

THREE DAYS CONVENTION

WORK PRECEDING THE NOMINATION.

How the Battle Was Fought Along the Line of Anything to Beat Harrison—The Credentials.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 7.—It was an ugly threatening day, with the delegates in thorough fighting mood and very ill-natured, almost to the point of savagery, that greeted the opening of the republican national convention to choose a candidate for the presidency.

Probably never before in the history of American political conventions had so many thousands seemed to feel that an opening prayer of record-breaking power was so urgently needed as when, soon after 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the words to the Almighty that marked the opening of the proceedings were heard by the thousands of listeners who had, silently or otherwise, all the morning been cursing the rain and mud and the situation.

A sudden burst of sunlight helped to dispel the intense dullness of the two hundred foot skylight, as well as the blueness of the rapidly arriving delegates and the spectators, and gave a more cheerful coloring to the broad ceilings. In the wings were harmonious tinted seats and aisles to show to advantage obstructed only by four large national flags artistically draped on each side of the immense square auditorium.

On the platform broad shouldered, pushing Tom Reed of Maine, was the first man of the national delegation to peep into the hall, but he slipped out again before being generally observed.

At 11:35 a. m., the convention hall presented a decidedly lively appearance with its animated groups of eager on-lookers. On the floor, moving briskly among the delegates, was the striking, gray-headed figure of Blaine's particular friend, congressman Hitt, of Illinois.

The first applause of the convention was when, at 11:50 McKinley was seen entering the main aisle and starting towards his place in the Ohio delegation. The rapture with which the spectators and delegates clapped their hands, stumped and shouted for the Ohio governor and then crowded around him to shake his hands seemed prophetic.

Chauncey Depew, Senator Hiscock, Warner Miller and Platt, almost bunched, were the next arrivals to attract attention as they marched in with probably fifty other New Yorkers, who were generously applauded.

The situation unchanged. MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The opening of the second day of the republican convention found no significant change in the presidential situation. Both sides are apparently as confident as ever. Ger. Alger is still in the field and no less than half a dozen other distinguished republicans of national reputation are mentioned as possible compromise candidates.

It was just 12:15 and fully nine tenths of the chairs were filled and many more hundreds of people than enough to occupy the remaining ones were moving about the floor while the orchestra was putting forth one national anthem after another. Harrison managers did not abate their vigilance and energy one jot.

At 12:24 a formidable looking manuscript which proved to be the roll of the convention was being unfolded at the speaker's desk. A momentary hush fell upon the convention. The band ceased "Yankee Doodle" and the feeling spread that a start was at last close at hand.

In Session. Scarcely had the last echo died away when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, rapped the tenth republican national convention to order. Prayer was offered by William Bush, chancellor of the University of Dakota, of Mitchell, S. D., who prayed that the deliberations of the convention might be free from partisanship to the end that the great good of the nation might be subserved.

Hon. Mitchell H. DeYoung of California, one of the secretaries of the national committee, read the official call of the convention, and five minutes were consumed in this somewhat monotonous proceeding.

Gentlemen of the convention," said Chairman Clarkson, "I am instructed by the national committee to nominate for your temporary chairman, Hon. J. Sloan Fassett, of N. Y."

There was a momentary hush while everybody awaited the action that might be taken by the Harrison element in opposition to Fassett's selection, but the anticipated contest did not take place. No one was placed in nomination in opposition to Fassett and when the question was submitted there was not an opposing vote.

Your temporary chairman, gentlemen," was the introduction with which Clarkson presented Fassett to the con-

vention. The expected Blaine demonstration was forthcoming when Fassett advanced to the front. One prolonged cheer resounded through the hall and galleries to the Blaine delegates arose to a man to salute their chairman. Chairman Fassett's speech was received with enthusiasm from Blaine men and occasional manifestations of the approval from the Harrison delegates. His allusions to reciprocity and the declaration that all good republicans agree that the party was greater than any one man, provoked demonstrations of approval. But the heights of enthusiasm was reached when he said that when the convention ended all rivalry would be ended; when the nomination should be made there would be but one choice and he would be the nominee of this convention; but on purpose, and that is his election. "All our candidates are strong men," said he; but some are stronger than others. [Laughter;] and our duty is to select the strongest."

