

THE NEWS.

The jury in the case of Henry B. Beecher, charged with forgery, brought in a verdict of not guilty. Beecher is a son of the late Henry Ward Beecher, and was tried in New York. Lieutenant Peary arrived at New York from St. Johns, N. F., on the steamer Portia. While at St. Johns Lieutenant Peary made arrangements to go to the Arctic regions on the whaler Hope, and expects to sail in a month. The battleship Texas, which has been undergoing repairs at the Norfolk navy yard, is now ready to take her place in the North Atlantic Squadron. Recent hail-storms in North Carolina and Tidewater Virginia did great damage to the peanut crop. Albert M. Woods and Richard Mendel were killed by coming in contact with a live electric wire at a concert garden in Philadelphia. In the United States Circuit Court, Chicago, there was entered a decree for the sale of the Chicago and Northern Pacific terminal system October 1. An upset price of \$10,000,000 has been fixed by the company for the property. The reorganization committee of bondholders now hold 95 per cent. of the securities, and it will undoubtedly be the purchaser of the road. Daniel Robinson, who was to have been hanged at Alton, S. C., for the murder of Bland Watson, killed himself by cutting his throat with a corset steel. Captain Charles D. Dickman, of the steamer Laurada, was arrested in Philadelphia, charged with being implicated in an alleged filibustering expedition. United States Minister Taylor has been instructed to ask reparation from the Spanish government for the indignity offered Dr. Jose Delgado. Thomas A. Boardman, the special partner of the shoe firm of Adams & Pettigill, of Amesbury, Mass., which recently failed with liabilities of \$130,000, has withdrawn his appeal to the Massachusetts Supreme Court, and will go into insolvency with the firm. The sloop Volunteer was run into off York Spit Light, in the Chesapeake, by the barge Louise, and a colored hand was drowned. William Downing was convicted in Norfolk of the murder of Emma Lane. The annual convention of the International Printing Pressman's Union was begun in Chicago. The people of Charlotte county, Va., are hunting for an unknown man who raped the daughter of farmer Lee Meadows. Senator Lindsay, of Kentucky, and Governor McCorkle, of West Virginia, addressed the graduates of the law class of the Washington and Lee University. Mrs. J. McIntosh killed Mrs. P. A. Fox in Booneville, Ky. The Bank of Palmer, Kansas City, was broke into, the safe blown open, and the cash box robbed of \$1,100, all it contained. The damage to the safe and building amounts to about \$1,800. The burglars escaped, leaving no clue. James Turner, charged with murdering Mrs. Elizabeth Bossler, aged seventy-five, near Leesport, Pa., and then burning her home, was captured near the scene of the tragedy and lodged in jail in Reading. Arthur W. Platt was shot by an insane patient at the Kentucky State Lunatic Asylum. Edward Clifford was convicted in Jersey City of the murder of Division Superintendent Watson, of the West Shore Railroad. Shep Palmer was hanged in Jackson, Miss., for murdering Charlie Goodell and his bride. The Eagle and Phoenix Cotton Mills, of Columbus, Ga., were placed in the hands of receivers. In a rear-end collision, which occurred near Goshen, Ind., on the Lake Shore road, John Elliott, brakeman, was killed and four persons were slightly injured. Lightning struck the barn of Lewis Grunzenheimer, in Hingtown Valley, Pa. Harry Markley and Samuel Reiz, two farm hands, who had taken refuge in the barn, were killed. John McPherson committed suicide in Norfolk, Va. Memorial day was observed by the Elks at Norfolk, Va. John Martin, a lad of eleven years, living near Carters Bridge, Va., was killed by bulldogs. Levy H. Miller, aged seventy, fell from a tree in Wilmington, Del., and was killed. Frank Shaffer, the young colored man who was convicted of murder in the first degree in being one of the gang charged with blowing up a Hungarian shanty with dynamite, in Wilmington, in 1894, by which four men were killed, was sentenced to be hanged. Abner Hollingsworth, a farmer, who lived near Wooddale, Del., was murdered. Two Italian quarrymen, who lived in the Italian colony, near Wooddale, have been arrested. Josephine Lower was drowned in a quarry, near Gettysburg, Pa. Dora Donegan and Jennie Monroe, diamond thieves, were arrested at the Planters' Hotel in St. Louis. Henry S. Blank, a merchant, of Butler Glenn, Va., committed suicide. The commencement exercises at Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Va., were concluded. Eugene Bernabez, a young French Canadian, was arrested in Manistee, Mich., on the charge of being implicated in the killing by a criminal operation of Sophronice Beaugerard. The Brotherhood of Railway Engineers asked for a plank in the Republican platform endorsing national arbitration. St. Vincent's Sanitarium, in Sante Fe, N. M., conducted by Sisters of Charity, was burned and the hospital annex was gutted by the fire. The loss amounts to \$100,000. Insurance, \$8,000. Both institutions were crowded with guests and patients, but there were no fatalities.

