

## THE LEADERS CONFER

### PRELIMINARY WORK OF REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Determined Effort to Be Made by McKinley's Friends to Place 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 place 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. Colorado, 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-



MARK HANNA.

pression without saying so that he is positive the convention will be "sound on the money question," as he is that McKinley will be nominated.

The radical silver men, however, declare that no matter what McKinley wants or Hanna declares they will not let up in their fight. Senator Teller is due here June 15, and will at once take control of the silver movement. Some few of the silver men are advising against any sensational bolt. They say the delegations can remain in the convention, until the vice president is nominated.

By that time they will know what the chances of silver will be. Then they can stay away from the last sessions of the convention and the dramatic feature of a bolt will be avoided. This class of silver men favor waiting until after the national democratic convention, and then, if its action does not suit them, to issue an address defining their future plans.

Senator Hansbrough, a member of the national committee, in an interview said:

"The convention should at least pledge the republican party to labor faithfully in behalf of an international conference on the money question, with a view to securing an agreement in behalf of a permanent and settled equality between silver and gold, and the nominee should be instructed by the convention to force the gold nations of Europe, through trade discriminations in our commercial intercourse with them, to establish bimetalism as the universal rule. What the people of the United States want from this convention is a substantial promise that the republican party will give them genuine financial reform."

John R. Tanner says: "The currency question will be the paramount issue of the campaign. All republicans are for protection and perhaps one-half of the democracy. This convention should adopt an emphatic sound-money platform, declaring in favor of our present gold standard. Any other course would be disastrous."

Perry Heath, one of the McKinley men here from Ohio, announced that

he had seen a letter from Senator Allison of Iowa to an Iowa 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 Man Favored by Senator Thurston for Second Place.

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



JOHN M. THURSTON.

that he believed the Indiana declaration upon that subject would form the model upon which the money declaration would be based.

The senator expressed the opinion that the Indiana platform would be satisfactory to all the western states—Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Nevada, and possibly Wyoming—but he said that as they have, all told, only nineteen votes in the electoral college, the party could afford to lose them.

Mr. Thurston said, in reply to a question, that he had no doubt some of the delegates from the eastern seaboard would make strong contention for a more pronounced and explicit declaration for gold, but it would not be wise to concede their extreme demands.

"They will in the end be satisfied with a conservative pronouncement," he said, "and they will be glad enough to take it in preference to the unequivocal free-silver declaration the Chicago convention will give out."

Referring to other questions of which the platform will treat, the senator said he thought first place would be given to the tariff, as that is and has been a distinctive issue of the republican party.



GARRETT A. HOBART.

He thought there would be a declaration demanding in strong terms a distinctively American policy, but he was of the opinion that the A. P. A. question would not figure in the convention.

### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Entire Day Given to Consideration of the Many Contests.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—The meeting of the republican national committee to decide the contests for seats in the national convention absorbed the general interest in affairs pertaining to the convention Wednesday. The entire day session was given up to the Alabama contests, which involved the seats of the four delegates-at-large and all the nine districts except the 2d, making twenty-two seats that were in dispute. Of the eighteen delegates whose cases were decided either by vote of the committee or by withdrawal sixteen are for McKinley and two for Reed for president. There was no division upon any of the contests except that made in the case of the delegates-at-large, and this was

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 Mosley 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 38. 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 Cory 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 Doveaux-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 combination 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. The only way to save the state, they are telling the republican bosses here,

is 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 on 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.

It was given out at Hanna's headquarters that Senator Foraker, who is to make the speech nominating McKinley, would also be the Ohio member of the committee on resolutions. Senator Foraker is counted as a gold-standard man. What followers of the Foraker faction are here say that the senator, regardless of McKinley's wishes, will fight for a bold declaration on the currency question.

The Illinoisians who are here say the republicans have already realized they made a mistake when they refused to send the convention to Chicago.

### MAY NOMINATE WEDNESDAY.

Business of Convention Will Be Executed Without Loss of Time.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Said Col. Perry S. Heath, in charge of the McKinley headquarters:

"We may be able to make a nomination as early as Wednesday. It will be made not later than Thursday. No time will be lost. There will be only one ballot for each place. McKinley will win for first place; that is conceded." Col. Heath declined to be interviewed on the vice-presidential possibilities. McKinley leaders almost to a man declare that Speaker Reed will be nominated unless he declines peremptorily. If he does so Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey is second in favor. Some of the New York delegates are pressing his claims.

### Proctor Not a Candidate.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Senator Proctor, who has been mentioned as a candidate for vice-president, says: "I do not want to be vice-president of the United States. My name shall not be presented for that office before the republican national convention. I do not think that my name will be presented to the convention. Whenever I am satisfied that such action is probable I shall take steps to prevent it. My state is 5 to 1 for McKinley. He will surely win on the first ballot."