Approaching Blaine. It was clear that the speaker was gradually approaching an allusion to Blaine and every individual of the vast audience of 10,000 people breathlessly awaited this allusion, and the demonstration that would follow. It came in the following sentence: "Our party has furnished Lincoln. [applause.] Seward, Grant; those men are great; those men will always remain great because of their growth in the line of devotion to the republican doctrine and republican principles. Garfield, [applause.] Harrison and Blaine are all great republicans."

The words "Harrison and Blaine" were mentioned so rapidly that the friends of the former candidate were taken by surprise and had no opportunity to cheer for their leader, but the Blaine men made the most of the occasion and for three minutes the delegates waved their hats and handkerchiefs wildly in the air and cheered the great leader. Another cheer came when Chairman Fassett praised the work of the 51st congress, "under the iron will and the strong administration of Thomas B. Reed." Almost equal to the ovation to Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by this reference to the great republican parliamentarian. The ex-speaker was seated far in the rear in the speaker's stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Reed!" "Reed!" and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery. The building rang with the popular demand for the appearance of the man from Maine but Reed displayed all his modesty and it was not until the chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him that he finally arose from his seat.

The first sight of the distinguished son of Maine brought up every man to do him homage, and long after he had resumed his seat the cheering continued and of course the speech of the republican leader of the national house of representatives was well received. His allusions to the sensitiveness of the democratic party particularly excited the convention and uproarious applause punctuated nearly every sentence of his eloquent speech.

His closing sentence was: "To have a nobler future is to give to every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. [tremendous applause.] Wealth and prosperity are noble, but human liberty is magnificent." [Renewed applause.] At the conclusion of Reed's speech temporary organization was effected a day after some uninteresting, but necessary routine the convention adjourned to Wednesday morning.

The Situation Unchanged. MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—The opening of the second day of the republican convention found no significant change in the presidential situation. Both sides are apparently as confident as ever. Ger. Alger is still in the field and no less than half a dozen other distinguished republicans of national reputation are mentioned as possible compromise candidates. No one knows when a ballot is likely to be cast, as the whole progress of the convention seems to be dependent entirely on the action of the committee on credentials. This organization practically controls the political situation, as it is within its power, in case that power is exercised unscrupulously, to seat or unseat enough delegates to exercise the power of power in the convention. It is very manifest that the proceedings of that committee are not to be characterized by that harmony which has been so strongly urged on all sides for the past twenty-four hours.

The Blaine people have control of the committee, but the opposition has a very large and aggressive minority, and every advantage point is contested stubbornly and eloquently. It has generally been the custom that the committee on credentials appointed on the first day of convention has been prepared to report on the opening of the second, but was not the case this year. No one knows the day, not even the secret managers of the Blaine forces, when that committee may deem it advisable to expedite its business and present its report.

The Harrison people are maintaining with considerable show of plausibility, that they have made gains within the past 24 hours in certain of the northern and eastern states. Particular stress is laid by them on the state of New York where they claim at present that they will receive 29 votes on the first ballot. The claims of all the candidates and estimates and indications carefully gleaned from all quarters show that the Blaine and Harrison forces are of almost equal strength at this time. The Blaine people have the advantage of the organization, not only of the convention but of the important committees, but the Harrison managers certainly succeed in keeping their forces well together to prevent the slightest appearance of demoralization.

The knowledge that McKinley was to be chairman of the convention added somewhat to the presidential boom of the governor of the Buckeye state which is being widely discussed by the more conservative delegates and there is evidently a movement in some quarters to spring his name as a "dark horse" when the occasion seems to indicate the probability of success of such action.