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EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Gains in Shipments of Domestic Merchandise—The Gold Drain. The May statement of the Imports and exports of the United States issued by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, shows the exports of domestic merchandise to have been \$64,581,923, a gain of nearly \$2,000,000 as compared with May, 1895. For the last eleven months the gain was about \$58,500,000. The imports of domestic merchandise during May amounted to \$56,963,910, of which \$24,795,300 was free of duty. The loss for the month was \$9,000,000, and the gain for the eleven months was about \$53,000,000. The exports of gold during May amounted to \$19,103,913, and for the eleven months \$195,394,078. This is a gain for the month of about \$17,500,000, and for the eleven months of \$39,250,000. The silver exports during May aggregated \$5,150,130, and during the eleven months \$55,515,178. The imports of silver during May amounted to \$564,332 and during the eleven months it aggregated \$11,929,660.

M'KINLEY & HOBART The National Republican Ticket Completed at St. Louis.

SILVER DELEGATES BOLT. The Convention, After Listening to the Reasons of the Silver Men For Leaving the Party, Adopted the Gold Platform.

Long before the hour for convening the first session of the National Republican convention arrived great crowds began flocking to the auditorium. Those who were fortunate enough to possess tickets of admittance lost no time in getting into their seats after the doors were opened that no detail of the first meeting might be lost. Those who were less fortunate had to be content with standing on the sidewalks and blocking the streets for some distance about the big building. The delegates began to arrive early and as each marched down to the space allotted to his state his face was eagerly scanned. If he happened to be a man of national prominence, like Platt, Quay, Depew, Hastings, Clayton, Lodge and many others, his name was quickly passed over the immense audience and his appearance was greeted with cheers. Some of the old war horses of the party like "Dick" Thompson, of Indiana, and "Dick" Oglesby, of Illinois, were given regular ovations when they appeared. Before the hour of 12 the immense auditorium was packed to its utmost capacity. The delegates were in their seats, almost to a man, while back of the platform were gathered some of the more prominent Republicans and members of the national committee. Many ladies were noticed in the vast audience, and their varied-colored attire was by no means the least attractive part of the decorations of the interior of the hall. Some difficulty was experienced at first by the ushers in seating the different delegates and spectators, as soon after the doors were opened the aisles became congested and filled with an almost ungovernable mass of struggling humanity, none of whom seemed to know where they wanted to go, and all asking at once to be directed to their seats. It was 12:15 o'clock Chairman Cartar advanced to the front of the platform, and began pounding vigorously with his gavel to attract the attention of the convention. Gradually order came out of the chaos, and when he could be heard Mr. Cartar formally called the convention to order. He requested all to stand while Rabbi Samuel Sale, of St. Louis, invoked the divine blessing upon the convention. At the conclusion of the prayer, Secretary Joe Manley read the formal call for the convention, and then on behalf of the national committee, Chairman Carter named Hon. Charles W. Fairbanks as the temporary chairman of the convention. The question was put on Mr. Fairbanks' election, and carried without a dissenting vote. That gentleman was called from his seat with the Indiana delegation, from which State he is one of the delegates-at-large, and he mounted the platform amidst the most vociferous cheering. Addressing himself to the convention, he delivered his speech, expressing his thanks for the honor, and then passing to the part that absorbed the attention of the convention.

CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS' SPEECH. The speech was devoted largely to a review of the benefits to the country of those principles that prevailed prior to Democratic administration, with a consequent denunciation of the tenure of the Democrats, and the happenings since they came into power three years ago. The work of the Republican party since its inception in 1856 is all commended and the speaker declared that the people of the nation, after three years under Democratic rule, are now ready for return to those principles that prevailed prior to the election of 1892. He declared it necessary to our salvation as a nation, to our business prosperity, and to the welfare of the people, that we return to the high protective tariff and maintain our position among the commercial countries of the earth by maintaining our sound money standard as it is at present. He did not mention the "gold standard" but throughout used the term "sound money" as its equivalent. The speech was about 2,000 words in length, and was well received by the convention.

GOLD THE PLANK.

The text of the financial plank of the platform was agreed to at a conference held immediately after breakfast by Mr. Hanna, Senator-elect Foraker and Senator Lodge. It is in part as follows: "We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to free coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper now in circulation as currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth." As Mr. Hanna and Mr. Lodge separated, Mr. Hanna smiled and remarked to Mr. Lodge, "Really, Mr. Lodge, you are the most persistent individual with whom I ever come in contact." And with a touch of sarcasm, continued, "Of course, the McKinley men will be permitted to write the tariff plank, and that will come first." "Certainly," said Mr. Lodge, "the tariff plank will come first. I am not at all unreasonable. I do not care in the least what color you paint this wagon, so long as you paint it red." And thereupon, in very good nature, the conference concluded.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The Republican National Convention devoted its second day to effecting a permanent organization. That done, an adjournment was taken. Mr. Charles W. Fairbanks rapped the convention to order at 10.40 o'clock A. M., and called upon Dr. Wilbur G. Williams, pastor of Union Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis, who made the prayer. Senator Lodge asked and obtained for the committee on resolutions the privilege of sitting during the progress of the convention. The Chairman—"Is the committee on credentials ready to report?" There was no response to the chairman's inquiry. The Chairman—"The committee on credentials was called, and it was not ready to report. Then the committee on permanent organization was called, and that was not ready to report. Then a motion for recess was made and voted down by the convention. Then a motion was made to receive the report of the committee on permanent organization, and the convention voted in favor of receiving it. The next order of business is the report of the committee on permanent organization. The committee on permanent organization will report."

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

Hon. Thomas McEwen, of New Jersey.—"Mr. Chairman, the committee on permanent organization met and elected the Hon. Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio, as its chairman. will abide in my grateful heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations, and I pledge myself to exercise the important powers of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial co-operation and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly and dignified as before this, the deliberations of the supreme council of the Republican Party. Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. To-day I have the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic Party is already pronounced. The American people will return to the Republican Party, because they know that its administration will mean: The supremacy of the constitution of the United States. The maintenance of law and order. The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, to labor and to vote. A vigorous foreign policy. The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The restoration of our merchant marine. Safety under the stars and stripes on every sea, in every port. A revenue adequate for all governmental expenditure and the gradual extinguishment of the national debt."

HON. WM. MCKINLEY.

