

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

ARE NOMINATED.

Great Scenes of Enthusiasm Marked the Unanimous Nominations—Convention Harmonious Throughout.

In the finest hall and with the most pleasant surroundings the greatest National Republican convention ever held in the United States has become a thing of the past, leaving pleasing recollections of a harmonious gathering and brilliant oratory galore.

Promptly at 12:35 Tuesday the first session was called to order by Chairman Hanna, after which the convention was opened with prayer by the Rev. J. Gray Bolton. As the prayer closed Col. Dick, secretary of the national committee, read the call for the convention. The chairman then delivered the address of welcome, which evoked much applause. After concluding, Mr. Hanna introduced Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, who addressed the convention, and as he concluded his brilliant oration there was an enthusiastic demonstration.

After reading the lists of committees the Rev. Edgar M. Levy, who delivered the invocation at the first Republican convention in Philadelphia 44 years ago, pronounced the benediction, and an adjournment was taken until Wednesday.

The Wednesday session was called to order at 12:25 by Senator Wolcott. Immediately the band started up the "Star Spangled Banner," and the vast audience arose while Rev. Charles M. Boswell offered a prayer. A prolonged outburst of applause was caused by Senator Wolcott introducing 15 survivors of the first Republican convention called at Pittsburgh 44 years ago.

When order had been restored, the

Harold M. Sewall; Texas, R. B. Hawley; Louisiana, A. T. Wimberly.

The representative of Hawaii is the son of Arthur Sewell, Democratic candidate for vice president in 1896. Hawaii was for the first time recognized as a territory of the United States by the convention.

The third and final session of the convention was called to order at 10:33 Thursday morning by Chairman Lodge. The Right Rev. Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, opened the proceedings with prayer.

Ex-Senator Quay was recognized and withdrew the amendment he offered to the rules providing for a change in the basis of representation in the convention. This amendment was greeted with great cheering.

Chairman Lodge then said: "The next business is the nomination of the next President of the United States." At this the convention yelled itself hoarse.

The roll was then called beginning with Alabama.

"Alabama yields to the State of Ohio," said the national committee-man, Col. Dimmick, of Alabama.

Chairman Lodge thereupon recognized Senator Foraker, of Ohio.

As Foraker proceeded up the aisle to the platform he was accorded a great ovation. The applause was general over the floor and in the galleries. Foraker began his speech at 10:55. He said in part as follows:

"Alabama yields to Ohio and I thank

trist, and we must not falter nor ignominiously fail before the world. Our present chief executive has shown his wisdom and his unequalled diplomacy. He is an ideal candidate and has been an ideal President. In his hands the destinies of the party will be carried to triumphant victory next November. (Great cheering.) I nominate for President of the United States William McKinley, of the United States."

At the conclusion of this speech cheer upon cheer rent the air and the enthusiasm among the delegates and crowds in the galleries surpassed anything ever witnessed at any other national convention.

This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it went off like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude the roar could have been heard for blocks. When finally he was allowed to begin he plunged directly to the heart of his subject in the impetuous way which the people so much admire.

His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any President since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet, and it was several minutes before he could proceed. Every movement and every word was characteristic of the man. He looked, spoke and acted like one giving direction to an army about to go into battle, and as he laid about him with sledgehammer blows the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted: "Hit 'em again!" In closing his address, and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice, asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No" in chorus.

The renomination of President McKinley accomplished, Chairman Lodge warned the noisy and demonstrative throngs that the nomination of a candidate for vice president was to be made.

When Alabama was called in the roll of States for the nomination for vice president, the chairman of the delegation yielded to Col. Lafayette Young, of Iowa.

