

MCKINLEY!

Nominated for President on the First Ballot Amid Cheers.

HOBART FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Pennsylvania's Solid Vote Cast for Him, Giving Him a Victory Over Evans.

OHIO CLINCHED HER SON'S TRIUMPH

Unbounded Enthusiasm in the Convention Hall When the Ohio Candidate's Name Was Presented by Foraker—Some of the Silver Men Furnish a Mild Sensation by Leaving the Convention After a Protest by Teller and Cannon Against the Gold Standard Plank.

McKinley was nominated on the first ballot, the vote of Ohio being sufficient to give him a majority. There was a great outburst of enthusiasm and then the roll call proceeded.



MAJOR WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ed, resulting in a total of 661 1/2 votes for McKinley.

Then the convention abandoned itself to excitement. Platt moved to make it unanimous, was seconded by Lodge, Dewey and others and carried by a standing vote.

After disposing of the platform the roll was called for members of the National Committee, each State delegation handling its selection. Then the roll was called for Presidential nominations. When Iowa was reached, John B. Baldwin took the platform and made a speech nominating Allison. When Massachusetts was reached Senator Lodge made a speech nominating Reed of Maine. The committee gave him a hearty reception and the great cheering with which Reed's name was greeted showed the high esteem in which the speaker is held by the party. Littlefield of Maine made a speech seconding the nomination. When New York was reached Chauncey Depew nominated Morton.

The mention of Ohio set the convention wild. Governor Bushnell sought recognition to say Senator Foraker would speak for the state. Pines and flags were waved in every part of the hall. When Foraker took the platform the delegates and audience were on their feet throughout the building. It was a tumultuous scene and grew in intensity for several moments.

When Foraker named McKinley the convention went wild, the delegates in every part of the hall standing on the seats, waving red, white and blue plumes, flags, umbrellas and handkerchiefs.

On the call Pennsylvania Governor Hastings took the platform to nominate Senator Quay and was applauded.

The total vote stood: McKinley, 661 1/2; Reed, 84 1/2; Morton, 58; Quay, 61 1/2; Allison, 38 1/2; Cameron, 1.

When the chairman announced 661 1/2 votes for McKinley, the convention broke into cheers, delegates and audience rising. McKinley's picture was placed in the center of the hall and the convention went wild.

As soon as order was restored Senator Lodge moved to make McKinley's nomination unanimous.

When the chairman put the motion to make the nomination of McKinley unanimous there was a rising vote. No delegates could be seen seated.

As soon as the convention was able to settle down to business, after the McKinley excitement, a call of States was ordered for the nomination of vice-president. It was ordered that speeches should be limited to five minutes.

When Connecticut was reached, Mr. Fessenden presented the name of Gov. Bulkeley, of Connecticut.

New Jersey presented the name of Hobart. Illinois seconded the nomination of Hobart. Rhode Island presented the name of Governor Lippitt.

The name of H. Clay Evans was presented by Tennessee.

Kentucky seconded nomination of Evans. West Virginia seconded Hobart's nomination.

Wisconsin seconded the nomination of Evans.

There was quite a demonstration for Evans for the convention.

Bailey was presented by Virginia for vice president.

A roll call was then begun.

The vote stood Hobart 398 1/2, Evans 290 1/2, Brown 39, Lippitt 8, Walker 24.

SCORCHED TO HIS DEATH

Two Wheelmen Collide and the Injuries of One Proved Fatal.

While riding home at night on his bicycle a week ago, Stephen S. Spellman, of Rochester, Pa., collided with another wheelman and was so badly injured that he died Monday evening.

The bicyclist with whom Spellman collided is a driver of one of Sibley, Lindsay & Curr's delivery wagons. Both men were going at a good rate of speed, and, owing to the darkness, neither saw the approach of the other. Both had their heads down and when they struck, Spellman's head was hit by the other's wheel.

DELEGATES SEATED.

An Ideal Day From the Opening of the Party Council.

The first day of the convention opened with unclouded skies and with the prospect of extremely good weather. Although the convention was not to be called to order until noon, the streets in the vicinity of the convention hall were marked for two hours before that time with strangers who had come to the city to witness what they could of the grand spectacle, and who naturally drifted toward the auditorium, but the doors were closed to all persons, including delegates and alternates, until the time should arrive for the official opening. The only exception to this rule were newspaper men, furnished with badges and tickets of admission, officials of the convention and several hundred special and general aids to the sergeant-at-arms.

