

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

The Invincible Ticket Named at the Republican Convention at Philadelphia Yesterday.

ARE SELECTED BY ACCLAMATION

Exciting Scenes in the Convention—Deep Sentiment of the Party Plainly Shown in the Preferences Expressed—A Gathering Remarkable for the Almost Entire Absence of Friction in Its Deliberations—Story of the Fruitless Struggle of the Rough Rider to Ward Off the Nomination—Ovations to Favorites of the Convention.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Philadelphia, June 21.—Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio, for president, and Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for vice president, was the ticket nominated today by the Republican National convention.

The scenes that accompanied the nominations will long live in the memory of those who witnessed them. When McKinley's name was placed in nomination it seemed that nothing greater in the way of a popular demonstration could be conceived, and yet a few minutes later when the nomination was actually made the demonstration was renewed with greater vigor than ever.

The delegates and spectators to the convention had done so much cheering for Roosevelt since the convention opened that they had to an extent exhausted their reserved fund of enthusiasm, and the reception of his name was somewhat of a disappointment to the spectators who were unacquainted with what had gone before.

This third day of the convention was by several degrees the warmest, and fans were in use everywhere. The doors of the convention hall were thrown open at 9.15, and at 9.58 the Kansas delegation marched in with sun flowers fastened to their coats, and above them a large banner declaring for Roosevelt for vice president. It evoked a storm of applause, for by this time every one knew that Roosevelt would be unopposed and that he would accept.

Roosevelt Appears. Five minutes after the Kansas came Roosevelt, evidently anxious to escape attention. It was not to be, however. He was quickly recognized and instantly everyone arose and everyone cheered. He rushed to his seat as rapidly as possible, and was quickly the center of a throng of delegates.

At 10.15 Mark Hanna entered the hall as the band played "The Star Spangled Banner." When he reached Roosevelt's chair the Ohio senator stopped to congratulate him. The two shook hands cordially and chatted together pleasantly for several minutes. Senator Lodge called the convention to order at 10.30, and introduced Archbishop Ryan, who offered prayer. Immediately after Senator Quay was recognized by the chair and withdrew his proposition to amend the rules with reference to the representation of states. There was a sigh of relief for the delegates, for the matter if taken up by the convention would have caused a long and spirited debate.

Senator Lodge called for nominations for president, and when the roll of the states was called Alabama yielded the floor to Ohio and United States Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, amid great applause, went to the platform and placed McKinley in nomination in one of his characteristic speeches. He performed the same duty at the convention of four years ago.

When he had concluded the delegates and spectators were on their feet in an instant. Red, white and blue pampas grasses were seized by the California delegation and waved about, while cheer after cheer rent the air. The standards containing the banners that marked the location of the state delegations were grasped by the delegates and waved about, many-hued umbrellas circled through the air, flags, handkerchiefs and fans were wildly waved and there was not, seemingly, a foot of space in the convention hall that was not brightened by animated coloring.

Hanna Led the Cheers. Mark Hanna, filled with the spirit of the occasion, jumped to the front of the platform and wildly waved a bunch

of pampas grass, and the convention broke out into a renewed tumult. By this time the convention band and the band from President McKinley's home at Canton, O., were endeavoring to drown all other noise. Someone started the procession of state banners toward the platform and soon all were grouped there, the banner of Hawaii among them. Wave after wave of applause swept over the convention, and it seemed as if the delegates and spectators would never tire. This was the most dramatic and spectacular moment of the convention; one of the most spectacular, it may be added, in the history of conventions.

Now the impulse seized the banner bearers to return to the floor of the convention and they formed a procession on the floor cheering and singing "Rally 'Round the Flags, Boys."

It was fifteen minutes before Chairman Lodge could restore order and then Governor Roosevelt stepped on the platform to second the nomination. This brought another demonstration that lasted for several minutes. He was frequently interrupted by applause during his address and at its conclusion received a wonderful ovation. Other seconding speeches were made by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska; Governor Mount, of Indiana, and Delegates Yerkes, of Kentucky, and Knight, of California.

Roosevelt Nominated. The nomination of Roosevelt was but a repetition of the scenes that marked the nomination of McKinley. He was nominated by Colonel Lafayette Young, of Iowa, and the nomination was seconded by Murray, of Massachusetts, Ashton of Washington, and Chauncey M. Depew, of New York. The latter made one of the most popular speeches of the convention. When Roosevelt was nominated the band played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight" and the convention cut loose in harmony to the music.

The nominations disposed of, a small amount of routine business was transacted, and at 2.30 the convention adjourned. The national committee met immediately after the convention adjourned, Hon. William Connell attending it as the representative of Pennsylvania, having been substituted by former Senator Quay.