Col. Young then withdrew Dolliver and paid an eloquent tribute to Roosevelt. He spoke of the landing of 20,000 troops in Santiago harbor two years ago, and added:

"On the ship Yucatan was that famous regiment of Rough Riders of the far West and the Mississippi valley. In command of that regiment was that fearless young American, student, scholar, plainsman, reviewer, historian, statesman, soldier of the Middle West by adoption, of New York by birth. That fleet, sailing around the point, coming to the place of landing, stood off the harbor, two years ago, and the navy bombarded that shore to make a place for landing, and no man who lives who was in that campaign as an officer, as a soldier or as a camp follower, can fail to recall the spectacle and if he closes his eyes he sees the awful scenes in that campaign in June and July, 1898. Then the landing being completed there were those who stood upon the shore and saw these indomitable men land, landing in small boats through the waves that dashed against the shore, landing without harbor, but land they did, with their accoutrements on and their weapons by their sides. And those who stood upon that shore and saw those men come on thought they could see in their faces, 'Stranger, can you tell me the nearest road to Santiago.' (Applause.) That is the place they were looking for. And the leader of that campaign, of one of those regiments, shall be the name that I shall place before this convention for the office of vice president of the United States."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew's speech seconding the nomination of Roosevelt was plentifully punctuated with laughter and applause. When shouts of "Depew" went up from the audience, Gov. Roosevelt took him by the arm and led him toward the platform. He said in part:

"I had the pleasure of nominating him two years ago for governor when all the signs pointed to the loss of New York in the election, but he charged up and down the old State from Montauk Point to Niagara Falls, as he went up San Juan hill and the Democrats fled before him as the Spaniards fled in Cuba. 'It is a peculiarity of American life



that our men are not born to anything but they get there afterward. McKinley, a young soldier, and coming out a major; McKinley, a congressman, and making a tariff; McKinley, a President, elected because he represented the protection of American industries, and McKinley after four years development, in peace, in war, in prosperity and in adversity, the greatest President save one or two that this country ever had, and the greatest ruler in Christendom today. So with Col. Roosevelt—we call him Teddy." (Applause.)

"At Santiago a modest voice was heard, exceedingly polite, addressing a militia regiment, lying upon the ground, while the Spanish bullets were flying over them. This voice said: 'Get one side, gentlemen, please; that my men can get out.' And when this polite man got his men out in the open where they could face the bayonet and face the bullet, there was a transformation, and the transformation was that the dude had become a cowboy, the cowboy had become a soldier, the soldier had become a hero, and rushing up the hill, pistol in hand, the polite man shouted to the militiamen lying down: 'Give them h—l, boys!'"

The serious work of the convention was now practically over, and only a few details remained to be performed. A resolution offered by Gen. Grosvenor was agreed to for an official print of the convention proceedings and a reprint of the proceedings of four years ago. Another resolution empowered the National committee to fill vacancies on the committee, and at 3:14 the convention adjourned sine die.

Governor Theodore Roosevelt.

The career of the Hon. Theodore Roosevelt has been one of meteoric accomplishment, and yet it has been one of signal usefulness and great honor—one which has contributed most appreciably to the prosperity of the nation, and which conserves the public good. He has won for himself a commanding position in the public world, and high honors as a man among men.

Theodore Roosevelt is now governor of the State of New York, but he will always live in the admiring hearts of his fellow men as the organizer and commander of the First United States volunteer cavalry, but more popularly known as "Roosevelt's Rough Riders."

Theodore Roosevelt won for himself the grand distinction of being one of the most intrepid heroes of the Hispano-American war for his unexcelled bravery at the storming of San Juan hill.

He was born in New York city on October 27, 1858, and comes from a family that for generations has been noted for its wealth, social position, high intelligence, disinterested public spirit, general usefulness and philanthropy.

With such a successful, distinguished and worthy ancestry it is not to be wondered at that Gov. Roosevelt has accomplished so much and risen to such lofty heights in national prominence.

CHINESE KILL AMERICAN MARINES. WERE AMBUSHED.

Shedding of American Blood Causes Government to Order Troops to Taku—America and England Will Act Together.

A dispatch from Chee Foo, dated Friday, says:

"It is officially reported that the bombardment of Tien Tsin with large guns continues incessantly. The foreign concession here nearly all been burned and the American consulate has been razed to the ground. The Russians are occupying the railroad station, but are hard pressed. Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy. The railroad is open from Tong Tau to Ching Liang Chung, half way to Tien Tsin."