The Vermont senator says the republican platform should be so phrased that nobody the world over could mistake, distort or argue its meaning, and that meaning should be unequivocally for a single money standard. He does not expect a single delegate to bolt, no matter what the declarations of the convention regarding money.

### Manley Admits Defeat.

St. Louis, Mo., June 11.—Mr. Manley of Maine said yesterday: "In my judgment the convention will nominate Gov. McKinley on the first ballot for the presidency. Mr. Reed's name will be presented to the convention and he will be voted for, and I am authorized to say that under no conditions or circumstances can he or will he accept the nomination for vice-president, and if it should be tendered to him the great majority of the New England delegates will be loyal to Mr. Reed, but it is evident the convention is for Gov. McKinley and will nominate him." It is said that in the face of this certain and admitted defeat delegates could not be expected to vote for Reed and that probably all of New Hampshire, all of Rhode Island and all but one in Connecticut would be cast for McKinley.

### 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.

## WHEAT UNSETTLED.

### CHICAGO MARKET IS VERY ERRATIC.

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

Chicago, June 10.—July wheat closed at 57½c, July corn at 27½c, July oats 17½c.

July pork at \$7.12½, July lard at \$4.10 and July ribs at \$3.72½.

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 1½c, which carried the price fully ¼c 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 58¼c—the first sale—to 57½c. 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 6½ helped the development of the bull sentiment and there was a gradual upturn of 1½c, but part of this was lost. July wheat opened at 58½c, but with only a few transactions at that, fell steadily to 57½c, then reacted to 58½c@58½c, but at noon was 58½c. September sold down to 57½c and up to 59½c. 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 there was a rush to sell, which sent July off to 57c and September to 57½c, but there was some reaction.

July corn sold early at 27½c but reacted to 28½c@28½c. September at 28½c to 29½c@29½c split. July, after selling at 28½c during the last hour, weakened to 27½c and September fell from 29½c to 28½c.

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 \$3.67½ to \$3.77½.

Quotations were:

Articles	High	Low	June 10	June 9
Wheat	58½	56½	57½	58
July	58½	57	57½	58½
Sept.	59½	57½	58½	59
Dec.	61½	59½	60	60½
Corn	27½	27½	27½	27½
July	28½	27½	27½	27½
Sept.	29½	28½	28½	29
Oats	17½	17½	17½	17½
July	17½	17½	17½	17½
Sept.	18½	18	18½	18½
Dec.	21	20½	20½	21
Pork	7.05	7.00	7.00	7.00
July	7.25	6.90	7.10	7.05
Sept.	7.40	7.02½	7.27½	7.20
Lard	4.05	4.05	4.12½	4.12½
July	4.15	4.10	4.12½	4.17½
Sept.	4.32½	4.25	4.27½	4.32½
S. Ribs	3.67½	3.67½	3.72½	3.72½
July	3.77½	3.67½	3.72½	3.77½
Sept.	3.92½	3.80	3.87½	3.92½

### Wheat and Corn.

Closing prices of wheat and corn at the following cities named were: Wheat—New York—June, 64½c; July, 64c; September, 63½c. St. Louis—July, 64½c; September, 55½c. Duluth—July, 57½c; September, 57½c. Minneapolis—Cash, 55½c; July, 54½c. 54½c. Baltimore—July, 63½c; August, 63½c. Toledo—Cash, 64½c; July, 57½c. Milwaukee—Cash, 56½c; July, 57½c. Detroit—Cash, 64c; July, 60½c.

### Corn—New York—July, 34½c; September, 35½c. St. Louis—July, 25½c; September, 26½c@27c. Baltimore—June, 32½c@32½c; July, 33½c@34c.

### Chicago Produce Market.

The following quotations are for large lots only; small quantities are usually sold at advanced prices:

Beans—Hand-picked, 82c per bu; fair to choice cleaned, 75c@80c. Lima beans, California, \$3.00@3.12½ per 100 lbs. New Potatoes—Triumph, \$1.75@2.00 per brl; 75c@85c per bu; Peerless, \$2.00@2.25 per brl; 70c@80c per bu. Potatoes—Burbanks, 20c@22c; Hebrons and Rose, 18c@20c; mixed, 10c@15c. Sweet potatoes, 25c@30c per bu. Cheese—Young America, 7c@7½c; twins, 6½c@7c; cheddars, 6½c@7½c; brick, 6c@6½c; Limburger, 9½c@10½c; Swiss, 12c@12½c. Eggs—Salable at 9c per dozen when cases are returned; cases included, 10c. Butter—Creameries, extra, 14½c per lb; first, 13½c@14c; second, 10c@12c; third, 12c; dairies, extra, 12c; first, 11c; second, 9c; imitation creameries, extra, 12c; ladies, first, 8½c@9c; second, 7c; packing stock, fresh, 8c; grease, 4c@5c. Live Poultry—Turkeys, fair to good, 6c@8c per lb; chickens, 7c@7½c; spring, 12c@14c; ducks, 9c@10c; geese, \$3.00@5.00 per doz.