Jeremiah Rusk, secretary of agriculture, and John Sherman, W. B. Allison, senator from Iowa, and others are mentioned as possible candidates, but neither the Blaine nor Harrison people have thus far evinced the slightest indication of the abandonment of their candidate to turn to a "dark horse" in order to defeat the opposition.

Hon. L. E. Walker, of Beatrice, Neb., on behalf of the Nebraska delegation, presented temporary Chairman Fassett, with a gavel made from trees grown on the first homestead in Nebraska. The gavel," he said, "is of wood of hard growth and is inlaid with silver."

"I desire to return my thanks to the delegates from Nevada for this gavel," said Chairman Fassett. Great laughter greeted this mistake of the chairman. "I mean Nebraska," corrected the chairman quickly. "There was so much silver in the speech, that my mistake was involuntary." [Laughter.] The next thing in order was the report of the committee on credentials and Mr. Cogswell, of Massachusetts, by direction of the committee, asked for further time and permission to sit continuously. Mr. Spooner, was on his feet in an instant, in behalf of the administration men to spot for an advantage. Spooner put some interjection to Cogswell who is also an administration man, but who is tied and bound fast in the committee by an adverse majority. Cogswell had in the committee endeavored to bring about a report of the uncontested cases before the permanent roll was made up.

As to the contested cases Spooner asked when the convention might reasonably expect a report. Cogswell said it was a matter of personal opinion, but if the committee's proceedings were attended with reasonable success they could not hope to report before tomorrow. Spooner then inquired if the committee could report in contested cases, and on this point merely got from Cogswell a declaration that the question almost answered itself; of course the committee was ready to report in the uncontested cases.

A Wild Scene. Hon. E. C. L. Chubb, of Idaho, presented the report of the chairman on organization. A wild scene took place when the committee reported Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman. Hon. Samuel Fessenden, ex-Senator Spooner, of Wisconsin, and Gen. Wm. Mahone, of Virginia, were appointed a committee to escort Mr. McKinley to the chair.

A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped upon the platform. Temporary chairman Fassett introduced his successor, and when chairman McKinley led off by saying that "the republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say," the sentiment received enthusiastic applause. There was prolonged and renewed cheering and waving of banners at different parts of McKinley's speech.

Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the rules committee and it was adopted by acclamation. Ex-Governor Foraker arose in response to a call from the committee on resolutions. The convention burst into applause that continued for some time. When the committee requested further time to consider the resolution the extension of time was granted and the roll of the states was called for the names of the new national committee.

When Iowa was called and the reelection of Clarkson, the Blaine leader, was announced, cheer after cheer followed from Blaine delegates. The chairman of the committee on permanent organization reported as permanent chairman McKinley. Great cheering.

Fessenden, Spooner and Mahone were appointed committee to conduct McKinley to the chair. McKinley took the platform with the convention on its feet cheering.

McKinley said that the convention would present a platform and a candidate that would meet with the approval of the country. He predicted success in November. McKinley spoke in great praise of the protective tariff and its results. He said the party's duty was to see that there was a free and honest ballot in all parts of the land.

12:33 p. m.—Bingham, of Pennsylvania submitted the report of the rules committee making the rules of the 51st (Reed) congress the rules of the convention with necessary modifications.

Fred Douglass was called to the platform amid great applause. 12:42.—The report of the committee on rules was adopted.

12:43.—Iowa announced the name of Clarkson for member of the national committee. The convention cheered and also cheered the name of Manly from Maine.

A number of memorials and resolutions were presented and referred to various committees without being read.

Sub Committees. The following are the sub-committees of the committee on resolutions:

Tariff—H. W. Oliver, Pennsylvania; J. G. Gear, Iowa; J. W. Bourne, jr., Oregon; David R. Pierce, New Hampshire; George Denny, Jr., Kentucky.

