

THE NEWS.

General MacArthur, at Manila, cables the War Department the list of recent killed and wounded.

The Navy Department has received a report from Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of the Samoan Islands of Tutuila, showing the satisfactory workings of the new government established there by the Navy.

Secretary Long has named Capt. Merrill Miller as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Capt. George E. Idle to be captain of the same yard.

A summary of the year's work of the Patent Office has been given out by the commissioner.

A report of the conditions in the Alaskan gold fields has been received at the War Department.

Rear-Admiral Cotton has been designated as commandant of the Norfolk Navy Yard vice Rear-Admiral Barker.

A contract was signed in New York by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the substitution of the third-rail system in the Belt Line Tunnel for the trolley.

Henry Wade Rogers, late president of Northwestern University, was elected a professor in the Yale Law School.

The roof over a walk at the Union Depot in Pittsburgh collapsed and a number of passengers were injured.

Antonio Soso and Jose Vasquez, two Mexican cattlemen, fought with guns in Arizona and both were killed.

General Otis was summoned to Washington and had a conference with Secretary Root and General Miles.

Governor General Wood, of Cuba, issued orders to have the three regiments ready for departure.

Prof. Henry F. Osborn, of New York, was appointed a paleontologist in the Geological Survey.

John Roe, colored, who attempted an assault on a girl near Columbia, Ala., was shot to pieces.

Elmer Andrews, a farmer, of near Bridgeville, Del., was arrested on the charge of forgery.

Mrs. John Burke was run over and killed by the cars at Piedmont, W. Va.

There were five deaths from the heat in Philadelphia.

Ludwig Reiter, of Munich, Germany, arrested in Baltimore as he was about to sail for Germany, died in a prison cell in Washington, where he was taken to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses.

Col. C. O. B. Cowardin, editor-in-chief of the Richmond Dispatch, and president of the Dispatch Company, died of typhoid fever, aged forty-eight years.

Ten additional indictments against city officials of Syracuse were brought in by the extraordinary grand jury summoned by Governor Roosevelt.

It was stated that Archbishop Keane may not accept the appointment to the Archdiocese of Dubuque on account of the local opposition to him.

The International Good Roads Congress closed in Port Huron, Mich., having taken steps for the formation of a national association.

Emil Markenber, an aeronaut, fell from a height of five hundred feet in Santa Ana, Cal., and was killed.

Justice J. H. Lippincott, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died suddenly at his residence in Jersey City.

Anna and Lena Weh were drowned while boating in the Mohawk river at Schenectady, N. Y.

There was a warm fight over the currency plank in the Committee on Resolutions at the Kansas City Convention.

There will probably be two reports, and the matter will be fought out in the convention.

The Vice-Presidential situation is still chaotic, with a leaning toward Stevenson.

Charles A. Higgins, assistant general passenger agent of the Santa Fe, died at his home in Chicago.

The "Fourth" was generally observed throughout the country. President McKinley viewed a parade in Canton, and Ex-Secretary of State Day made an address.

In Washington the day was observed quietly.

In Santiago de Cuba Cubans assisted Americans in their observance.

The Stars and Stripes were in evidence in Kingston, Jamaica.

Hamilton Smith, a well-known mine operator, died at Durham, N. H.

A blank cartridge fired at close range in Philadelphia by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks of a highly explosive character cost the lives of seven children, the probable death of three others and severe burns and lacerations to 20 other persons.

Probably three score men, women and children were killed and many were injured, nine fatally, in the wrecking of a trolley car on the outskirts of Tacoma.

Three men were killed and one man had a leg broken by a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Durkin's Cut, near Henryville, Pa.

Governor Roosevelt spoke at different points in Kansas.

Search for victims of the North German Lloyd Line fire continued in New York and several more bodies were discovered.

The big reservoir of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) waterworks burst. More than 100,000,000 gallons of water was let loose and rushed down through the valley adjacent, flooding an area peopled by about 3000 persons.

In the storm off Bering Sea coast on June 6 the sloop Seattle, with seven men, capsized, drowning, as is believed by the officers of the steamer Aberdeen, which has arrived at Seattle, Wash., from Nome, all of the occupants.