At 11 o'clock assignments were completed for all the states.

An hour was occupied by the assistant sergeant-at-arms in instructing and locating his deputies, authors and assistant authors, and in the meantime a band of music in the gallery behind the platform performed various airs.

The doors were not open for general admission until about 11:15 o'clock, and from that time on spectators marked their way to the galleries, but not in large numbers, the tickets for admission being put at the high figure of \$40 for the act—that is, for every session of the convention.

At 11:30 a. m. the hall began filling up slowly, and only a score of delegates were in their seats at that hour. Soon afterward there was much confusion in the aisles, owing to the difficulty in finding seats, and the small army of assistant sergeants-at-arms, ushers and pages were kept busy trying to extricate the tangle of delegates and onlookers in the aisles.

The delegations from California and Maine were the first to enter the hall. They did so

JUBILATION AT MCKINLEY'S HOME

THE PEOPLE GO WILD.

Cannons Boom, Bells Ring and Whistles Blow in Every Town.

A dispatch from Canton describes the scenes of Thursday night as follows:

This town has gone clean crazy. There are others, too, in this part of Ohio and they all seem to be flocking into Canton to exhibit their insanity.

It would be impossible to describe the scene here, or the din that overwhelms one at every turn in every part of the city. The instant the word came that McKinley was nominated, every steam whistle in Stark county began to blow. Many more whistles selected especially for their powerful notes, were put in for the occasion.

At 10 o'clock Friday night they were still blowing and they were kept up till midnight. A dozen bands and drum corps are parading the town. There must be 30,000 people moving up and down the broad thoroughfares, fully 50 percent of them are blowing horns, setting off cannon crackers and yelling for McKinley.

Around McKinley's home there has been ever since half an hour after his nomination was announced, a crowd of 10,000 people. They filled his home, his big lawn, his back yard and the wide streets on two sides of his property. The flower garden that decorated the lawn in the morning was at night a hopeless wreck.

The instant the big cannon boomed forth the message that McKinley had been nominated everybody started for the Major's home. Men wheeled in their tracks and started on a death run. Whole platoons of driving along the streets quickly turned and joined in the race for the McKinley residences. When the crowd reached its destination it did not even wait to enter the gates. The fence was no barrier. Men leaped over it like sheep, and it is a wonder that it is still standing.

The first thing the Major did after it was announced that with North Carolina and Ohio he had 167 1/2 votes was to walk over to the drawing room across the hall from his office and embrace his wife, mother and two sisters.

Hon. F. E. Case, a prominent manufacturer of Canton, mounted a chair and, quieting the crowd, addressed Major McKinley on behalf of his Canton neighbors and friends. There was a three-minute apell of cheering and horn blowing, when Major McKinley mounted a chair to respond. When it had ceased he, without the least sign of nervousness, excitement or emotion, addressed the people, his first speech since he spoke in the Methodist conference at Cleveland.

The silver leaders who booted from the National Republican Convention have issued an address to the people, which indicates their determination to secure the nomination of Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, for President on a limited silver coinage platform.

The address reviews the arguments in favor of free silver, and then continues:

"The land in which the eleven national Republican convention met was especially constructed for the occasion by the citizens of St. Louis at a cost of over \$60,000. Abominably ugly in its exterior its interior arrangements appear to be all that could be desired, while its decorations, without being lavish, are in excellent taste. It is quadrangular in form, its length from east to west being 262 feet and its breadth, from north to south, being 182 feet. It therefore contains an area of about 48,000 feet. And with the exception of the gallery supports, this immense space has not a pillar or column to interfere with sight or sound.

At the close of the chaplain's prayer Chairman Carter said:

"The convention is assembled in compliance with the terms of a call issued by the National committee on December 14, 1895, which call the secretary will now proceed to read." The secretary did so, in a voice which was inaudible at 10 feet distance, and in a most frequent cry of "hail" the delegates supported this immense space has not a pillar or column to interfere with sight or sound.

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SECOND DAY SESSION.

Permanent Chairman Thurston Presented By the Organization Committee.

The convention was called to order at 10:45 o'clock, three-quarters of an hour behind time, when prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. G. Williams.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented and read. It named Senator J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as chairman; made the secretaries, sergeant-at-arms and other temporary officers permanent officers of the convention, and gave a list of vice-committees, one from each State, as agreed upon by the delegation.