Silver—Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin; John P. Jones, Nevada; Jos. G. Cannon, Illinois; J. Q. A. Brackett, Massachusetts; Henry M. Teller, Colorado.

Elections—Newton Hacker, Tennessee; James Platt, Connecticut; Edmund Wadell, Virginia; A. S. Fowler, Arkansas; Chas. Austin, Michigan.

Foreign relations—George A. Knight, California; C. F. Libby, Maine; John A. Hutchinson, West Virginia; Edmund O'Connor, New York; W. P. Heyburne, Idaho.

Miscellaneous matters—E. O. Learned, Kansas City; James H. Wilson, Delaware; C. F. Griffin, Indianapolis; Frank J. Harris, Rhode Island; Edward C. Ericson, South Dakota.

A number of resolutions were referred to the various committees and the convention adjourned.

Not Yet Ready to Report. MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The day opened with the leaders of both rival forces still claiming success, but evidently somewhat doubtful of their own prophecies. The night just passed has not been such as to give cheer to the followers of either candidate. The estimates of the past week have, as delegation after delegation has reported, gradually given place to fact until the conclusion now forces itself upon the mind of every conservative man that each of the two leading candidates is from forty to sixty votes short of nomination. So, after all, the indications are that the tenth national republican convention is to be a battle royal, and that the nomination is the property of no man, and that the field is practically open to all of the great leaders who have the courage and the chivalry to enter the contest.

It was a sleepless night for those in whose hands had been placed the destinies of the rival chiefs of the republican party. Conferences innumerable have been held, and all the allurement known to political sagacity held out to

the wavering delegates in order to shake their allegiance to the candidate of their choice. The Harrison leaders propose to be still firm in their resolve to win if they can but go down, if they must, in voting for the distinguished son of the Hoosier state, but the prolonged delay in positive developments is having its effect on the sober second thought among the more conservative men in the Harrison ranks as well as those of the Blaine ranks.

The chief anxiety with the Harrison managers now is to force a ballot in order that a test of strength may be had and that the fearful suspense and anxiety of the week may be brought to a close.

The policy of the Blaine managers is still one of procrastination and delay. There is no evidence that their candidate has a vote sufficient to effect his nomination on the first ballot. As their chief hopes in this contest have depended upon enthusiasm, they fear that a failure to nominate their man on the first ballot might result in a reaction, which all the magic of his name would be powerless to stay. There is every probability that the Harrison people will force a contest unless a reconsideration of their intention should change the program. They announced last night with considerable warmth that the leisurely committee on credentials would be forced to accelerate its progress and submit a report today in order that balloting might not be further delayed.

The hall today was oppressively hot for the first. It was hardly the fault of the hall, however, for outside the sunbeams were ten fold more oppressive. Big fans were waving through the hall and the delegates and spectators presented the appearance of a forest stirred by the breeze.

Bright sunshine was streaming through the colored windows, when the delegates to the national convention slowly strolled into the hall today.

"Prayer will be offered by the Rev. Wm. Brush, chancellor of the University of South Dakota," said Chairman McKinley when the convention was called to order. After prayer the chairman called for the report of the committee on credentials. A round of applause greeted Chairman Cogswell. "The committee is still at work," said he, "and has made diligent progress. It hopes to be able to report tonight at 8 o'clock and asks for further time."

Ex-Gov. Sewell at once moved that recess be taken until 8 o'clock in order to give the committee necessary time, but this was delayed for a resolution of Senator Collum, of Illinois, endorsing the World's fair and recommending a national appropriation therefor. This resolution was referred to the committee on resolutions and immediately thereafter the Illinois delegates introduced a resolution providing that Grand Army men should be admitted to standing room in the house and permitted to occupy all the seats remaining vacant thirty minutes after the beginning of each session. This resolution was referred to the committee on rules and order of business.