[Applause.] Without going further into the report I will say that we have unanimously selected the Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as permanent chairman. [Loud and prolonged applause.] The following were unanimously chosen as permanent officers to the National Republican Convention, subject to the ratification of that body: President—Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska. Vice-Presidents—John W. Jones, of Alabama; M. W. Gibbs, of Arkansas; U. S. Grant, of California; A. M. Stevenson, of Colorado; John J. Hutchinson, of Kentucky; L. W. Livingston, of Colorado; A. J. Ricker, of Georgia; B. F. Folk, of Indiana; M. M. Monroe, of Kansas; E. C. Burleigh, of Maine; Curtis Guild, Jr., of Massachusetts; Charles F. Hendrix, of Minnesota; Thomas C. Marshall, of Nevada; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; J. W. Fortune, of North Carolina; Frank Roeder, of Pennsylvania; Robert Smalls, of South Carolina; Zarahair Taylor, of Tennessee; W. S. McCormick, of Utah; John Anker, of Virginia; J. W. Crawford, of West Virginia; Otto Kramer, of Wyoming; T. B. Burns, of New Mexico; Joseph W. Pifer, of Illinois; L. B. Wilson, of Iowa; W. G. Hunter, of Kentucky; Wm. T. Malster, of Maryland; Wm. McPherson, of Wisconsin; Nathan Frank, of Missouri; Thomas P. Kennard, of Nebraska; John A. Spaulding, of New Hampshire; John T. Mott, of New York; J. W. Devine, of North Dakota; David Meisner, of South Dakota; E. C. Smith, of Vermont; Albert Goldman, of Washington; James H. Stout, of Wisconsin; John M. Fair, of Arizona; John L. Dill, of Oklahoma. Secretary—Col. Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota. Assistant Secretaries—W. E. Riley, of Kentucky; H. H. Smith, of Michigan; A. B. Humphrey, of New York; A. W. Manlor, of Maryland. Official Stenographer—Francis E. Burke, of Stenographer. Sergeant-at-Arms—Timothy E. Byrnes, of Minnesota. Assistants to the Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. Wiswell, of Wisconsin; W. Johnson, of Maryland; W. P. Huxford, of Washington; Charles E. Stone, of Illinois; G. D. Smith, of Oklahoma. Reading Clerks—J. H. Stone, of Michigan; F. H. Wilson, of Missouri; John R. Mailer, of Ohio; B. S. Hatch, of Indiana; J. B. Beau, of New Jersey. Also, one vice-president from each State. The Chairman—"The Chair appoints Senator Wm. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, and Representative Serefo E. Payne, of New York, as a committee to escort the permanent chairman to the chair."

The committee then escorted Senator Thurston to the chair amid a torrent of applause and cheers. The Chairman—"Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you as your permanent chairman Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska." As the permanent chairman came forward to the platform, escorted by the committee appointed for that purpose, the convention rose and greeted him with great cheering. When quiet was secured Chairman Thurston addressed the convention as follows: SENATOR THURSTON'S SPEECH. Gentlemen of the Convention: The happy memory of your kindness and confidence

will abide in my grateful heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations, and I pledge myself to exercise the important powers of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial co-operation and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly and dignified as before this, the deliberations of the supreme council of the Republican Party. Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. To-day I have the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic Party is already pronounced. The American people will return to the Republican Party, because they know that its administration will mean: The supremacy of the constitution of the United States. The maintenance of law and order. The protection of every American citizen in his right to live, to labor and to vote. A vigorous foreign policy. The enforcement of the Monroe doctrine. The restoration of our merchant marine. Safety under the stars and stripes on every sea, in every port. A revenue adequate for all governmental expenditure and the gradual extinguishment of the national debt.



HON. WM. MCKINLEY.

A currency "as sound as the government and as unimpaired as its honor," whose dollars, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with the best dollars of the civilized world. A protective tariff which protects, coupled with reciprocity which reciprocates, thereby securing the best market for American products and opening American factories to the free coinage of American muscle. A pension policy just and generous to our living heroes and to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades. The governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates. The protection of the people from all unlawful combination and unjust exaction of aggregated capital and corporated power. An American welcome to every God-fearing, liberty-loving, constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent man. The exclusion of all whose birth, whose blood, whose condition, whose practices would menace the permanency of free institutions, endanger the safety of American society or lessen the opportunities of American labor. The abolition of sectionalism—every star in the American flag shining for the honor and welfare and happiness of every Commonwealth and of all the people. A deathless loyalty to all that is true and American and a patriotism eternal as the stars. Chairman Thurston's address was punctuated all the way through with applause and cheers.