Senator Thurston took the chair amid tumultuous applause and addressed the convention.

As Senator Thurston closed his short speech with the phrase "A patriot's eternal as the stars," the air was rent with cheers, amid which he was heard to ask the official question, "Gentlemen, what is your pleasure?"

A reference by Chairman Thurston to President Harrison was received with cheers, and one to McKinley, although not mentioning his name, created a storm of enthusiasm. His references to what should be the money policy of the Republicans and to the protection tariff brought out salvo after salvo of cheers. When Senator Thurston concluded, the delegates rose and gave him a three times three cheer. The tribute was renewed as the Nebraska delegation handed up a pyramid of American Beauty roses and ferns.

The secretary read a letter from the chairman of the committee on credentials, saying they were engaged in the consideration of the Texas case, and had not been able to complete it. On motion of Governor Bushnell, of Ohio, the convention then adjourned until 3 p. m.

There was the usual delay in calling the convention to order for the afternoon session, but the waiting time was pleasantly whiled away by sweet music. There was great pressure in all parts of the immense hall. The galleries were packed, and there, as well as on the floor, palm leaf fans were in constant agitation. The heat was very oppressive.

It was 2:45 o'clock when Chairman Thurston rapped for order and announced that the afternoon session would be opened with prayer by Bishop Arnett, of Wilberforce college, O.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was presented by Chairman J. Franklin Fort, of New Jersey.

Discussion then commenced under the previous question on the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials, each side being allowed twenty minutes.

The vote was first taken on the Delaware case, those favoring Adolphus voting ayes, and those opposed no. The ayes were declared to have it, and the minority report on the Delaware case was rejected. A similar result, with even greater emphasis, awaited the minority report as to Texas, and that portion of the minority report referring to the other contests back to the committee, the minority report in each case being overwhelmingly defeated. The majority report was then adopted and read.

Gen. H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Committee on Rules, read the report of the committee. The rules recommended were almost identical with those heretofore in force. Among the changes Indian Territory was given six votes instead of two, and Alaska four votes instead of two. The report was adopted.

Mr. Grosvenor moved to adjourn until 10 a. m. to-morrow and an equal number of ayes and nays was raised. The chairman declared in favor of the ayes, and at 5:07 p. m. the convention adjourned accordingly.

TEN WERE KILLED.

A Bursting Boiler Blows People in All Directions.

At the Taylor cycle park, one mile west of Little Falls, N. Y., where the state meet of the L. A. W. was to take place, the steam

boiler exploded and ten people were killed and many others injured. The explosion occurred at 10:30 a. m. and the boiler was blown to splinters, and pieces of the boiler were thrown 500 feet. Three of the bodies have not been recovered, and are believed to be in the Erie canal, where the catastrophe occurred. The explosion is believed to have resulted from the defective working of the pump connected with the boiler.

The trial of George M. Walling, jointly indicted with Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan, January 31st, ended on the 15th with conviction and the death penalty. The evidence, his own included, showed that he knew Scott Jackson's purposes in bringing Pearl Bryan to Cincinnati over since January. One of these purposes was to procure an abortion, another was to poison her and leave her in a room, another was to give her cocaine, paralyze her vocal organs and cut her head off and hide it. All the while, even the hiding of the girl's clothes after the murder, he was Jackson's partner. He heard his verdict with stolid indifference.

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ADVICES FROM THE CUBAN WAR.

KILLED 25 CHILDREN.

Awful Tale of Butchery Comes From Cuba. Other Atrocities.

Mr. John Manos, president of the local Cuban Club at Galveston, has received a letter from a friend Matanzas, Cuba, saying:

"Colonel Estrach, of the Spanish army, found on a plantation about fifty ladies and forty-five children. They took them prisoners and they had to walk ten miles. The children became fatigued, whereupon twenty-five of them were killed with machetes.

"The prisoners in the canyons are tied up at night and thrown into the sea. This was discovered by some fishermen, who brought up dead bodies on their hooks.

"The Spanish soldiers have not had any pay for five months. The French bankers refused to lend money to Spain, claiming they have found that Spain has lost control of Cuba.

Lee Makes a Statement.

