

ANNEXED.

JERSEY IS HIS MATE.

announced on the First National Convention—the First Delaware. For the Gold Standard, Protection and Resiprocity.

St. Louis, June 24.—The Republican presidential campaign is now fairly in progress. At the national convention in this city William McKinley of Ohio was nominated for president and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey for vice president. The national committee, organized by the election of Marcus A. Hanna as chairman.

The following table shows the vote in detail for president.

States.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Other.
Alabama	10	1	
Alaska	1		
Arizona	5	1	
Arkansas	12	1	
California	18	1	
Colorado	7	1	
Connecticut	7	1	
District of Columbia	1		
Florida	11	1	
Georgia	11	1	
Idaho	3	1	
Illinois	10	1	
Indiana	10	1	
Iowa	11	1	
Kansas	8	1	
Kentucky	11	1	
Maine	1	1	
Maryland	15	1	
Massachusetts	1	1	
Michigan	21	1	
Minnesota	10	1	
Mississippi	1	1	
Missouri	21	1	
Montana	3	1	
Nebraska	10	1	
Nevada	3	1	
New Hampshire	2	1	
New Jersey	19	1	
New Mexico	3	1	
New York	22	1	
North Carolina	10	1	
North Dakota	3	1	
Ohio	21	1	
Oklahoma	4	1	
Oregon	3	1	
Pennsylvania	21	1	
Rhode Island	1	1	
South Carolina	8	1	
South Dakota	3	1	
Tennessee	11	1	
Texas	11	1	
Vermont	1	1	
Virginia	11	1	
Washington	3	1	
West Virginia	3	1	
Wisconsin	10	1	
Wyoming	3	1	
Totals	1,614	106	846

Montana cast one vote for Don Cameron of Pennsylvania.

The vote for vice president was as follows: Hobart, 535 1/2; Evans, 280 1/2; Brown, 80; Walker, 34; Lippett, 8.

The platform was presented and adopted as follows:

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the leadership of the American people, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the American people in their own words, and in the words of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled misdeeds, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed independent revenue, entailed an unending deficit, added ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled on the public debt to \$22,000,000, and in times of peace, forced the widest and most demoralizing profligacy in the history of the Republic. It has not only exhausted the national treasury, but has also brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy. It has lowered the American standard of living, and has thus diminished the power of the American people to resist foreign aggression and to maintain the peace of the world. It has brought the American people to the verge of bankruptcy, and has lowered the American standard of living, and has thus diminished the power of the American people to resist foreign aggression and to maintain the peace of the world.

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VIEW OF GEN. LEE.

DEMONSTRATES HIS MISTRUST OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

Official Report of the General-in-Chief. Awakened With Great Interest—Consent of Citizens of Havana Desires Annexation to the United States.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A very interesting letter has been received by a relative from General Fitz Hugh Lee. It was written on the 12th and dealt pretty fully with Cuban affairs. The general's hostility to the general's policy is in sympathy with the general's policy, and Captain General Yares has granted every request thus far preferred, even allowing him to visit the pris- oners where the captured Americans are confined.

The Spanish troops, he says they are fairly well drilled, but under a system of tactics and manual totally different from those of the United States.

As to the insurgents, they practically have control of the island. Their emissaries come in and go out of the towns and cities as they wish, and believe the Spanish population is in sympathy with them. As to the insubordination of the Spanish commanders, General Lee expresses himself in the plainest terms. "They do all the Spanish soldiers. Some of the best of the regular army are in the hands of the insurgents."

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE DONS ARE VERY BITTER TO- WARD THIS COUNTRY.

An American lately in that country declared that the Spanish are eager to fight us—think we are ungrateful. The feeling toward Cuba.

Mr. Hobart C. Chatfield-Taylor, who was the escort of the Spanish infantia Eulalia when she visited this country at the time of the Chicago exposition, and whose favorable disposition toward the Spanish government has been officially recognized by royalty, returned to New York last week from Spain, where he had spent several months. While at Madrid a short time ago he had the honor of being presented to the queen regent, and he also had interviews with several Spanish statesmen. As soon as he arrived in America he conversed with the reporters about Spanish affairs, the Cuban war and the attitude of Spain toward the United States.

While in Spain he observed the peculiar state of the Spanish mind as follows: "I saw and heard enough to convince me that the Spanish people and the Spanish press have an intensely bitter feeling against the United States."

