

# "REPUBLICAN DAY."

## McKinley and Roosevelt Formally Notified of Their Nominations.

The President Discusses at Length the Administration's Attitude on Finance and Our Territorial Acquisitions as a Result of Spanish War.

Canton, O., July 13.—President McKinley was yesterday officially notified of his nomination for the presidency. Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, made the notification speech. In reply the president said:

President McKinley's address. Senator Lodge and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: The message which you bring to me is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of president by a great party which in 32 years out of 40 has been triumphant at national elections is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive unanimous nomination by the same party is an expression of regard and pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment.

If anything exceeds the honor of the office of president of the United States it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both, I do not under appraisal either. Anyone who has borne the anxieties and burdens of the presidential office, especially in time of national trial, cannot contemplate assuming it as a second time without profoundly realizing the severe exactions and the solemn obligations which it imposes, and this feeling is accentuated by the momentous problems which now press for settlement. If my countrymen shall confirm the action of the convention at our national election in November, I shall, craving Divine guidance, undertake the exalted trust to administer it for the interest and honor of the country and the well-being of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care. The declaration of principles adopted by the convention has my hearty approval. At some future date I will consider its subjects in detail and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

On a like occasion four years ago I said: "The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war; that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenues paid off a large share of the debt incurred by this war; and that resumed specie payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party lies avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened."

"The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-destroying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor. Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, energy and the capital of our country find ample employment at home. The government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence."

"Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our pride, financial honor and our splendid free citizenship, the bright light of every American, are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement."

"The national credit which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt."

Three and one-half years of legislation and administration have been concluded since these words were spoken. Have those to whom was confided the direction of the government kept their pledges? The record is made up. The people are not unfamiliar with what has been accomplished. The gold standard has been reaffirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to the highest place among all nations. We are refunding our bonded debt bearing three and four and five per cent. interest at two per cent. a lower rate than that of any other country and already more than \$300,000,000 have been so funded with a gain to the government of many millions of dollars. Instead of 16 to 1, for which our opponents contended four years ago, legislation has been enacted which, while utilizing all forms of our money, secures one fixed value for every dollar and that the best known to the civilized world.

A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues has been written in public law. We have lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond-issuing to a bond-paying nation; from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from a deficiency in revenue to a surplus; from fear to confidence; from enforced idleness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have prosperity at home and prestige abroad.

Unfortunately the threat of 1896 has just been renewed by the allied parties without abatement or modification. The gold bill has been denounced and its repeal demanded. The menace of 16 to 1 still hangs over us with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and industry. The enemies of sound currency are rallying their scattered forces. The people must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and must not relax their energy until the battle for public honor and honest money shall again triumph.

A congress which will sustain, and if need be, strengthen the present law can prevent a financial catastrophe which

every lover of the republic is interested to avert.

Our platform of 1896 declared, "The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." This purpose has been fully accomplished by annexation, and delegates from those beautiful islands participated in the convention for which you speak to-day. In the great conference of nations at The Hague we reaffirmed before the world the Monroe doctrine and our adherence to it and our determination not to participate in the complications of Europe. We have happily ended the European alliance in Samoa, securing to ourselves one of the most valuable harbors in the Pacific ocean, while the open door in China gives to us fair and equal competition in the vast trade of the orient. Some things have happened which were not promised, nor even foreseen, and our purposes in relation to them must not be left in doubt. A just war has been waged for humanity and with it have come new problems and responsibilities. Spain, ejected from the western hemisphere, and our flag floats over her former territory. Cuba has been liberated and our guarantees to her people will be sacredly executed. A beneficent government has been provided for Porto Rico. The Philippines are ours and American authority must be supreme throughout the archipelago. There will be amnesty broad and liberal but no abatement of our rights, no abandonment of our duty. There must be no scuttling policy. We will fulfill in the Philippines the obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms and by the treaty of peace, by international law; by the nation's sense of honor; and, more than all, by the rights, interests and conditions of the Philippine people themselves. No outside interference blocks the way to peace and a stable government. The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone but they cannot defeat the realization of the high purpose of this nation to restore order to the islands and to establish a just and generous government in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable. The organized forces which have been misled into rebellion have been dispersed by our faithful soldiers and sailors, and the people of the islands, delivered from anarchy, pillage and oppression, recognize American sovereignty as the symbol and pledge of peace, justice, law, religious freedom, education, the security of life and property, and the welfare and prosperity of their several communities.