Consul-General Fitzhugh Lee has written President Cleveland a letter regarding the Cuban war in which he takes up their case and puts it strongly before the president. Lee is a strong advocate of the only solution of the Cuban question autonomy on certain lines. Lee's letter seems to indicate a belief that the insurgents have by far the best of the argument. That there is much ground for this belief is verified in a dispatch from Madrid saying that the government was making preparations to send in 50,000 more troops.

THEY CANNOT DO IT.

Cleveland Says His Party Must Not Demand Free Coinage.

In reply to a request from the New York Herald for a statement concerning the Democratic situation, President Cleveland sent the following to that newspaper:

"I have no figures as to the probable action of delegates already chosen or to be chosen to the Democratic national convention, but I believe that when the time arrives for deliberate action there will be engraved upon our Democratic creed a demand for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver. I cannot believe this because I know the Democratic party is neither unprincipled nor foolish, and because it seems clear to me that such a course will inflict a very great injury upon every interest of our country, which has been the mission of Democracy to advance, and will result in lasting disaster to our party organization. There is little hope that as a means of success this free silver proposition, after its thorough discussion during a political campaign, will attract a majority of the voters of the country. It must be that many of the Democrats who are now relying on this alleged panacea for their ills, will be expelled before the time comes for them to cast their ballots which will express their sober second thought. The adoption by the Democracy of this proposition would, I believe, give to our opponents an advantage both in the present and future which they do not deserve.

"My attachment to true Democracy is so strong that I consider its success as identical with the promotion of the country's good. This ought to account for my anxiety that no mistake be made at our national convention. My opinion on this effort should be spared to secure such action of the delegates as will avert party demoralization. It is a place for consultation and comparison of views, and those Democrats who desire to see their greater political privileges than to occupy the place of a private in its ranks, I hope I may not be blamed for saying this much at this time, in the interest, as it seems to me of the grand old organization, so rich in honorable traditions, so justly proud of its achievements, and always so undaunted and brave in its battles for the people's welfare."

BRIEF BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF MCKINLEY AND HOBART.

Hon. William McKinley, the Republican party presidential candidate, was born in Niles, O., February 26, 1843, and is therefore just past 52 years of age. His education was limited to the public schools of Ohio and to a brief academic course in Allegheny college, where he taught a country school for several years for his college education. In June, 1861, he enlisted with the Twenty-third Ohio infantry when a little more than 17 years of age, and retired from the service with the rank of major. At the close of the war he completed the study of law with Judge McKim, and subsequently entered the Albany law school, graduating with honors. He was selected prosecuting attorney of his county and rendered efficient service while in that office.

He was elected a member of the Forty-fifth congress and served until the Forty-sixth congress, and was certified as elected to the Fiftyth, but was excluded when his seat was contested by a Democrat. He was returned to the Fifty-first congress and became the Republican leader in the house. He was an unsuccessful candidate for speaker against Thomas B. Reed, one of the men he defeated for the presidential nomination. Mr. Reed appointed him chairman of the ways and means committee, in which position he achieved popular distinction in revising the tariff law of 1893. The bill which bore his name was passed by the house May 21, 1890. The bill took effect in 1892, just preceding Harrison's defeat.

Mr. McKinley retired at the close of the Fifty-first congress and shortly after entered upon the campaign for governor of Ohio, being nominated by acclamation in 1891, and elected by a majority of upward of 20,000. He held this office during the labor disturbances and was called upon to order the state troops out several times. In January of the present year he retired from office at the end of his second term.

Garrett Augustus Hobart, of New Jersey, nominated for the vice presidency, is a power in the Republican party, although somewhat unknown to the masses. At 27 Mr. Hobart's capacities were so well appreciated by the legislature of his state that he was made a speaker of the house. His father was a man of means and lived in style at Long Branch. Hobart was educated for the bar and began practice at Paterson, which is still his home. Born a politician, he loved the difficulties and dangers of politics, and became valuable to his party in a Democratic state. His coup was the carrying of New Jersey for the Republican party at the last gubernatorial election. From that time he has been marked for the vice-presidential nomination.

Mr. Hobart's personality is attractive. He is 5 feet 8 1/2 inches in height and is rather heavy. He has an honest, open face, smooth shaven, save for an iron-gray mustache. His hair is gray, his eyes are big, brown and lustrous, and his dress is ultra-fashionable. His only jewelry is a gold watch fob. He has declined congressional honors many times. He was born at Long Branch, N. J., in 1844. He is married and has one son.

