

THE LEADERS CONFER

PRELIMINARY WORK OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Determined Effort to Be Made by McKinley's Friends to Placate the Silver Men—National Committee Meets to Decide the Contests for Seats.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—The McKinley men, headed by Mark Hanna, are bending every effort to placate the silver men. Last night McKinley's chief advisor and Chairman Carter of the national committee were in



THOMAS H. CARTER.

consultation over three hours. Colcord, headed by Senator Teller; Idaho, led by Senator Dubois; Utah, by Trumbo, are regarded as hopeless by the McKinley men, but such silver men as Carter, who has never formally announced that he would bolt the convention, will be held in line if possible by the convention managers.

Mr. Hanna, as well as all the other men who are looked upon as being close to McKinley, still assert that the convention will come out boldly for the present standard. Mr. Hanna is talking the Indiana platform to the silver men. He is urging them to give way to the majority of the convention, and insists that the same results can be accomplished by protection.

After the conference with Mr. Carter and the other silver men, Mr. Hanna and those who were closeted with him refused to detail what took place in the private room. Mr. Carter admitted that silver had been touched upon, but would say nothing further.

Mr. Hanna said he had promised himself he would not be interviewed and intended to keep his promise. During all the talk about free silver, these men who have talked with Mark Hanna say that he has not shown the least sign of weakening on the money question. He has given out the im-



he had seen a letter from Senator Allison of Iowa to an Iowan who is in St. Louis formally withdrawing from the presidential contest. Reed, Quay, Morton and Bradley still have their headquarters. Reed's friends who are here admit that they are largely dependent upon Platt for the show they will make in the convention. Quay's friends declare they will stick to him to the last, although their leader is said to be in daily communication with McKinley in Canton and Hanna in St. Louis. Morton's friends are not many in number, but they also say they will stick to him to the last.

The convention hall was dedicated Wednesday night by impressive exercises and in the presence of a large number of people, for the most part from St. Louis, who will see the inside of the building for the only time during the convention.

HOBART HIS CHOICE.

New Jersey Min Favored by Senator Thurston for Second Pl.

St. Louis, June 11.—Senator Thurston, member of the national republican committee from Nebraska and delegate to the convention, was among the early arrivals. "It is pretty well understood," said the senator, "that I am for McKinley for first place. With his nomination assured, as it is, we want an eastern man to be his running mate, and I believe Hobart to be the available man. He meets the requirements of the situation in all respects. We want to keep New Jersey in the republican ranks now that we have it here. Furthermore, Hobart is strong in New York, where he is personally well known and much esteemed."

Asked what course he thought would be adopted by the convention upon the financial question, Thurston replied



overwhelmingly in favor of the Vaughn or McKinley delegates and against the Mosley or anti-McKinley men.

The committee met at 12 o'clock with the national chairman, Thomas H. Carter of Montana, in the chair. It was discovered as soon as the committee announced its readiness to take up the Alabama contest that the parties were not prepared to proceed immediately. A recess was therefore taken until 2 o'clock, when it was announced that the states would be taken up in alphabetical order to hear contests



JOSEPH MANLEY.

Chairman Carter stated that the territorial contests would not be taken up until those from the states should be disposed of.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the committee's sense of bereavement over the death of Committeeman Campbell of Illinois. The announcement was made that J. W. Fifer had been appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Campbell's death. The resignation of Gov. Bradley of Kentucky was announced as was the appointment of Mr. Yerkes to succeed him.

The first contested case taken up was that of the delegates-at-large from Alabama.

Powell Clayton of Arkansas moved to seat the Buckley (McKinley) delegation. Senator Gear of Iowa moved to substitute the Moseley delegation, and Mr. Sutherland of New York, moved to refer the whole matter to a committee of three to sift the evidence and report tomorrow. This motion was voted down without division. Senator Shoup of Idaho moved to seat both delegations, with half a vote each. This was also voted down and the vote was taken on Senator Gear's motion which was defeated—7 to 33. The motion of Mr. Clayton was then adopted without opposition. From the First district, P. D. Booker and A. N. Johnson were seated. W. E. Aldrich, one of the contestants from the Fourth district, appeared for the contestants in this district. He and Fletcher Corry were the contestants against Thomas G. Dunn and W. G. Stevens. Mr. Youngblood moved that the Stevens-Dunn (McKinley) delegation should be seated, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The hearing on the contest from the Fifth district was postponed until today, and it was announced that the contest from the Sixth district had been withdrawn, leaving Iverson, Dawson and Daniel Cooper as the delegates from that district. They are not instructed, but are understood to be for McKinley. From the Seventh district C. D. Alexander and George Curtis were recognized. They are said to be favorable to McKinley, though they are not instructed. The contest from the Eighth district was withdrawn, giving the seats to H. V. Cashin and Walter W. Simmons, both of whom are McKinley men.