Gen. A. J. Warner, of Ohio, created a furore at the Monetary League meeting in Kansas City by saying that, so far as he knew, there was no reason for changing the ratio of silver coinage.

It is reported that a fight occurred Sunday between eight cowboys and ranchmen and Chinamen belonging to the Pei-Chung colony, located in Duval county, Texas.

All the union coal miners in Alabama, about 10,000 in number, quit work, pending the settlement of the wage dispute.

It is probable that Gen. Charles F. Dick will succeed George B. Cox, of Cincinnati, who sent to Senator Hanna a letter containing his resignation as a member of the Republican National Committee.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Wm. J. Bryan Nominated Unanimously for the Presidency.

Stevenson for Vice Pres.

Convention at Kansas City Completes Its Work and Adjourns—Towne Succeeds in Inducing the Silver Republicans Not to Nominate Him and Says It Is His Duty to Vote for Stevenson.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—The Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan for President and adopted its platform, completed its work by nominating Mr. Stevenson for Vice-President.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, could have had the nomination for second place, but he checked a great stampede which was started in his behalf. The New York delegation led this stampede and presented Hill as its candidate.

The vast crowd shouted wildly for Hill, but he made a speech saying firmly that he could not accept the nomination and this headed off the movement.

Those who were put in nomination before the convention, besides Stevenson and Hill, were Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota; Governor John Walter Smith, of Maryland; Col. Julian S.

pression upon this question. It contained a specific plank declaring for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Other provisions in this platform were aimed at trusts, the protective tariff and the imperialistic policy of the McKinley administration. Liberty and home government were promised to the Philippines and sympathy was expressed for the Boers.

The two other platform drafts were submitted by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, and L. F. Garrard, of Georgia, respectively. They did not differ materially from the Bryan platform except that they contained merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform without specific mention of 16 to 1.

The committee soon plunged into an animated debate, which continued up to a late hour at night. No decision was reached, but it was said that a slight majority of the committee was opposed to a 16-to-1 plank.

If the resolutions committee is ready to report Thursday it is expected that there will be a debate on the floor of the convention.

The convention was marked by scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. There were two notable demonstrations. One, an ovation to ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, lasted 20 minutes in the afternoon. The other came at night, when Permanent Chairman Richardson mentioned Hon. William J. Bryan's name. It lasted 30 minutes.

The Silver Republican National Convention met at the Auditorium in Kansas City. Charles A. Towne, chairman of that party's National Commit-

tee, called it to order. After some speechmaking and the appointment of a committee to confer with the Democrats on the Vice-Presidency the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m.

The tendency is now toward Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Ex-Senator Hill could get the nomination, it is believed, if he would accept, but he says firmly that he will not do so. The booms of Charles A. Towne and William Sulzer seem to be declining.

SECOND DAY.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—When the news spread about the time for the meeting of the convention that 16 to 1 had been finally agreed upon by the committee on resolutions, it was received with varied feelings. The silver men were exultant, while those of moderate tendencies were correspondingly disappointed.

The fact that the majority members of the committee represented only 158 electoral votes was much commented upon. The great States, with the fewest exceptions, were in the minority, but as Idaho on the committee counted as much as Pennsylvania or Maryland, the great States did not amount to much. All were waiting to see how it would be in the convention, where the minority would have a chance to debate.

It was late when Chairman Richardson struck his gavel. By this time the mob was everywhere, wedged in the galleries with not an inch to spare, boldly crowding in on all the reserved sections, overwhelming the press representatives and the special guests on the stage. Every aisle was blocked, the seats of the delegates were monopolized and it was evident that it was an assemblage which required skillful and strong handling.

The chairman made a brief address to the spectators, asking them to assist him in maintaining order. This was like whistling against the wind. The sergeant-at-arms stepped to the front and informed those who were indulging in the innocent play of freemen's spirits that if it did not stop a platoon of police would charge. This meant business, and it had a temporary effect.

The interval was availed of to present ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, who did his best to kill time for the benefit of the committee on platform, which, having been up all night, was not yet ready to report.

Mr. Dockery, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, followed. He stirred up the anti-English sentiment finely.