A dispatch from Vienna says: "Li Hung Chang has wired the Chinese legations in Europe, directing them to inform the governments to which they are accredited that he is called to Peking by the emperor to act as intermediary between China and the powers to negotiate a settlement of the points at issue, and he instructs them to beg the powers to facilitate his mission by ceasing to send troops to China."

The navy department Sunday afternoon, issued the following bulletin: "A telegram from Admiral Kempff, dated Cheu, Sunday, says: 'In ambuscade near Tien Tsin, four of Weller's command killed and seven wounded. Names will be furnished as soon as received. Force of 2,000 going to relieve Tien Tsin today.'"

"The secretary of the navy has ordered Admiral Remy to go with the Brooklyn to Taku and to tender to Gen. MacArthur conveyance of any army troops which the Brooklyn can carry."

United States Ambassador Choate, in his long conference with Lord Salisbury, Saturday, is understood to have found that the governments of the United States and Great Britain are generally in agreement as to their views regarding the Chinese situation; and the two governments will probably be found following the same broad lines of policy in the far east. Mr. Choate communicated with Washington after the interview.

A Cheu dispatch, dated Sunday, says: "The attack on the Tien Tsin relief force was made by 20,000 Chinese, using machine guns and modern fire pieces. The allies were wise in retreating."

At Canton the Boxers are posting inflammatory cards, of which the following is a sample:

"Kill all Germans, French, Americans and English. To have peace prevail in the hearts of all the people all foreigners should be driven out. This end can be attained in a few days if we unite our strength."

The British admiralty has ordered five more cruisers to go to China. This represents an additional 50,000 tons, the crews aggregating 3,000.

It was reported from Shanghai Sunday evening that the allied forces had blown up the Taku forts and that every available man had been sent to the relief of Tien Tsin. Two thousand three hundred Chinese bodies are alleged to have been cremated at Taku, and more than 4,000 Chinese are said to have been killed at Tien Tsin.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Irish Nationalists are jubilant over the success of the convention held at Dublin.

LATEST NEWS NOTES.

At Harrisburg the Salem Company, of Greensburg, Pa., capital \$240,000, was chartered.

Safecrackers failed in an attempt upon the Produce Exchange bank of Akron, O.

Cubans on the Havana Electric Railway have struck for the same wages as Americans.

An audit of all Cuban expenditures is being made under the direction of Gen. Leonard Wood.

Colonel Bryan and party finished their outing at Minocqua, Wis., and departed for Lincoln.

In a fight among miners near Hinton, W. Va., John Wilgus was killed and several men wounded.

Frank Gilmore, white, was lynched near New Orleans, for the murder of Mrs. Josephine Coates, aged 60.

Secretary Gage, who has been sick for more than a week, has gone to Atlantic City to recuperate for a fortnight.

The "insurgent" council of the Junior O. U. A. M. demanded the resignation of the Pennsylvania State officers.

General Botha was reported to be willing to surrender, but President Kruger holds out, fearing banishment.

Maj. Charles M. Schaefer, formerly of the regular army, committed suicide in a cemetery at New Prague, Minn.

A detachment of the Fortieth infantry was ambushed near Tagayan and eight men killed and a number wounded.

The Pennsylvania naval battalion left Philadelphia on the United States steamer Prairie for a practice cruise.

News from Rome to Washington indicates that Rev. John Guendling will be appointed Bishop of Ft. Wayne, Ind.

It is announced from Frankfort, Ky., that the Kentucky delegates will support David B. Hill for the vice presidency.

The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Teachers' Association begins July 3 in Williamsport, to continue four days.

The South polar expedition promoted by former Capt. Oscar Von Baudendahl, of Berlin, will sail at an early date from Hamburg.

While resisting arrest at Washington C. H. O., Samuel Brown was shot and mortally wounded by Chief of Police James Skinner.

Richard Croker has arrived home from England and said he would take an active part in the campaign, supporting W. J. Bryan.