The Scranton delegates will return home tomorrow. Many of the visitors from Lackawanna to the convention returned home tonight.

J. F. Mitchell.

THE NOMINATIONS.

McKinley and Roosevelt the Unanimous Choice of the Convention. Philadelphia, June 21.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican national convention at 1.48 o'clock today and an hour and ten minutes later Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

The scenes attending the selections were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been equalled, perhaps, in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting. There was a fine setting for today's spectacular drama. Bright peonies at either end of the stage made two flaming bits of color. Over the vast multitude fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the pinions of a cloud of alarmed gulls boating the air. There was no preliminary. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the south was averted by the withdrawal of Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Sen-

ator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates. When Alabama was called a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state arose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio.

When Foraker Appeared. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and a cheer went up from the delegates in the pit. Senator Foraker, of Ohio, the ideal of militant Republicanism, strode toward the platform.

Foraker is a grand looking man, with something of the imperiousness of Blaine and the dash of a Rupert about him. The air was charged with electricity as he mounted the steps, and when he turned about, standing there with gray eyes calmly sweeping the cheering thousands, the magnetic orator must have been conscious of his power to call up a storm that would sweep through the amphitheatre.

On all sides were banded men and women, almost frantically waving hats, handkerchiefs and pampas plumes. In full view of the convention, he stood erect, his face as inflexible as though chiseled in marble, waiting for the applause to cease. When quiet was restored, he began to speak. It was not yet noon, but the sun was blazing through the roof, shooting his darts and arrows into all parts of the hall. With resonant, ringing voice, and graceful gesture, Foraker stilled the noise. Even the employes and pages crouched down as they gazed at the orator. He began to call up the hurricanes from the start. Whenever he raised his arms aloft the whistling of the gale ran round the hall. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott and Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up.

When he said his candidate was the choice of every man who desired Republican success in November, the roar was like the rush of a heavy sea through a rocky cavern. The orator was silenced by his own words. Then he began again, speaking like few men. His audience were thrilled. They sat like men under a spell. He dropped a word here, a word there, like sparks under a sun dried stubble, and when he concluded a groan died not soon to be replaced by a summer night's breeze. For a moment the musician leaned over the platform as if to satisfy himself that his work was accomplished. Then, seeing that the effort had been successful, he turned to the rear of the stage. The sight was a grand and inspiring one. In the pit the delegates and alternates were cheering enthusiastically. Over the acres of spectators bedlam reigned. The hall was an angry sea of tossing color. Flags, red, white and blue, plumed up as if by magic to crest the waves. Hats were lifted aloft on canes. Umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Philadelphia, June 21.—One of the most picturesque incidents in American politics closed today, when Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was nominated by the Republican national convention as the running mate of President McKinley.

This was a case where the office truly sought the man. Governor Roosevelt not only did not want the nomination but he went to Philadelphia for the one purpose of doing all in his power to prevent the representatives of the Republicans of the country from naming him for the office of vice president. It was of no avail.

The delegates wanted him and would listen to no such thing as refusal. From the far west came the most radical supporters of the dashing colonel of the Rough Riders. Pennsylvania had no sorer declared for him than the California delegation came out strong for New York's governor. They came east with the boom of Irving M. Scott, "the man who built the Oregon," in their possession, but were willing to lay the Scott boom aside if Roosevelt said yes.

PLEADED WITH THEM. But he would not. On the contrary, he pleaded with these Californians, and with the delegations that came after them, to vote and work against him if they would please him and do the thing he would have them do.

Every time he appeared on the floor of the convention he was besieged by delegates who tried to win from him some admission that he was a candidate. They couldn't do it. Neither would he say that he would decline if the convention should nominate him against his wishes. Tuesday came to Roosevelt the delegates from Kansas, and they were not to be cast down by a mere refusal. "Willing or not, we are going to nominate you for vice president," said the men from Kansas, as they withdrew from Roosevelt's apartments.

They meant what they said and everybody knew it. The mention of Roosevelt's name meant that the convention would be stamped for him, and the friends of the other candidates and those who objected to Roosevelt.



WHY ROOSEVELT WAS NOMINATED

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO STOP THE SENTIMENT.

Delegates from All Parts of the Country but Particularly from the West Clamored for the Nomination of the Rough Rider and Would Not Listen to No from Him—When He Saw That It Was a Fruitless Task to Keep the Nomination from Coming His Way He Accepted.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Philadelphia, June 21.—One of the most picturesque incidents in American politics closed today, when Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was nominated by the Republican national convention as the running mate of President McKinley.

This was a case where the office truly sought the man. Governor Roosevelt not only did not want the nomination but he went to Philadelphia for the one purpose of doing all in his power to prevent the representatives of the Republicans of the country from naming him for the office of vice president. It was of no avail.