The demands for Hill were constant, but Hill did not think his time had come.

The chairman announced that the committee on resolutions would not be ready to report before 3.30 p. m., and adjournment was taken until that time. The crowd fled out to the accompaniment of "Maryland, My Maryland."

Disorder began long before the commencement of the afternoon session of the convention. Crowded to suffocation is a faint expression of the situation.

The first business was the reading of the platform by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina. The reading was in-

HORROR AT HOBOKEN

LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE ESTIMATED AT FROM 50 TO 300.

SHIPS AND PIERS BURNED.

Flames Started in Cotton on North German Lloyd Company's Wharves—Four Great Ocean Liners Caught and Members of Crew and Passengers Found Death in Flames or Water.

New York (Special).—Almost \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives lost, many persons were injured and at least 1500 lives were imperiled by a fire that started among cotton bales stored on Pier No. 3 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, N. J.

In less than 15 minutes the flames covered an area a quarter of a mile long, extending outward from the central shore line to the bulkheads, from 600 to 1000 feet away, and had caught four great ocean liners and a dozen or more smaller harbor craft in its grasp. It is believed that about 200 lives were lost and 300 persons were injured. The hospitals in New York, Hoboken and Jersey City were crowded with the injured.

Those who gathered along the shores of the Hudson river to witness the great conflagration saw a spectacle that they can never forget, and one that will always have a conspicuous place in the history of New York.

River and bay were enveloped in a pall of black smoke, through which angry flames, bursting as from volcanoes, on the Jersey shore, and in the water itself, leaped like red spheres up to the sky. The surface of the water was covered with floating and blazing masses of freight, thrown in haste from the doomed vessels, all unnoticed in the mad rush to rescue more precious human life, threatening or being sacrificed in the great ships. And through the pall of smoke a great crimson sun, enlarged to thrice its size by the haze, glared like an enormous eye as it slowly sank in the West.

Such was the tremendous spectacle presented on the surface of the Hudson river, as if it had been some holiday pageant. It was made tragic by the realization that somewhere in that smoke, somewhere beneath the turbid waters, scores of lives had been lost or were then in their last desperate struggle against death.

The greatest loss of life appears to have been on the Saale. She carried 450 people, and was to have sailed for Boston. When the police-boat captain went aboard of her with his rescue party he saw bodies lying all about the deck. The steamship Bremen carried a crew of 300 men, the Main 250, and if many lives were lost on the Bremen and Main as on the Saale the number of lives will be very great. Then, also, many perished on the piers, the canal-boats and lighters.

The burning or smoldering remains of canal-boats, lighters and barges are scattered all the way down the river and bay to Staten Island and Governor's Island. Each of these craft will add something to the list of the dead.

The loss to the North German Lloyd docks alone is placed at \$2,000,000. The value of the great quantities of cotton, oil and various other merchandise on the docks has not been estimated at this time. The loss to the North German Lloyd Steamship Company alone will probably come close to \$10,000,000, as the Bremen, the Main and the Saale were almost totally destroyed. The Kaiser Wilhelm was somewhat damaged. The five storehouses of the Campbell Company were greatly damaged, the loss on one building alone being placed at \$1,500,000. The value of the Hamburg-American Line steamer Phoenicia is not known, but this will swell the amount of damage. The Thingvailla pier was burned, and the dock of the Hamburg-American Line suffered greatly. A number of small buildings in Hoboken were destroyed along with the wharves, with their contents.

From what can be learned the flames started among a large pile of cotton bales on Pier 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, and spread with such remarkable rapidity that in 15 minutes the entire property of the company, taking in over a third of a mile of water front and consisting of three great piers, was completely enveloped in a huge blaze that sent great clouds of smoke high up into the air.

The flames started so suddenly and gained such headway that the people on the piers and on the numerous vessels docked were unable to reach the street. There were great gangs of workmen on the piers, and these, together with a number of people who were at the docks on business and visiting the ships scattered in all directions. As all means of exit were cut off by the flames, they were forced to jump overboard.