The contest in the Ninth district was decided in favor of the contesting delegates, Hanlon and Wimbs. They are avowedly for Reed for president. The committee took a recess until 8 o'clock.

The evening session was presided over by Vice Chairman M. H. De Young. The Georgia contest on the delegates-at-large was taken up, and the Doyeaux-Rucker delegation was seated without a word of debate. Both are McKinley men, though not instructed.

The hearing of the California, Delaware and Florida cases was postponed until today.

Except for two districts in Alabama and one from Georgia, those two states were entirely disposed of. The total of the day's work was the disposal of twenty-four contesting delegates, eighteen in Alabama and six in Georgia. Of the twenty-four delegates seated all but two favor McKinley.

CHICAGO AS HEADQUARTERS.

Leaders Hope to Divert the Silver Sentiment in Illinois.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Headquarters of the republican national committee will probably be located in Chicago immediately after the convention ends here. The McKinley men, it is understood, realize the strength of the silver movement in Illinois as much as the republicans who reside in the state. The managers claim that after the nomination of McKinley the committee will disband, and each state delegation, now tied down by instructions, will be allowed to cast its vote as it sees fit on all other questions. Out of the multitude of candidates for vice-president the men who really speak for McKinley claim that they have no choice outside of Reed, and they are convinced that he will not accept the nomination.

The strength of the silver movement has grown in the eyes of Tanner and Jamieson until it now endangers republican success in Illinois this fall. There was no division upon any of the contests except that made in the case of the delegates-at-large, and this was

to locate the national headquarters in Chicago. It is also being pointed out to the politicians that the facilities for directing the campaign at Chicago are far greater than those of some eastern city. Now that the McKinley men are looking with favor on the plan, the Illinois politicians are almost certain that they will gain their point.

"McKinley will decide where the national headquarters are to go," said John R. Tanner. "I have been given to understand that Hanna is interested in Chicago, and that as soon as he gets the details of McKinley's nomination fixed up he will declare himself. I am also told that McKinley himself has considered the matter and spoken in favor of Chicago." Dr. Jamieson expressed himself in much the same way.

It is given out that McKinley will turn a cold shoulder to the National League of Republican Clubs. One of the men high in his confidence said that the league had served its purpose, and that it was now time for it to be left alone by the candidate for president. This man asserted that McKinley did not want two republican organizations, and that he would probably adopt the same policy that Tanner did in 1894, of ignoring the organization, and make all republicans who desired to take an active part in politics work through the regular organization.

ARRIVAL OF MARK HANNA

McKinley's Director-General Reaches St. Louis and Directs Leaders.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Mark A. Hanna came to St. Louis in a private car Wednesday morning. Mr. Hanna has spacious headquarters on the parlor floor of the Southern, where there is a big reception room, the door of which is always open. "McKinley will be nominated on the first ballot," he said. "The greater part of the day was taken up with Senator Thurston of Nebraska, Joseph Smith of Ohio and the men who are close to the Ohio candidate.

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May Not Handle the Crowd.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Many of the delegates are growing restless over the probability that St. Louis cannot handle the crowd. It is estimated that between 75,000 and 125,000 republicans will be here to see the end of the convention and that the city will not be competent to handle the crowd, notwithstanding the assertions by the members of the local committee. The hotel managers, however, claim that they will make a reputation for St. Louis as a convention city and that all of these fears are needless.

Wall Street.