The question then reverted upon ex-Governor Sewell's motion for adjournment until 8 o'clock this evening, but the Harrison men objected to this and Mr. Lawson, of New York, demanded a vote, and there were cries for a speech from Ingalls and others. Pennsylvania and Ohio were notably in favor of adjournment, while Wisconsin, Missouri, and several other strongly Harrison states were opposed to it. After a careful count the heads chairman McKinley said: "The yeas are 407 and nays 260 and the convention concludes to adjourn till 8 o'clock this evening." [Applause.]

The First Evening Session. MINNEAPOLIS, June 9.—The convention assembled slowly last evening.

The first business of importance was the report of the committee on credentials. The majority report, the adoption of which later was a Harrison victory, recommended that the national committee be sustained as to 23 votes and not sustained as to 17 votes. This meant the unseating of 17 delegates, the net result being the gain of about 12 votes to Harrison as compared with the temporary roll call.

Knight, of California, moved the adoption of the minority report and a heated discussion followed, the galleries cheering generally in favor of the minority report. There was some hissing from the galleries, too, and Connor, of Illinois, asked that the galleries be cleared.

A bitter feeling soon developed on the floor. Woolcott, of Colorado, scolded the office-holders roundly and told them to get back to their duties in Washington. Clayton, of Arkansas, attacked Woolcott and told him there were senators who should go back. Woolcott retorted that he was here representing a republican state.

Depew spoke in favor of the adoption of the majority report. So did Warner Miller who asked for a vote on the Alabama contest separate from the report as a whole.

Then a vote for the substitution of the minority report for the majority report in the Alabama case was ordered, but later was dispensed with and a division was decided on. Still later a call by states was again ordered.

On the call Alabama voted 17 for the minority report and 5 against. Depew challenged the vote of Alabama for the reason that the votes were on the seats of members from that state then voting. The chairman decided that the sitting delegates had a right to vote until they have been unseated. Hiscock said that in contested election cases the persons entrusted had never been allowed to vote. The chairman asked for precedent as to whether a contested member has heretofore exercised the right to vote. Spooner argued that no man should be a judge in his own case.

It was now clearer than ever that the adoption of the minority report meant a victory for Blaine; its rejection a victory for Harrison.

The sitting delegates in Alabama whose cases were being voted on withdrew making the vote of the state 13 in favor of the minority report and 5 against.

The North Carolina delegation stood 10 for, and 14 against the adoption of the minority report.

Almost a Panic. At midnight a fearful panic was narrowly averted in the convention, caused by the electric lights failing. Temporary lights were placed on the speaker's desks, so that the roll call could be finished.

The vote on the adoption of the mi-

nority report stood: Aves, 423; nays, 462. This announcement caused great cheering.

The roll of states was called on the adoption of the majority report of the Alabama case. This resulted, 476 yeas, 365 nays. Again a Harrison victory.

F-raker took the stage to present the platform. He was received with cheers. As presented, but not yet adopted, this document reaffirms faith in the doctrine of protection, asserting to these last is due low prices and "the prosperous condition of the country." Receptivity is pointed to with pride, and it is asserted to it is due an increased export trade.

The proposed international monetary conference is commended, the financial plank being as follows: "The American people from tradition and interest favor bi-metalism. The republican party demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the metals so that the purchasing and debt paying power of a dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workmen, demand that every dollar of paper, and of coin issued by the government shall be as good as any other."

The foregoing is endorsed as follows: "We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unobstructed ballot in all public elections, and that said ballots shall be counted and returned as cast; that there should be enacted and enforced a wise law which shall secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution, a free and just popular ballot, just and equal representation of all people as well as their just and equal protection under the laws. The party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of the elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state."

The platform makes this reference to lynching in the south: "We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon citizens for political reasons in certain southern states."

Other planks are as follows: "We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home built ships, and the creation of a navy for the protection of our interests, and the honor of our flag."