The delegates wanted him and would listen to no such thing as refusal. From the far west came the most radical supporters of the dashing colonel of the Rough Riders.

Pennsylvania had no sorer declared for him than the California delegation came out strong for New York's governor. They came east with the boom of Irving M. Scott, "the man who built the Oregon," in their possession, but were willing to lay the Scott boom aside if Roosevelt said yes.

PLEADED WITH THEM. But he would not. On the contrary, he pleaded with these Californians, and with the delegations that came after them, to vote and work against him if they would please him and do the thing he would have them do.

Every time he appeared on the floor of the convention he was besieged by delegates who tried to win from him some admission that he was a candidate. They couldn't do it. Neither would he say that he would decline if the convention should nominate him against his wishes. Tuesday came to Roosevelt the delegates from Kansas, and they were not to be cast down by a mere refusal. "Willing or not, we are going to nominate you for vice president," said the men from Kansas, as they withdrew from Roosevelt's apartments.

TO RESCUE MINISTER CONGER.

Ninth Infantry Ordered to Fight Its Way to Peking if Necessary.

Washington, June 21.—The ninth day without news from Minister Conger finds the administration perplexed as to the best course to pursue in regard to the Chinese situation.

The willingness of the president and his advisers to do everything possible for the protection of American life and property in China is beyond question, but in the absence of advices as to conditions at Peking and elsewhere in the Celestial empire it is impossible to determine what should be done. Already as many soldiers, sailors and marines as may safely be withdrawn from the Philippines for Chinese service have been despatched to Admiral Kempff at Taku, but the president will go to extreme lengths to obtain more men should he find their presence in Chinese territory necessary.

The ninth infantry will not be able to leave Manila for Taku for three days. When the regiment lands it will push forward to Peking, probably joining the international relief column beyond Tien-Tsin if it be true that the column failed to reach the capital.

Colonel Lesure, of the Ninth infantry, has orders to proceed to Conger, despite all obstacles, fighting his way to Peking if necessary.

Telegraphic communication between Taku and the outside world has not been reopened. It is suspected here that the cable lines are intact, but that the Chinese officials hold the cable offices and decline to permit any news to be sent.

The navy department had a cable message from Rear Admiral Remy today, reporting the departure of the naval transport Zafro from Manila for Hong Kong with about 200 seamen and some marines for the battleship Oregon, which is short of men, and cannot sail for Taku until the Zafro arrives. It will therefore be a week before she can join Rear Admiral Kempff. Most of the Oregon's crew will probably be landed at Taku, where, according to a dispatch received from Rear Admiral Kempff yesterday, there are 300 American seamen and marines.

RAILROAD DECISION.

Courts Render Important Opinion Against the Penny.

Trenton, June 21.—In a damage suit brought by Catherine McKernan, of Hudson county, against the Pennsylvania railroad, for the killing of Cornelius McKernan, a brakeman, who was a member of the railroad's relief department, some courts today rendered an important decision. The court held that the agreement signed by the members of the association was a bar to the bringing of any damage suits, but the court held as stated, that only the actual acceptance of the benefit offered by a bar, McKernan's signature as his named beneficiary gave the benefits and signed a release, but the court held that this does not violate the law, which gives to widows and next of kin the right to sue.

Stabbed His Brother.

Wilkes-Barre, June 21.—C. D. and James Perry, farmers residing at White's Ferry, Wyoming county, quarreled over the division of some land when James stabbed his brother five times in the abdomen, causing the bowels to protrude. The wounded man was brought to the Wilkes-Barre hospital for medical attention. There is little hope of his recovery.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: SHOWERS AND THUNDER STORMS.

- 1 General—McKinley and Roosevelt Nominated. Foreign Settlements in Peking in Ashes. Why Roosevelt Was Nominated.
2 General—McKinley and Roosevelt (Continued). Financial and Commercial.
3 General—Gathering at Philadelphia Was a Remarkable Convention.
4 Editorial, News and Comment.
5 General—Speeches Nominating McKinley and Roosevelt.
6 Local—One Day's Work of the Courts. Six Nines Graduated.
7 Local—Fire Department Is Severely Scared. Council Proceedings.
8 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
9 Round About the County. Northwestern Pennsylvania News.
10 Local—Live Industrial Gleanings. Class Exercises of High School Graduates.

BULLER'S ADVANCE.

About Three Hundred Boers Surrendered Near Paardekop.

London, June 22, 4 a. m.—General Buller is pressing his advance. On Wednesday he followed the Johannesburg railway to Paardekop, thirty-one miles from Standerton. About 300 Boers, singly or in small parties, have surrendered.