Silver Men in Tears.

While the convention was proceeding with its work, a dramatic scene was being enacted in the committee on resolutions. The group of Western silver men, headed by Senator Teller, of Colorado, announced to their colleagues when the plank in the platform was agreed upon by a vote of 40 to 11, that they had reached the parting of the ways, and that nothing remained for them but to withdraw from the convention. It was thought that there would be violent recriminations and wild words of denunciation when the final announcement of the break came, but, instead, it was the parting of old friends in sorrow, not in anger. The silver men felt themselves swept on by an irresistible fate, and with protestations of regret they cast the die. Speeches were made by Senator Teller, who joined the Republican party at its inception, and who was an ardent supporter of Lincoln, and who for twenty years has represented his State in the Senate of the United States as a Republican, save for two years in the cabinet of President Arthur. When the silver delegates walk out of the convention it is their purpose to hold a meeting of their own, at which they will probably place Senator Teller in the field as a candidate for the presidency on a free silver platform. A number of Populist leaders, including Chairman Taubeneck and Hon. T. M. Patterson, of Denver, are in the city, and it is understood that they will endorse the selection on behalf of that party in a public address. The only obstacle standing in the way of this course is the fact that Senator Teller has not yet given his assent.

Story of the Third Day.

Immediately on the meeting of the convention Ex-Gov. Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on resolutions, submitted the party platform. The most enthusiasm was shown over the financial plank. The resolution on lynching fell rather flat, not that the sentiment was not right, but because it was recognized that the crime was not confined to any section or any party. At the conclusion of the reading Senator Teller came up to the desk with his minority substitute for the financial plank. His emotions were shown in the serious expression of his face. In the comparatively brief period allowed him, he could not, as he said, state his views fully, but he never talked better and he was never listened to with more respect. The applause bestowed upon Mr. Teller outside of the silver coterie was a testimonial to his personal worth more than to his public expressions. Ex-Governor Foraker made no reply to Mr. Teller, but simply moved to lay his substitute on the table. Of the pitiful minority of votes cast by the silver men, fifteen came from California, one from Michigan, two from South Dakota, one from Illinois, one from Missouri, four from Kansas, seven from Alabama, three from Georgia, three from Florida, one from Arkansas, one from Tennessee, five from Virginia, fourteen from North Carolina and one from Michigan and the remainder from the distinctively silver states. It was a very thorough demonstration that the republicans of the South and West have with astonishing unanimity determined to cast in their future with their associates of the past. It did not take long after this to complete the formal adoption of the platform. There was but little demonstration. Senator Cannon, of Utah, read the paper prepared in behalf of the silver bolters and signed by them. He was not given the respectful attention which the chairman again and again requested for him. "Cries of 'Good-bye!' 'Print!' 'Go to the demo rats!' and various other similar ejaculations were hurled at him not only from the galleries, but from the floor. He was forced to suspend again and again. As he spoke the last word and started to join Mr. Teller and the other bolters, who were waiting for him, a stenographic voice in the gallery shouted, "Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye."

