, Lincoln; Phoebe May Hopper,
Thayer; Alma Sarah Hosle, Tecumseh; Ira
Jasper Hunt, Lincoln; Jessie Belle Jury,
Lincoln; Henry Pennock Leavitt, Omaha;
Arthur Wright McClave, Western; John
Henry McGuffey, Palmyra; Victor Roy MoLucas Fairbury; Adam Herbison MeMullen,
Wymore; Frances Morton, Falls City; Harvey Ellsworth Newbranch, Lincoln; William Henry Pillsbury, Fullerton; Charles
Clarence Pulis; Bertha Emailine Pinkerton,
Lincoln; Annie Elizabeth Prey, Lincoln;
Hadley Winfield Quaintance, Cable, Ill.; Albert Marion Randolph, Lincoln; Minde
Marie Reetz, Lincoln; Walter Hampton
Rhodes, Hebron; Ena Katherine Ricketts,
Lincoln; Evalena Pear; Rolofson Lincoln;
James William Searson, Grand Island;
Amelia June Smails, Fremont; Sara Vore
Taylor, Lincoln; Many Cynthia Whiting, Lincoln; Burton Wilbur Wilson, Lincoln.

The Industrial college. For bachelor of
science, twenty-seven: Billings Grinnell
Almy, Greenwood; John Edwin Almy,
Greenwood; Rolla Kent Beatile, Bethany;
Harris Miller Benedict, Lincoln; William
Edward Benjamin, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Edward Athearn Bessey, Lincoln; Emil Podlessky
Milligan; Nelson Levi Pollard, Nehawka;
Horon; John Edwin Almy,
Greenwood; Rolla Kent Beatile, Bethany;
Horon; John Edwin Almy,
Greenwood; Rolla Kent Beatile, Bethany;
Horon; Miller Benedict, Lincoln; William
Edward Benjamin, Cheyenne, Wyo.; Ed-

above class is a very bright young colored man of Cheyenne, Wyo., and the first colored man to graduate from the University of Nebraska. He was greeted with immense applause from the vast audience when Chancellor MacLean presented him with his sheepskin.

with his sheepskin, with his sheepskin.

The college of law, For bachelor of laws, forty-four; Julian Asabel Abbott, Lincolns Charlie Peter Anderbery, Norman; Claffs Leon Fill Blauser, Diller; John Magnus Carlivon. Erwin; George Mitchell Caster, Red Cloud; Estelle Mae Davisson, Long Pine; Lemuel Clarence Day, Nebrarka City; William Arthur Deary, Bloomington; John Wate