### 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 1½c@2 per

cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4c@5½c per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488½ for demand and 487½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 488@488½ and 489@489½. Commercial bills, 488½. Silver certificates, sales \$100,000 at 69. Bar silver, 68½. Mexican dollars, 53c. Government bonds steady.

Closing quotations were:

Atchafalpa	13½	Lake Shore	150
Am. Cot. Oil	11½	Manhattan Co.	103½
Am. Tobacco	11½	Missouri Pacific	20½
Bay State Gas	87	Mobile & Ohio	4
Balt. and Ohio	17½	North Pacific	4
C. B. and Q.	75½	N. Pacific pfd.	13½
C. C. & St. L.	32½	N. Y. Central	95
Can. Southern	49½	Northwestern	101½
Con. Gas	154	N. American	4½
Cordage	5	Omaha	40½
Chicago Gas	66½	Ont. & West'n	18½
Ches. & Ohio	14	Pacific Mail	28½
Del. & Hudson	128	P. C. C. & St. L.	77½
D. L. & W.	160	Reading	77½
Dis. & C. Feed Co	14½	Rock Island	60½
Den. & R. G. pfd	46	Southern Ry.	3½
Erie	18½	Soth'n Ry pfd.	26½
Leather pfd.	83½	Sugar Refinery	121½
Leather pfd.	83½	St. Paul	74½
Gen. Electric	81½	St. Paul pfd.	74½
Hock. Valley	15½	Suague & West	8½
Illinois Central	92½	Tennessee Coal	30½
Jersey Central	103½	South'n Pacific	18½
Kan. & Tex. pfd	22½	Tex. & Pacific	7½
Lan. & S. C.	28½	Union Pacific	19
L. N. A. & C.	19	U. S. Rubber	19
L. N. A. & C. pfd	19	West'n Union	34½
Louis. & Nash.	47½	Wabash	6½
Linseed Oil	17½	Wabash pfd.	16½
L. E. & W.	69	N. & L. Erie	9½
L. E. & W. pfd.	69	Wis. Central	100

Government bonds stand at the following bid prices:

Registered 2s	94½	Registered 5s	119½
Registered 4s	108	Currency 6s	97.100½
Coupon 4s	109½	Currency 6s	98.108
New Coupon 4s	110½	Currency 6s	99.105

### Live Stock.

Chicago, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 13,000; calves, 375. Sales were brisk on a basis of \$3.30@4.40 for common to extra steers, with the bulk of the trading at \$3.80@4.20. Most of the stockers and feeders now offered are selling at \$3.80. There was not much change in the cow trade, and prices were largely 40c@50c lower than a fortnight ago. Inferior to the best sell at \$1.25@3.75, the larger part of the sales occurring at \$2.50@3. Bulls sell at \$2@3, with an occasional sale at \$3.25, and calves sell to the number of 500 to 1,400 head daily at \$3@5.10, the offerings being moderate most of the time.

Hogs—Receipts, 42,000. Sales were on a basis of \$2.90@3.20 for droves averaging 250 lbs and upward, \$3.10@3.35 for mixed lots and butcher weights, \$3.25@3.45 for light and \$2.90@3.45 for pigs. The offerings were largely choice in quality, and the bulk of the hogs crossed the scales at \$3.10@3.15, mixed and selected light going mainly at \$3.25@3.35.

Sheep—Receipts, 24,000. Trade was slow at \$2@3.85 for inferior to choice sheep. Exporters were poor buyers of heavy, and common flocks were hard to sell. Natives went largely at \$3@3.75. Lambs were in moderate demand at \$4.25@5.10, and spring lambs sold at \$2@3 for poor to common up to \$5@6 for good to prime. Only a short time ago fancy export sheep sold at \$4.25@4.50.

### New York.

New York, June 10.—Butter—Receipts, 11,117 pkgs; western dairy, 8c@11½c; western creamery, 11c@15½c; Elgins, 15½c. Cheese—Receipts, 3,637 pkgs; large, 5½c@6c; small, 4c@7c; part skims, 2c@4½c; full skims, 1½c@2c. Eggs—Receipts, 14,022 pkgs; state and Pennsylvania, 12½c@13c; western, 12c. Coffee—Quiet.

### CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS.

Temporary Chairman Carry Urges Unequivocal Gold Plank.

Hartford, Conn., June 10.—The democratic state convention to select delegates to the national convention at Chicago and presidential electors met here to-day, with a full attendance of delegates. M. B. Cary was made temporary chairman and other temporary officers were elected.

In his speech on assuming the chair Mr. Cary scouted the proposition to reopen the fight on the tariff issue, and declared that the fight now is and must be on the currency question. He asked that the convention's platform be made to contain an unequivocal declaration for the single standard, and that bimetalism in all its forms be disavowed. He spoke in praise of President Cleveland and ex-Governor Russell as uncompromising opponents of a debasement of the currency, whose leadership the democracy could safely follow.