We have information which confirms the truthfulness of this remark of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor, who, we may say, is an American of Chicago. The curious thing in this case is that the feeling spoken of is all on one side. The Americans have not an intensely bitter feeling against the Spaniards. On the contrary, we are their well wishers. We do not reciprocate their hatred. We desire that they shall enjoy liberty, peace and all their rights. We respect their honor. We do not seek to interfere in their affairs. We have had reason to esteem many individuals among them, and, indeed, we have an especial liking for many of the qualities and a high admiration for many of the traits of the Spanish people. We say frankly that the bitterness of the Spaniards against the Americans is not relevant to any bitterness of the Americans against the Spaniards.

Look next at another remark of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor: "There is no question in my mind that Spain, if not desirous of war, is not averse to a conflict with this country."

Here again is a difference between the two countries. We are unwilling to engage in a conflict with Spain. We are averse to such a conflict. We desire to live in peace with Spain. Spain has no cause of quarrel with us. We ask nothing but fair play from Spain. In a number of instances this country has manifested its good disposition and its long suffering toward Spain. We should think that if Spain were in her right mind and were acquainted with us she would be exceedingly averse to a conflict with the United States. It would be a very foolish thing for Spain to force a quarrel upon us.

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor speaks of Spain in this way: "Spain is a proud and a sensitive nation."

This is a truthful statement. It is to the credit of Spain. A country that is without its share of pride, in this age of presumption, swag and rapacity, must be in a state of decay. So also in regard to sensitiveness. It is to be respected, either in a man or in a country. So far as American pride and sensitiveness are concerned we need not say much. We are not destitute of patriotic pride, nor are we unacquainted with it in a measure sensitive like Spain. We should suppose that two countries which are both proud and sensitive would be able to indulge in mutual admiration, and that each of them would be very careful in its dealings with the other. It is true that Spanish pride has fallen very often, but we know that there is a good deal of it left yet and that it may fall again without suffering amputation.

Here is a very interesting statement of Mr. Chatfield-Taylor: "There is a feeling in Spain that this country, the United States, is ungrateful. The discovery of America by Spaniards is the cause of a feeling that if Spain is not the mother country to this, she should at least be looked upon as a sort of grandmother to the Americans. We are indeed 'base ingratitude' blasphemes his feeder," thought fed by his own grandmother. It was Weyler, the butcher of Cuba, who reminded us as soon as he arrived at Havana that we ought to be grateful to Spain for discovering America, so grateful that we would justify him in butchering Spain's last American child, whose name was the 'Pearl of the Antilles.' We tried to argue the case with Weyler at the time, but his only answer was a roar for carnage. We may as well say at once that we are not grateful to Spain for anything, and that we don't recognize her either as our mother or as our grandmother. She played the mischief with Spanish America before the Indian whom she abandoned had discovered it, and all of her American children cut loose from her as soon as they were able to walk alone, expressing not gratitude, but hatred and scorn. She was a cruel old savage who maltreated her offspring and regarded them only for what she could get out of them. If we are to be grateful to any country for discovering our part of America, it is not to Spain."

Mr. Chatfield-Taylor again: "The Spaniards believe that Spain has nothing to lose and much to gain by war with the United States."

We do not see how we can change this Spanish belief. Yet we must say that we do not think it is well grounded. Even if Spain were to conquer this country, we doubt whether she would find it a pleasant place to live in. New York, for example, is cold in winter and hot in summer, while few of us understand Spanish. We are told that Spain could send out privates to pry upon our commerce, forgetful that we might send out canoes to pry upon her privates.

Once more Mr. Chatfield-Taylor: "The favorite idea in Spain is that the Americans are a commercial people, and that as soon as stocks fall in Wall street we will cry 'Enough!'"

Why, truly, the Spaniards who favor this idea are too cute for anything. We invite them to come over here without their guns and cast a glance at such people as they may happen to meet.

Finally, Mr. Chatfield-Taylor:

"So far as I was able to judge, there is only one sentiment in Spain regarding the troubles in Cuba, and it is that the rebellion must be crushed if every drop of Spanish blood is spent in the effort. Castelar, as well as all other Spanish leaders, still adhere to the belief, or profess to, that the Cubans now in insurrection are simply bandits. They all refuse to recognize a state of war in Cuba."