Chicago is preparing for the thirty-fourth annual encampment of the G. A. R., in August, which promises to be the greatest on record.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador, visited the postoffice department in Washington, urging a parcel post treaty with Britain.

Two striking miners were shot and wounded by the coal and iron police in a riot at the Boston mine, near Wilkesbarre, Friday.

During May and thus far during the present month in Germany Emperor William has retired 23 generals at an average age of 50 years.

The world's convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union met in Edinburgh, Scotland, with 120 Americans among the delegates.

The transport McPherson left Santiago with 125 Cuban teachers, mostly women, bound for Boston to take the summer course at Harvard.

The Democratic State convention in Florida is deadlocked over the nomination for governor, Jennings leading at the close of the voting Friday.

In place of Michael D. Ratchford, resigned, Charles H. Litchman, of New Jersey, has been appointed a member of the Industrial Commission.

The great powers now clearly recognize that China is at war with them, but defer formal declaration of war until communication can be had with Peking.

Lieutenant Governor McInnes, of British Columbia, who refused to resign his office when requested to do so, has been dismissed by the premier of Canada.

Georgia Democrats have adopted a platform the main features of which are the endorsement of the Chicago platform and W. J. Bryan for the presidency.

There will be 5,000 singers at the national saengerfest, which takes place in Brooklyn June 30 to July 5. During the fest 5,000 children will sing at a matinee concert.

Californians who have wines at the Paris exposition will contest the decision of a jury that no foreign wine bearing a French name shall compete for medals.

Three passenger boats went over the falls on the Demarara river, British Guiana, and J. B. Tays, an American gold miner, and many natives were drowned.

United States Consul Monaghan, Chemnitz, Germany, reports that empire has 100 commercial houses in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, with capital of \$833,000.

By mistake the President appointed and the Senate confirmed John M. Oats as postmaster for Honolulu. John lives in California, and the man intended is Joseph Oats, a brother, living in Honolulu.

Miss Edna Terry, the missionary believed to have been killed in China, recently wrote a letter to Brooklyn friends predicting the present trouble and stating she could not feel sorry a change was coming.

The United States Circuit Court, at Philadelphia, sustains the will of the late Judge John Handley, Scranton millionaire, which gives \$250,000 to Winchester, Va., near which place decedent fought many battles in the civil war, for a public library, and the income of the residue of his estate for the establishment of schoolhouses for the poor.

Burglars broke into the First National bank at Conneautville and forced open the outer doors of the vault and broke the combination of the inner doors, but were frightened away before securing any booty.

The guards who were protecting the mine returned the fire. One of the wounded is believed to be in a critical condition. Sheriff Harvey has been called on for assistance, and with several deputies is expected to reach the mine.

At Salt Lake City Brigham H. Roberts was convicted of polygamy.

NOTICE OF AMNESTY TO REBELS.

GENEROUS TERMS.

Only Those Who Have Violated Laws of War Are Excluded by the Offer Made by General MacArthur.

The war department has made public the following notice of amnesty, which was issued by General MacArthur Thursday, at Manila:

"By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States, in either a military or a civil capacity, and who shall within a period of 90 days from the date hereof formally renounce all connection with such insurrection, and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine islands. The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the laws of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

"All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewith set forth are requested to present themselves to the commanding officers of the American troops at the most convenient station, who will receive them with due consideration according to rank, make provision for their immediate wants; prepare the necessary records and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago, according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available either by railway, steamboat, or wagon.

"Prominent persons, who may desire to confer with the military governor or with the board of American commissioners will be permitted to visit Manila, and will, as far as possible, be provided with transportation for that purpose. In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances, which, since 1896, have succeeded each other so rapidly and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 30 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

SKIRMISHES WITH THE BOERS.

British Lost 37 Men at Honing Spruit—Kruger Has 15,000 or 20,000 Men.