Then the small body of bolters walked slowly down the main aisle, while 15,000 people on the floor and in the galleries rose up simultaneously and yelled, cheered, sang, hooted, threw up hats, waved fans, canes and umbrellas and broke out generally in the wild manner which brought back scenes in former conventions. The desks were at last cleared for the nomination. The first one to put in nomination was Senator Allison, of Iowa. Next came Reed, whose claims were advocated by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. Chauncey Depew, who is always interesting, even on a dull subject, spoke for Governor Morton. While not much enthusiasm was exhibited over the candidate, there were frequent marks of favor at his sallies of wit and flashes of reason. One pregnant sentence it will be well for Republicans to take to heart. He held them the truth when he said, "Do not count too much upon the bright visions of victory. No party in this country can win without the independent vote." When Ohio was called, of course, there was the greatest tumult of the day, but it was very far from coming up to the standard of previous conventions. Governor Foraker put McKinley in nomination. The name of McKinley, when pronounced by him, was a signal for the renewal of the uproar. This time it was hearty and long. The galleries kept it up until they were literally exhausted not heeding the raps of the gavel nor the attempts of the band to drown them out in music. The Ohio delegation rivaled the galleries and kept it up as long as possible. Senator Quay's name was greeted with loud cheering. The Pennsylvania delegation with its big membership of sixty-four, got up, shouted and blew horns and trumpets, while the Philadelphia Club seconded them with vigor. Then a good many others took it up from pure good nature. When the vote was taken there was an absence of that excited uncertainty which attends a close vote. Every one knew McKinley would be nominated, and it was only the requisite formality which was to be observed. Notwithstanding, the progress of the tally was watched closely. The colored delegates from the South, whether from a desire to make themselves conspicuous or from a wish to put themselves on record for future purpose, demanded an individual poll of their respective States invariably, which consumed more time than was agreeable. Mr. McKinley had a majority when the roll was not much more than half over. The total summing up showed that not one of the four other candidates had received so much as one hundred votes, Mr. Allison coming in last with an almost beggarly showing. The official announcement of the result let loose another torrent of tumult and confusion, which ran until it spent itself. The orators for the candidates who didn't get the nomination seconded the customary motion to make the nomination unanimous and indulged in the usual political lovefeast. The nomination for Vice-President was then made. Governor Morton's reiterated positive refusal to accept the place gave the lead to Mr. Hobart, of New Jersey. The managers had determined to take him for the mate of McKinley as the next best man after Morton. H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, and James A. Walker, of Virginia, was presented as the Southern candidates. General Walker was a surprise, but Mr. Evans, as is known, was very extensively discussed in this connection. Mr. Evans is personally very popular, and it was on this account that he obtained such a flattering support.

Official Vote.

McKinley, 661 1/2; Reed, 84 1/2; Quay, 61 1/2; Morton, 58; Allison, 35 1/2; Cameron, 1. Hobart, 323 1/2; Evans, 277 1/2; Balkeley, 30; Walker, 34; T. B. Reed, 3; Depew, 3; Fred Grant, 2; Thurston, 2; Brown, 2; Morton, 1. The business of the convention was expeditiously transacted. It is not often a convention gets through in three days, and although there was no time consumed over nominations, there were other questions of serious importance which had to be met and settled. The examination of Dr. L. S. Jameson and his fellow officers in the Transvaal raid was held in London. Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, Colonel White, Major White, Colonel Gray and the Hon. Charles Courtney were committed for trial, and the other defendants were discharged. It is reported in Athens that 300 Turkish troops were killed in a recent encounter with the Cretan insurgents at Comoseri.

THE CONVENTION HALL.