At the docks of the North German Lloyd were the Saale, a single-screw passenger steamship of 4965 gross tons; the Bremen, a twin-screw passenger and freight of 10,526 tons, and the Main, a twin-screw freight and passenger steamship of 10,200 gross tons. They all caught fire and were burned to the water's edge. The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which had just come in, was the only one of the four big vessels at the dock that escaped.

The loss of the crews of these vessels will reach 100.

The fire was first discovered by a watchman on the pier at 4 o'clock. He saw a small streak of flame shoot from a bale of cotton on Pier No. 2, at which was docked the steamer Saale. He immediately sent in an alarm.

In a few minutes the flames had extended to the steamship and were communicated to the adjoining pier on the north. Here were docked the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the Main. Tugs were immediately made fast to the big Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and she was gotten out into midstream with safety, although badly scorched at the bows. The steamship Main, however, was doomed, as the flames had already become so fierce on the north side of the pier that no tug could approach the vessel.

Then by a shift in the wind the flames were sent in the direction of Pier No. 1 which was to the south end of Pier No. 2. To the north of Pier No. 1 was the dock of the Hamburg-American Line, at which the steamship Phoenicia, a twin-screw passenger

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Imperialism Takes Up First and Foremost Attention, But Silver Plank Gets In.

Kansas City (Special).—Following is the platform, in part, adopted unanimously by the Democratic National Convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter.

We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Porto Rico law enacted by Congress is denounced, and it is declared that the law imposes upon the people of the island a government without their consent and taxation without their representation.

The demand is made for the prompt fulfillment of the pledge to the Cuban people that the United States has no intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for its pacification.

The Philippine policy of the Administration is denounced, which, it is declared, involved the Republic in unnecessary war. An immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Philippines first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference, is favored.

Territorial expansion, when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to be made American citizens, is favored while amicable opposition to solving the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens is expressed.

The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, is regarded as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, both in letter and in spirit, is insisted upon.

Opposition to militarism is declared. A small standing army and a well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender.

The Democratic party is pledged to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted in order to curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The Dingley Tariff law is condemned, and the enlargement of the Inter-State Commerce law is favored. The principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 are reaffirmed and indorsed, and the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, is demanded.

The currency bill enacted by Congress is denounced, and the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them is demanded.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people is favored.

Opposition to Government by injunction is declared, and arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes is favored. A Department of Labor with a seat in the Cabinet is also favored.

Liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors are favored.

The immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States is favored.

The territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are promised Statehood, and Alaska and Porto Rico home rule and a territorial form of government.

The improvement of the arid islands of the West is favored.

The enforcement and extension of the Chinese exclusion law is favored.

An entangling alliance with any foreign nation is condemned, and sympathy with the Boers in their struggle to maintain their liberty is expressed.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Carr, of North Carolina; J. Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington, and A. W. Patrick, of Ohio. Lewis withdrew his name before the balloting began.

James S. Hogg, of Texas, and Elliott Danforth, of New York, received one vote each, though they were not formally nominated. The totals in the result of the ballot were as follows:

Stevenson ..... 559 1/2  
Hill ..... 200  
Towne ..... 89 1/2  
Patrick ..... 46  
Carr ..... 23  
Smith ..... 16  
Danforth ..... 1  
Hogg ..... 1

The number of votes necessary to a choice—two-thirds of the convention—was 624. When the end of the ballot had been reached Tennessee changed its vote to Stevenson and others followed, until every vote was recorded in his favor. He was then declared the nominee of the convention. At 3.21 p. m. the convention adjourned finally, having been in session since 10.45 a. m.

It was discovered early in the day that there was no income tax plank in the platform. Mr. Bryan is said to have called the attention of Chairman James K. Jones, of the National Committee, to this, but the convention adjourned without inserting such a plank.

The National Committee met in the afternoon and organized for the campaign. Senator Jones was re-elected chairman and ex-Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, vice-chairman.

FIRST DAY.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—The Democratic National Convention of 1900, which met in the new convention hall at Kansas City at noon on the Fourth of July, developed a decided surprise.