Ackermann's butcher shop at 337 West Madison street, in the business heart of Chicago, was robbed Saturday evening of \$850 by five masked men, who terrorized the employes and customers by firing revolvers.

THIRD DAY.

Teller's Silver Contingent Withdraw From The Convention.

When the convention was ready for business Thursday morning, the chairman said the first order of business was the reception of the report of the committee on resolutions, and the chair recognized for that purpose Senator-Elect Foraker, of Ohio. Mr. Foraker, as he stepped upon the platform, was received with hearty applause. He, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform. Mr. Foraker read in a clear voice, with distinct enunciation. At the close of the reading, Mr. Foraker moved the adoption of the report as the Republican national platform for 1896.

Then the chair, amid the breathless attention of the convention, recognized Senator Teller, who sent to the secretary's desk and had read the following minority report:

"We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the currency and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and equal coinage of gold and silver at our mint at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to one of gold."

Mr. Teller then advanced to the front and in earnest tones addressed the convention in explanation of his course.

When Teller concluded, Senator Foraker moved that the substitute, offered by the silver men, be laid upon the table, and on this the roll was called.

Foraker's motion was adopted by 818 1/2 yeas to 165 1/2 nays.

On Foraker's motion the previous question was ordered and the adoption of the financial plank. After its adoption the platform was adopted as a whole.

Teller then rose to a question of privilege and asked to file a protest which was presented by Cannon. When Cannon reached the point declaring that the majority yield to the majority there was loud applause. Near the conclusion of the protest he grew very impassioned and at one pause a delegate shouted "Goodby!" Another voice in the convention: "Take a train for Chicago."

Cannon next declared the minority should not yield on this question and announced the withdrawal of Utah from the convention. Chairman Thurston declared the Republican party did not fear any defection. Great cheering followed, delegates and visitors rising to their feet. Several State delegations then started to march out amid great excitement, cheers and hisses. While about 30 or 40 delegates were leaving the hall the audience sang the "Red, White and Blue." Part of the Utah delegation went but alternates took their places.

Chairman Thurston facetiously announced that "enough delegates seem to be left to do business."

One Montana man remained in the convention, saying he reserved the right to present the matter to his state before acting.

SIGNS OF A GAIN.

Stocks are Higher and Wheat and Cotton are in Better Demand.

R. G. Dun & Co's, Weekly Review of Trade, says:

There are continued signs that a gain in business has begun. Stocks have again broken their record for the week, and cotton is in better demand, wheat is more confident in monetary circles, and the tendency toward shrinkage in great industries seems to some measure, at least to be checked.

While the outcome of the Democratic convention is uncertain and the great crops are not yet wholly beyond danger, a sure and strong improvement can hardly be expected, but the tone in business circles has grown distinctly more hopeful.

Beyond the influence of this general hopefulness, nothing appeared to justify the advance of 1-2c in wheat, 3-4c in corn and 1-16c in cotton, a reaction which had in all these with taking of profits Thursday.

The advance in cotton, also, had no visible cause in crop prospects or movement, though receipts at port have been light. Accounts still indicate a large yield, and the most substantial news of a hopeful nature is that the tone in manufacturing circles is more cheering.

Textile manufacturers do not gain and the assignment of a large worked mill is thought due to special causes rather than to the general revival of business. A few minutes ago the cotton market was in a state of confusion. There is rather more hopefulness, which is felt in arrest of the decline of wool; prices are no lower than on June 1 and sales do not increase.

Manufacturers await orders which clothing hope soon to give, but are not yet ready and the only change in prices are declines of 5 to 10 cent in prices in some very low grade goods. The only change in cottons is a reduction in bleached shirtings in standards to the lowest prices since the war.

The change discloses no new weakness, but a belief that the time has come when sales can be affected by reduction, and large sales are now reported. Stocks of dealers are believed to be so low that replenishment would make a great change in the condition of the industry.

The waiting in iron and steel brings a slightly lower average of prices the lowest since April 1, and only 1 1/2 per cent above the lowest of the year, though the combinations make no change in quotations. Beans are quoted delivered instead of at mills, but numerous contracts are kept back; consumption of wire nails at current prices has so declined that American wire rods are offered at competing prices in England.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CAUCUS.

Program Prepared by Senator Quay Carried Out Excepting Two Votes.