New York, June 10.—The stock market opened active, with a sagging tendency. The market steadied for a brief time around 10:15, and some recoveries ensued. The improvements, however, were short-lived, as renewed offerings by the traders depressed prices to the lowest of the morning. The market lapsed into dullness after 11, but a better tone was generally in evidence. A single transaction was made in silver certificates—\$100,000 at 69. The market at midday was steady.

Money on call, nominally 1 1/2@ per

WHEAT UNSETTLED.

CHICAGO MARKET IS VERY ERRATIC.

Recovered an Early Break, but Closes 7-8c Off from Tuesday—Want the Government Report—Corn Steady—Pork Higher—Wall Street.

Chicago, June 10.—July wheat closed at 57c, July corn at 27 1/2c, July oats at 17 1/2c. July pork at \$7.12 1/2c, July lard at \$4.10 and July ribs at \$3.72 1/2c.

Wheat was erratic, and after selling off fully a cent during the first hour the decline came to a sudden halt, and there was a quick rally at 1 1/2c, which carried the price fully 1/4c above yesterday's close. The real news was scarce and unimportant but the bulls were evidently discouraged and the bears confident, so the price of July easily went from 58 1/2c—the first sale—to 57 1/2c. But at this point there was a halt, sellers were well exhausted, the stop-loss orders were out of the way and it was discovered that big houses had been picking up wheat on the break and this persistent buying was regarded with alarm by those who had been doing the reckless selling and there was a general movement made to cover and as there was little for sale the sharp competition sent the price up. A rumor that a straight tip had been received from New York that the government would show the condition of winter wheat at 66 helped the development of the bull sentiment and there was a gradual upturn of 1 1/2c, but part of this was lost. July wheat opened at 58 1/2c, but with only a few transactions at that, fell steadily to 57 1/2c, then reacted to 58 1/2c at 58 1/2c, but at noon was 58 1/2c. September sold down to 57 1/2c and up to 59 1/2c. The market had a bad break during the last hour on the report that President Cleveland had recognized Cuba and as this was taken to mean war there was a rush to sell, which sent July off to 57c and September to 57 1/2c, but there was some reaction.

July corn sold early at 27 1/2c but reacted to 28 1/2c. September at 28 1/2c to 29 1/2c split. July, after selling at 28 1/2c during the last hour, weakened to 27 1/2c and September fell from 29 1/2c to 28 1/2c.

July pork sold off to \$6.90 on big hog receipts but up to \$7.25 on speculative buying. July lard at \$4.10 to \$4.15 and July ribs at \$3.67 1/2c to \$3.77 1/2c.

Quotations were:

Articles	High	Low	June 10.	Closing
Wheat	58 1/2c	56 1/2c	57 1/2c	58
July	58 1/2c	57	57 1/2c	58 1/2c
Sept.	59 1/2c	57 1/2c	58 1/2c	59
Dec.	61 1/2c	59 1/2c	60	60 1/2c
Corn	27 1/2c	27 1/2c	27 1/2c	27 1/2c
July	28 1/2c	27 1/2c	27 1/2c	27 1/2c
Sept.	29 1/2c	28 1/2c	28 1/2c	29
Oats	—	—	—	—
June	17 1/2c	17 1/2c	17 1/2c	17 1/2c
July	17 1/2c	17 1/2c	17 1/2c	17 1/2c
Sept.	18 1/2c	18	18 1/2c	18 1/2c
Dec.	21	20 1/2c	20 1/2c	21
Pork	—	—	—	—
June	7.25	6.90	7.10	7.05
July	7.40	7.02 1/2c	7.27 1/2c	7.20
Lard	—	—	—	—
June	4.15	4.10	4.12 1/2c	4.17 1/2c
July	4.32 1/2c	4.25	4.27 1/2c	4.32 1/2c
S. Ribs	—	—	—	—
June	3.67 1/2c	3.67 1/2c	3.72 1/2c	3.72 1/2c
July	3.77 1/2c	3.67 1/2c	3.72 1/2c	3.77 1/2c
Sept.	3.92 1/2c	3.80	3.87 1/2c	3.92 1/2c

Government bonds stand at the following bid prices:

Registered 2s... 94 1/2c
Registered 4s... 108
Coupon 4s... 109 1/2c
New Coupon 4s... 116 1/2c

Registered 5s... 112 1/2c
Coupon 6s... 97 1