The Transvaal military incidents are summed up officially by Lord Roberts in the following message, dated Pretoria, Sunday, 11:30 a. m.:

"Buller reached Standerton June 22. He found a good deal of rolling stock. All the Dutch residents had left the town. The British prisoners captured since our occupation of Pretoria have been taken to Machadoodorp. Ian Hamilton occupied Heidelberg Saturday. The enemy fled, pursued by our mounted men, six or seven miles. The previous day Broadwood's cavalry had a skirmish with the enemy, dispersing them completely and capturing six. Hunter's advance brigade reached Johannesburg, toward Heidelberg, June 22. The enemy attacked our post at Honing Spruit and before reinforcements arrived from Kroonstad they had burned three culverts. These had all been repaired by this afternoon."

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, says the British casualties at Honing Spruit were 37 killed and wounded.

The force now available to President Kruger is officially estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000. The Standerton correspondents assert that his sole idea is to hold out until after the American presidential election.

The communications of Senekal with Winberg, the nearest supply point, have been temporarily interrupted. Gen. Clements is at Senekal. A convoy seeking to reach them Friday was driven back.

SURPRISED THE PORTE.

The Renewal of American Demands Came Unpleasantly to the Turks.

Lloyd C. Griscom, United States charge d'affaires, has presented a fresh note to the Ottoman government, insisting upon an immediate reply to the demand of the United States for a settlement of the indemnity in connection with the losses of Americans at the time of the Armenian massacres.

Although vigorously phrased the note is not an ultimatum. It is said, however, to have been a disagreeable surprise to the porte, testifying as it does to the intention of the United States government to pursue this matter of indemnity to the end.

Says He Killed Goebel.

William Culton, who is in jail at Frankfort, Ky., under indictment as an accessory to the murder of William Goebel, has received an anonymous letter, postmarked Fort Worth, Texas, in which the writer says:

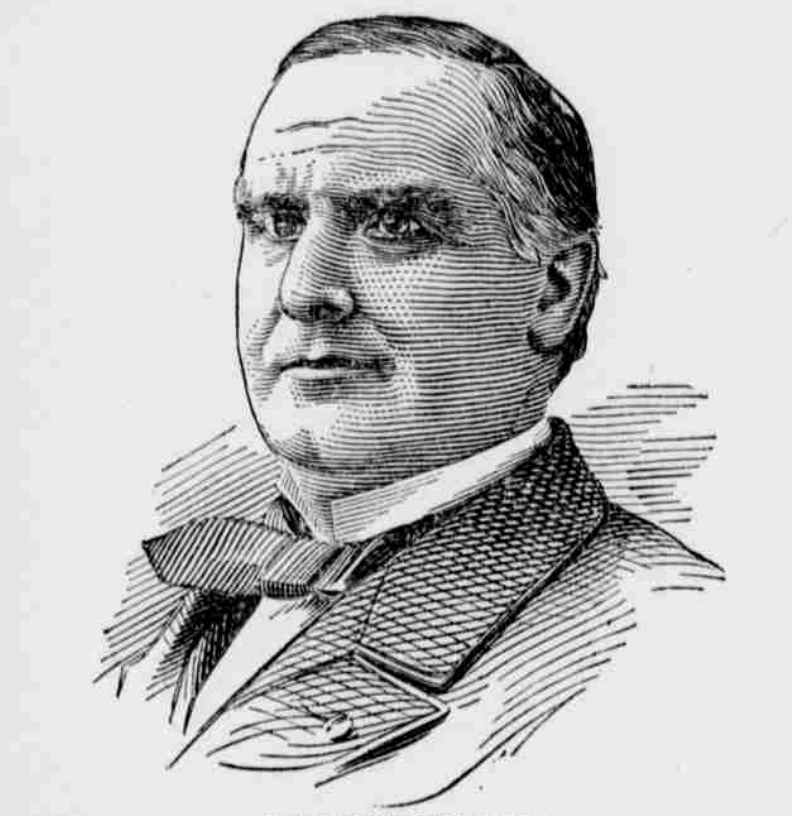
"I am sorry you are in trouble. I killed Goebel. He knew I would do it. Ten minutes after the shooting I watched the crowd in the State house yard from the Fort Hill. I went to Georgetown and took a train, landing at Cincinnati the next day. At Kansas City I got scared and went to Oklahoma before coming here."