The war office has issued a list of casualties in engagements around Heilbron, previously undisclosed. Lord Roberts has adopted the Transvaal mining regulations for military administration.

DEMOCRATS AWAKENING.

Kansas City Preparing for the Big Convention in July.

Kansas City, June 21.—Hon. C. A. Walsh, secretary of the National Democratic committee, who has established headquarters for the July convention, today closed preliminary arrangements for the printing of the convention tickets. This is the final matter of detail for the convention to be announced by the national committee.

Respecting the six delegates from Hawaii, who arrived at San Francisco yesterday, on route to Kansas City, Mr. Walsh said: "The Hawaiians will undoubtedly be recognized by the convention. Arrangements will be made through the information bureau, for their accommodation."

Corn Belt Dealers Meet.

Sturm Lake, La., June 21.—The Corn Belt Editorial association is holding its annual meeting here today. The programme will continue tomorrow. Well known editors in this section have prepared, for the convention, papers on newspaper subjects.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 21.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and probably thunderstorms; Friday: brisk southerly winds and squalls. Saturday: warmer and fair.

THE TORCH IN TIEN-TSIN

Foreign Settlements in That City Arc in Ashes.

ALLIED TROOPS MOBILIZING

Will March on Tien-Tsin—Fighting Said to Be in Progress There—Admirals of Allied Squadron Issue Proclamation to Chinese Viceroy, No Word from Admiral Seymour, Foreign Consuls at Shanghai Report His Arrival at Peking—Japan Mobilizing Army Division for Service in China—Viceroy of Yangtze-Kiang Provinces Says He Can Preserve Peace in Southern China, Li Hung Chang Still at Canton.

New York, June 21.—The Chinese situation is very grave. The foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin was burned on Monday. The allied forces of the foreign powers are mobilizing at Taku to march on Tien-Tsin, where fighting is believed to be still in progress. The relief column will leave Taku as soon as it is in sufficient force.

The admirals of the allied squadron at Taku, have issued a proclamation to the Chinese viceroy, explaining that in the advance to relieve the Peking legations the powers intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and others who oppose their progress. More hopeful news has been received from Vice-Admiral Seymour's international force, though foreign consuls at Shanghai continue to report its arrival at Peking.

TO MARCH ON TIEN-TSIN.

Foreign Forces Will Advance When in Sufficient Strength.

London, June 21.—The admiralty has received the following dispatch from Rear-Admiral Bruce:

Taku, via Che-Fu, June 21.—No communication from the commander in chief in seven days and from Tien-Tsin in five days. The allies hold the Taku forts and Tong-Ku securely, and they will advance to the relief of Tien-Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong Kong tomorrow and 300 from Wei-Hai-Wei the following day. It is believed that fighting is constantly proceeding around Tien-Tsin. The garrison there should be about three thousand men.

The following proclamation was agreed to this morning, to be issued forthwith: "The admirals and senior naval officers of the allied powers in China desire to make known to all viceroys and authorities along the coast and rivers and in the cities and provinces of China that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and the people that oppose them on their march to Peking for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen."

The date that the above dispatch was sent from Taku is not given, but it is probably June 19. The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "Great destruction was caused by the Boxers in the native quarter of Tien-Tsin on June 15, but the presence of the foreign troops in the foreign settlement protected that. The native press asserts that there are bitter dimensions in the Manchou party."

UPRISING AT TIEN-TSIN.

Foreign Settlement in the City Reported Burned on June 18.

Berlin, June 21.—According to an official Japanese report from Chefoo the foreign settlement at Tien-Tsin was reduced to ashes on June 18.

MORE WAGES WANTED.

A Committee of the Brotherhood Leave for New York.

Wilkes-Barre, June 21.—A committee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen left for New York this afternoon to confer with the executive officers of the Central Railroad, with a view of settling some grievances of the brakemen on the Wyoming division of the road. Some time ago the company, to reduce expenses, cut down the number of brakemen employed on coal trains. This proved very unsatisfactory to the men and they prepared a number of grievances to be submitted to the company officials.

Wellesley College Exercises.

Wellesley, Mass., June 21.—Commencement exercises at Wellesley college begin this evening with the class supper. Tomorrow evening the senior play will be given. Saturday afternoon the class club concert and tea will be given by groups of seniors, and in the evening the president's reception.

Phenomenal Invention.

New York, June 21.—Stock was offered by sale today by Wylie, Archer & Co. of the Stock Exchange in a company organized to put on the market a new adding machine. The machines sell for \$10, and take the place of those costing hundreds of dollars, now in use.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, June 21.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and probably thunderstorms; Friday: brisk southerly winds and squalls. Saturday: warmer and fair.