"We reaffirm our approval of the Moore doctrine. We favor the enactment of laws restricting pauper immigration."

"The republican party recognizes the dignity of manhood irrespective of faith, color or nationality."

"We reaffirm our opposition declared in the republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the conditions of trade."

"We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service. We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable day. We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. We pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic, a watchful care and recognition of their just dues upon a grateful people."

We commend the patriotic and thorough American administration of President Harrison; under it the country has enjoyed a remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained; and we offer his records of pledges kept, as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future."

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform, the convention, without taking action thereon adjourned till 11 a. m. today.

NEAR RIPPLING ROANOKE. Frank M. Weaver and Miss Ella Russell Wedded Today.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY, Va., June 8.—[Special]—This morning at 8 o'clock a very pretty wedding occurred in this county near the waters of the Roanoke. Mr. Frank M. Weaver, one of Asheville's most popular young business men, was united in marriage by the Rev. W. P. Jordan, D. D., to Miss Ella Russell, daughter of E. H. Russell. The bride who was formerly an art student at the Asheville Female college, looked very charming in a modest traveling costume of gray cloth. Miss Alice Russell, sister of the bride, was one of the bridesmaids, while Mr. J. W. Pickens, of Asheville, was best man.

Last evening a very pretty reception was given at the residence of the bride's father. After a short wedding trip the happy couple will reside at Dr. Weaver's on Chestnut street, Asheville, where they will receive congratulations.

The following were the attendants: Miss Alice Russell and J. W. Pickens, Miss Fannie Boyd and Jefferson Palmer, Miss Annie Haskins and J. E. Boyd, Miss Marietta Haskins and R. B. Boyd, Miss Lee Harris and H. E. Shaw, Miss Virgie Bracey and J. C. Rose, Miss Cora Emory and R. E. Jackson, Miss Mattie Hendrick and C. Haskins, Miss Irene Weaver and N. H. Boyd, Miss Sallie Boyd and A. B. Russell, Miss Helen Sessions and R. L. Travis.

HERE'S A HOW DYE DO. Is McKinley Handling Stolen Property in Minneapolis.

OMAHA, June 8.—In the press dispatches today it was said that L. E. Walker, of Nebraska, had presented the chairman, Mr. McKinley, with a gavel made from wood from the first homestead in Nebraska. Dan Freeman, owner of homestead No. 1, entry No. 1, of Beatrice, publishes a card tonight, in which he says:

"I wish to state to the people of the country that I absolutely refused to give Mr. L. E. Walker timber for the purpose of making a gavel, or for any other purpose when requested by him to do so. If the gavel is genuine it was obtained without my consent, and is, therefore, stolen property."—N. Y. Sun.

Another Lynching. PADUCAH, Ky., June 10.—Charles Hill, a negro, was lynched here last night for attempting to rape Miss Lydia Starr three weeks ago. There were 300 men in the mob and the jailer was forced to give up the prisoner. All concerned in the lynching were prominent farmers.

IT'S IS A MUGWUMP LIE

HILL HAS NOT WITHDRAWN YET

The New York "Times" Said He Had, But Hill's Private Secretary Says He Has Not—Take Your Choice.

New York, June 11.—The Times says this morning: "David B. Hill has withdrawn from the contest for the democratic presidential nomination. His letter of withdrawal was in the hands of his representatives before the meeting of the Hill delegates to Chicago held at the Hoffman House Monday night, and it was in accordance with its terms that a resolution pledging the delegates to urge and vote for his nomination 'as long as he will permit it to be used as a candidate for the presidency' was drawn. It is obvious that the pledge expires the moment the letter is received."

Besides the above, which leads the Times editorial on the subject, the Times prints this special:

Troy, N. Y., June 10.—There is in existence a letter signed by Senator David B. Hill authorizing the withdrawal of his name from all further consideration by the democracy, state and national, whenever in the opinion and discretion of Richard Croker, Hugh McLaughlin and Edward Murphy, jr., and W. F. Sheehan such a step should be taken. The letter is in the city at this moment. It is in the safe of Edward Murphy, jr., chairman of the democratic state committee.