Culton says ordinarily he would regard it as the work of a crank but the style of the letter, the good penmanship, etc., make it a mystery. He has turned the letter over to his counsel.

Irish Nationalists Meet.

The National convention opened Tuesday in Dublin, under the presidency of John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish parliamentary party, and was largely attended. Many Roman Catholic clergymen were present, but the Healyites were absent.

Resolutions were adopted declaring there was no longer anything to prevent the Nationalists from reuniting, pledging Mr. Redmond their unflinching support, and asserting that the first object was to secure independence for Ireland.



report of the committee on credentials was presented by Chairman Payne, and was unanimously adopted. The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented by the chairman, Gen. Grosvenor, naming Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, as permanent chairman of the convention. After being escorted to the platform he delivered his address, after which followed the usual gavel presentations.

Former Senator Quay moved to base convention representation on Republican votes, but opposition carried it over until Thursday. The platform of the party was read by Senator Fairbanks, and was unanimously adopted. After announcing the following committee the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday:

Alabama, Joseph Dimmick; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, W. C. Van Fleet; Colorado, E. O. Wolcott; Connecticut, Charles F. Brooker; Delaware, John Edward Addicks; Florida, John G. Long; Georgia, Judson W. Lyons; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Illinois, Graecie Stewart; Indiana, Harry C. New; Iowa, Ernest E. Hart; Kansas, David W. Mulvane; Kentucky, John W. Yerkes; Maine, Joseph H. Manley; Maryland, L. C. McComas; Massachusetts, G. L. Meyer; Michigan, William H. Elliott; Minnesota, Thomas H. Shevlin; Mississippi, H. C. Turley; Missouri, Richard C. Kerens; Montana, William H. Dewitt; Nebraska, R. H. Snyder; Nevada, H. L. Flannigan; New Hampshire, Charles T. Means; New Jersey, Franklin Murphy; New York, Frederick S. Gibbs; North Carolina, J. C. Fritchard; North Dakota, Alexander McKinney; Ohio, George B. Cox; Oregon, George A. Steele; Pennsylvania, Matthew Stanley Quay; Rhode Island, Charles R. Brayton; South Carolina, E. A. Webster; South Dakota, J. M. Green; Tennessee, Walter P. Brownlow; Texas, no selection; Utah, no selection; Vermont, James W. Brock; Virginia, George E. Bowden; Washington, George H. Baker; West Virginia, N. B. Scott; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne; Wyoming, Willis Vandevanter; Alaska, John G. Hyde; Arizona, William H. Griffith; Indian Territory, William M. Millette; New Mexico, Solomon Luna; Oklahoma, William Grimes; District of Columbia, Myron M. Parker; Hawaii,

An Awful Train Wreck.

A passenger train on the Macon branch of the Southern railway ran into a washout one and a half miles north of McDonough, Ga., Sunday night and was completely wrecked. The wreck caught fire and the entire train, with the exception of the sleeper, was destroyed. Every person on the train except the occupants of the Pullman car perished. Not a member of the train crew escaped. Thirty-five people in all were killed.

A Maniac's Crime.

At Cedar Rapids, Ia., Charles McIfford, a maniac, Sunday morning, killed James Fitzsimmons, fatally injured Joseph Drake, seriously and possibly fatally injured Mrs. James Fitzsimmons, slightly injured Miss Kate Fitzsimmons, and then ended his own life.

McIfford was 27 years old and had been insane for a number of years. Two years ago he was in the Independence asylum for a short time, but escaped and was never returned. He was not considered dangerous.

Oklahoma Cyclone.

A cyclone passed over Beaver county, Okla., what was formerly known as "No Man's Land," Sunday night. Henry Bardwell Stonebrink and Abe Wrightman were killed, and William Harberger, Paul Rhodes fatally injured. The storm swept through the county for 60 miles, thousands of cattle were stamped and many killed and injured. Several houses were destroyed. The home of George Nebb, a ranchman, was carried 200 yards in the air and demolished.