A Great Wooden Structure Erected for the Purpose. The convention hall, erected especially for this occasion, is a plain rectangular building 182 by 262 feet, with an auditorium 100 by 200 feet for the use of the delegates and alternates and surrounding this tiers and seats and a gallery all around the building. The entire north side of the hall is occupied by the chairman, vice-presidents, members of the national committee on the center and the reporters on each side. The delegates are directly in front of the chairman's stand in three blocks of chairs facing the chairman. For the alternates spaces on each side of the delegates are filled with chairs facing toward the delegates and thus commanding the best possible view not only of the speaker's stand, but also of the main body of the convention. The central idea adopted in the decoration of the hall is the Monroe doctrine. This is represented by a star fifty feet from tip to tip, covered with bunting and immediately under it the national ensign and a President's flag, and here the decorator has recognized Cuba by hanging a Cuban flag to the bottom of the President's flag. The idea of the Monroe doctrine is carried out in the flags of Mexico, Venezuela, Guatemala, United States of Colombia and the Argentine Republic hanging from the five points of the United States star. From each point of the star to the galleries stretches a string of flags of all the nations that fly national colors. Suspended from the gallery are the coats of arms of all the States interspersed with United States flags. Above the galleries are arranged shields bearing the names of the States and bunting covers all the heavy timbers. The original thirteen stars, with Missouri and the District of Columbia, are given the places of prominence in the decorations. Immediately over the speaker's chair is the portrait of Lincoln, supported by those of Grant and Sherman. The portrait of Logan over the main entrance facing the chairman, and that of Farragut over the Twelfth street entrance on the left, surrounded by the flags of the navy. Over the Thirteenth street entrance the portrait of Sheridan faces Farragut's. Strings of mammoth Japanese lanterns are draped from the ceiling above the chairman to the galleries on either side, lettered to read "Republican Convention." On either side of the ceiling and above the sections reserved for alternates a huge lantern with small flags and a forty-foot United States flag is suspended. Two large white screens on the sides of the chairman's stand show eagles with streamers bearing these inscriptions: "Republicanism is Prosperity," and "To the Polls, Ye Sons of Freedom." The building is a substantial structure of heavy pine lumber, walled with lath and stucco. Every precaution has been taken to provide against accident in case of sudden exit from the building. The main floor has twenty-four exits and the galleries sixteen exits to the outside, where broad stairways lead from balconies to the ground. The hall will be used for the populist national convention in July.

TRADE OUTLOOK UNCHANGED.

Prices More in Accord with Relations of Supply and Demand. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Speculative reaction has not changed the business outlook. The fluctuations in prices made for wheat and cotton meant no good except for individuals, and the change to prices more nearly in accord with actual relations of demand and supply only conforms to conditions which have been well known for months. The attack on stocks on Wednesday was so plainly artificial that its influence passed with the day, and neither in foreign relations nor in domestic business was there anything to justify alarm. The government report as to wheat indicated a much smaller yield than anybody really expects, but this has become so much the rule that the report had no real influence and the principal effect was the serious depression caused by large sales in anticipation of the report, which seemed to be known in advance to some speculators. While Atlantic exports for the week were 1,588,151 bushels, flour included, against only 809,539 last year, the comparison is obviously exceptional and not significant, while the receipts at Western ports of 2,430,345 bushels against 1,386,210 last year, show persistency of conditions which have governed the movement during the whole year. The output of pig iron June 1 was 182,229 tons weekly, against 189,398 tons May 1 while the stocks unsold, excluding those held by the great steel companies, amounted to 785,943, against 769,532 May 1, and only 525,617 January 1. The bitum pool has been able to make its first large sale, but with a guarantee of the price for months to come, while mid-emen are still selling billets at Pittsburgh 50 cents to \$1 per ton lower than the pool price, and the apprehended weakness in finished products has clearly appeared, although the nail associations, by taking in the Pittsburgh Wire Company and Baarske & Co., of Pittsburgh, has been able to hold prices for a time. But steel bars have been sold at 1 cent, against 1.2 cents asked in the same market for iron bars. In all the markets the tendency is toward lower prices. The textile manufacturers are making no improvement. The accumulation of cotton goods continues. Print cloths have declined to the lowest point ever reached. A general stoppage to relieve the market is expected. Sales of wool in two weeks of June have been 3,825,000 pounds, against 12,562,965 last year, and no gain is expected in the manufacture for some time to come. Failures for the week have been 246 in the United States, against 241 last year, and 27 in Canada against 24 last year. Dr. Jameson Committed. The examination of Dr. L. S. Jameson and his fellow officers in the Transvaal raid was held in London. Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, Colonel White, Major White, Colonel Gray and the Hon. Charles Courtney were committed for trial, and the other defendants were discharged. It is reported in Athens that 300 Turkish troops were killed in a recent encounter with the Cretan insurgents at Comoseri.