There will be hasty and angry denials of the above statements, but they are based on information which the Times has taken pains to verify and which is believed to be absolutely reliable.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—When interrogated today as to the truth of the New York Times report that he has withdrawn from the contest for the presidential nomination, Senator Hill said:

"On the eve of the national convention I do not propose personally either to admit or deny any sensational rumor which may be circulated by political enemies. I have nothing further to say."

Mr. John Birmingham, his private secretary, said, however: "There is no truth in the New York Times' statement. It is made out of whole cloth. No such letter has been written or contemplated. It is a specimen mugwump lie, concealed and designed to injure Senator Hill and to aid the mugwump candidate. It is impossible for the Times to tell the truth in reference to anything relating to Senator Hill. The public for the next two weeks should be prepared for all sorts of canards."

ASHEVILLE WAS PRESETT. The Railway Mass Meeting At Elizabethton.

BRISTOL, Tenn., June 9.—A railroad mass meeting was held today at the new co-operative town twenty-two miles from here, in which many people from Asheville, Bristol, Elizabethton and various points in Tennessee and the Carolinas participated. The object of the meeting was to discuss the feasibility and to lay plans for the construction of a road from Asheville, N. C., to Elizabethton, where it will connect with the Bristol, Elizabethton & North Carolina road.

By constructing this road the distance from Asheville to the north via the N. & W. and S. A. & O. would be greatly shortened. It is about 190 miles from here to Asheville via Morristown. The distance via the new route will be shortened at least one hundred miles. The parties who held this meeting think also of extending the road on to the sea coast, thereby making a great competing trunk line. It will be built to Asheville at an early day. A large force of hands are now at work on the Bristol, Elizabethton and North Carolina road. Trains will be running from here to the iron mines in less than two months.

ONE FOR ASHEVILLE. Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons Elect Officers.

WINSTON, N. C., June 8.—[Special.]—At the annual convocation of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons in session here today the following officers were elected: Daniel P. Mast, grand high priest; Winston; Alfred H. Stubbs, deputy grand high priest; Greenboro; Frances M. Moye, grand king; Maxton; Henry I. Clark, grand scribe; Hamilton; William Simpson, grand treasurer, Raleigh; Donald W. Bain, grand secretary, Raleigh; Rev. Clinton L. Whitaker, grand chaplain, Winston; Alphonse H. Cobb, grand captain of the host, Asheville.

WINSTON, N. C., June 10.—[Special.]—The grand commandery of Knights Templar of North Carolina closed its annual convocation last night.

The following grand officers were elected: Right eminent commander, James Southgate; vice eminent deputy commander, E. S. Martin; generalissimo, F. M. Moye; captain general, P. A. Wilson; senior warden, A. H. Cobb; junior warden, A. M. Lammpan; prelate, A. H. Stubbs; treasurer, W. B. Simpson; recorder, H. Munson.

Tarboro was selected as the place for the next meeting.

ARREST OF A MEDIUM. The Spirits Shrieked When Chemists Were Shrieked Over Them.

BERLIN, June 9.—Dr. Moll, a well known medical man of this city, attended a seance given by Dr. Pinker, who is one of the leading mediums of Germany, and adopted a novel method of testing the genuineness of the spirit manifestations. He had concealed on his person a syringe filled with a chemical solution, and when the spirit forms appeared, he squirted the caustic liquid in showers upon the shadowy forms. Instantly there were shrieks of dismay, the spirits scattered with undignified haste, and the seance came to an abrupt close. The skeptical doctor had proved to his own satisfaction and that of some friends who were with him, that the proceedings of Dr. Pinker were fraudulent, and as the result of the exposure Pinker has been arrested.—New York Sun.