Not only was the plan of the leaders for a one-day convention spoiled, but nothing beyond the actual work of organization was accomplished, notwithstanding that the convention was in session until 10.34 o'clock at night. Three sessions were held—from noon to 2.30 p. m., from 4.43 to 4.51 p. m., and from 8.33 to 10.34 p. m. At the last-named hour an adjournment was taken until 10.30 o'clock a. m., which is equivalent to 11.30 according to Baltimore time.

The opening session was devoted chiefly to the selection of Gov. Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, a speech by Governor Thomas, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the appointment of committees. The second session transacted no important business, as the committees were not ready to report. At the night session all the committees reported except that on resolutions, which was still debating the platform. Congressman James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, was selected as permanent chairman and made a speech. Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, also spoke. As the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, the convention accomplished little of actual business.

The committee on resolutions held a meeting and debated the platform in lively style. Three drafts of the platform were presented. One of these was from R. L. Metcalf, of Nebraska, and was accepted as Mr. Bryan's ex-

HAVANA WILD WITH JOY.

Inauguration of Mayor Rodriguez Houses Cubans—General Wood and Staff Present.

Havana (By Cable).—At no time since the American occupation of Cuba has Havana shown such scenes of enthusiasm and excitement as were witnessed Sunday upon the occasion of the inauguration of Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, the first Cuban elected mayor. Every house on the principal streets was decorated, even the palace being gaily trimmed with both American and Cuban flags. Firecrackers and rockets were going off all day, while the hymn "Bayamo" seemed to be on the lips of everybody, from children to graybeards. The inauguration ceremonies took place at noon in the council chamber.

General Wood, accompanied by his staff, entered the building by a private door, and was received by Gen. Maximo Gomez and General Rodriguez, who escorted him to the chamber, which was decorated with flags and flowers. The proceedings commenced by Senator Mederos, the outgoing mayor, reading a resume of what had been done since Senator Lacoste first took office. At the conclusion of the reading General Rodriguez and the new council were sworn in, when the band struck up the hymn "Bayamo" amid loud "vivas" from the large crowd which had gathered outside.

General Rodriguez merely said he thought it was unnecessary to make any remarks. His future actions, he said, would speak more than words. He thought the best he could do now would be to go over to the military department and tell General Wood that they thoroughly believed in the good faith of the United States Government and also indorsed his administration of affairs. Turning, he cordially shook hands with General Wood and then led the way to the banquet hall. The banquet was laid for eighty guests. Speeches were made in a spirit expressive of much more cordial good will towards the Americans than the local papers would have people believe exist.

Addressing General Wood, the new mayor said the governor's administration had been such as to elicit the admiration, not only of his own countrymen, but the gratitude of all Cuba, and on behalf of the National party, he desired to state that it had the fullest confidence in the intentions of the American administration.

Replying, General Wood said that the United States had always intended to carry out the joint resolutions of Congress and that every step taken by the Government in connection with Cuban affairs had tended for that end. The forming of the rural guards and the gradual withdrawal of United States troops was only a small portion of what was intended. Nobody, he declared, could defeat the results unless it was the Cubans themselves.

A long procession was then formed, in which fully 12,000 men and ten bands took part, and marched past the mayor's office and that of the governor, greeting both with great enthusiasm.

ORDERED TO CHINA.

Gen. Chaffee Will Take Charge of American Troops in Orient.

Washington (Special).—The purpose of the Government to place an adequate military force in China was made perfectly clear when orders were issued to Brig-Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant probably than the assignment itself was the wording of the formal orders to General Chaffee, issued by Acting Secretary of War Meikiejohn, directing him to "take command of the troops ordered to China," and proceed to Pekin by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides.

It had been expected that the military forces would be concentrated at Chee-Foo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Pekin, the capital of the Chinese Empire, indicated a firm determination on the part of the Government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese Government.

Victims of Lightning.

Cincinnati, O. (Special).—Storms have done much damage throughout Southern Indiana and Kentucky. At Brazil, Ind., Mrs. William Vesper and Miss Ida Lehman were seriously injured by lightning, and several houses were damaged. At Dublin, Ind., George Sheppard was killed by lightning and Alexander Hannan prostrated. At West Manchester, O., Henry Brown was killed, and at Chillicothe, O., Richard Hinkle was killed by lightning.