One Spanish sentiment regarding the troubles in Cuba has become worse at the many times in which Spain has had troubles in her other American possessions. All the countries of Spanish America that are now independent of Spain were told that they would be crushed if it should take every drop of Spanish blood to crush them. In a number of cases the host was the loudest just when Spain was turning from the sentiment which held the host drop to the more discreet thought that it was time to skeddadle. Fourteen republics on this side of the Atlantic have heard Spain's boast within our century, and have come to know its emptiness. Spain has blood in her yet, and some of it will be left after Cuba has driven her out.

We desire not trouble, but peace, with Spain. We cannot, however, permit her to exterminate the people of Cuba. Whatever be her pride, her sensitiveness or her bluster, the American people will surely give her no understanding that she must get out of Cuba.—New York Sun.

THE JURY SAYS SHE DID NOT KILL HER MOTHER.

MRS. FLEMING FREE.

THE VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL WAS RECEIVED WITH GREAT APPLAUSE IN THE COURTROOM. THE DEFENDANT SHOWED LITTLE OR NO EMOTION.

New York, June 24.—Mrs. Mary Alice Fleming, accused of having murdered her mother, Mrs. Evaline M. Bliss, with poison, was acquitted after the jury had deliberated on the case for three hours. When Clerk Brophy asked Foreman Charles B. Poor if the jury had agreed upon a verdict, he replied: "Yes, we have. Not guilty."

In an instant the crowded courtroom was filled with the joyful uproar. Every man clapped his hands and cheered. Mrs. Fleming did not lose her composure. She was unemotional, surrounded by an enthusiastic crowd, who shook her hands and congratulated her.

In summing up the case and presenting the evidence to the jury Recorder Goff said: "In spite of the mass of testimony and the abstract nature of much of it this case comes down to a simple question of fact concerning the guilt or innocence of this defendant."

Then he called the jury's attention to the fact that in order to make out a case of murder in the first degree the elements of premeditation and deliberation must be established. After dilating on the fact that premeditation and deliberation could only be inferred or determined from what was done the recorder went on to say that, above all, murder by poisoning furnished the most conclusive evidence of premeditation.

After more generalities concerning the manner in which the credibility of witnesses could be impeached, the recorder took hold of Sobels, the expert chemist, and told the jury that if they thought his credibility had been successfully impeached they could discard all his evidence, or such of it as they chose. A general invitation for antipathetic criticism did not necessarily warrant the jury in rejecting all that a witness had said. It came down in the end to a matter for them to decide upon as to how much they would accept.

"We have heard much evidence, if any Little Florence King and her practically uncontradicted testimony was next commented on and the juryman warned that they were not to accept it necessarily for

its face value because it was uncontradicted, but were to consider her intelligence, her ability to observe and in spite of her few years' experience. Mrs. Fleming did not seem to be particularly interested in the proceedings. Her face was pale, and she looked nervous. She was dressed in a simple, dark gown.

The Matter of Motive. Touching briefly on the case of the prosecution, the recorder said it was immaterial whether or not Mrs. Bliss was a legal wife to Mrs. Fleming's enjoying her estate. It was only necessary for them, in order to establish the fact of motive, to ascertain whether or not the defendant thought her mother stood in her way. It was not even necessary to establish a motive. If they found that the defendant procured the poison, put it in the shroud and sent it to her mother, these facts were sufficient to establish a case of murder in the first degree. The establishing of a motive could only strengthen the contention of the prosecution.

While disclaiming any desire to go into the question of the various objections made to the state's experts, the recorder nevertheless recapitulated the results and reminded the jury that they had revealed the presence of about 29 grains of arsenic and 1/4 grain of antimony in the stomach and contents of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss.

After his reading the recorder reminded the jury that a reasonable doubt was not a mere supposition, an imaginary doubt, but a substantial reason based on a lack of evidence. Absolute certainty was not possible often, he said, but if the evidence satisfied their judgment beyond any such imaginary doubts, they were in duty bound to find against the defendant.

JINGLES AND JESTS.

A Minor Matter. She has a brand new wheel-picked out. A thing of glittering grace. She says she is a young beauty. That suits her bonny face.

She has a fine cyclometer. A lantern that's so fat. An accordion, too, which suits her in a very handy way.