We reassert the early principle of the republican party, sustained by unbroken judicial precedents, that the representatives of the people in congress assembled have full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, and are vested with ample authority to act "for the highest interests of our nation and the people entrusted to its care." This doctrine, first proclaimed in the cause of freedom, will never be used as a weapon for oppression. I am glad to be assured by you that when we are done in the far east has the approval of the country. The sudden and terrible crisis in China calls for the gravest consideration and you will not expect from me now any further expression than to say that my best efforts shall be given to the immediate purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens who are in peril, with the ultimate object of the peace and welfare of China, the safeguarding of all our treaty rights and the maintenance of those principles of impartial intercourse to which the civilized world is pledged. I cannot conclude without congratulating my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expression in every part of our common country and the increased respect with which the American name is greeted throughout the world. We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity and none will be.

We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The republican party was dedicated to freedom 44 years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour, not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 4,000,000 slaves and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberation of 30,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has the support of members of all parties in the past and confidently invokes their co-operation in the future.

### Gov. Roosevelt's Notification.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 13.—Gov. Roosevelt was yesterday officially notified of his nomination for the vice presidency at his country home, Sagamore, near Oyster Bay. Senator Wolcott made the notification speech. In reply Gov. Roosevelt said:

Mr. Chairman: I accept the honor conferred upon me with the deepest and deepest appreciation of what it means and, above all, of the responsibility that goes with it. Everything that it is in my power to do will be done to secure the re-election of President McKinley, to whom it has been given in this crisis of the national history to stand for and embody the principles which lie closest to the heart of every American worthy the name.

This is very much more than a mere party contest. We stand at the parting of the ways, and the people have now to decide whether they shall go forward along the path of prosperity and high honor abroad, or whether they will turn their backs upon what has been done during the past three years; whether they will plunge this country into an abyss of misery and disaster, or what is worse than even misery and disaster, shame. I feel that we have a right to appeal not merely to the republicans, but to all good citizens, no matter what they have been their party affiliations in the past and to ask them, on the strength of the threat implied on what was done in Kansas City a few days ago, to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in perpetuating the conditions under which we have reached a degree of prosperity never before attained in the nation's history and under which abroad we have put the American flag on a level where it never before in the history of the country has been placed.

For these reasons I feel that we have a right to look forward with confident expectation to what the verdict of the people will be next November, and to ask all men to whom the well-being of the country and the honor of the national name are dear to stand with us as we fight for prosperity at home and the honor of the flag abroad.

# PRAYERS ASKED FOR.

## Missionaries in China Ask a Special Service from Every Pulpit.

Minister Wu Receives a Cable from Peking Which Does Not Relieve Washington's Anxiety—Report of the Horrible Massacre of M. De Giers.

Shanghai, July 16.—The American missionaries ask the Associated Press to publish the following: "To the Christian People of the United States: The missionaries in China ask a special prayer from every pulpit for the guidance of the government and the speedy success of Americans and native converts in extreme peril."

### Minister Wu Gets a Telegram.

Washington, July 16.—Such news as came to Washington yesterday from China was distinctly bad. It consisted of a cablegram to Minister Wu from Sheng, the imperial director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and, according to the minister, was in reply to the urgent message he himself had sent Saturday to that official, asking him to try to secure some news from the Chinese capital. This cablegram Minister Wu regarded as of sufficient importance to carry in person directly to Secretary Hay, who was waiting at his home for news. The message, as resolved from the cipher, was as follows: "Peking news of July 7 says that Gen. Tuan Fuh Siang, in disobedience of imperial orders, was about to use guns. Legations and the government will be in peril."

### Report of De Giers' Massacre.

St. Petersburg, July 15.—The czar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Peking. Tears coursed down his majesty's cheeks as he read the cablegram from Admiral Alexieff, at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of assassination of M. De Giers which merely in form of rumors had already reached Russia. The admiral declares that the Russian envoy was dragged through the streets by the boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs. While M. De Giers was being disposed of, the fanatic mob danced around the cauldron. Mme. De Giers, Admiral Alexieff's advice declare, suffered a fate worse than death and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings. M. De Giers and his legation officials resisted desperately and his brave body guard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom.

### DEVASTATED BY FIRE.

All That Remains of the Principal Business Portion of Prescott, Ariz., Is Tottering Walls and Piles of Debris.

Prescott, Ariz., July 16.—A scene of the greatest desolation and a feeling of deepest gloom pervades this town. All that remains of the principal business portion of the town is tottering walls and piles of charred and burning debris. The fire, which started at 10:45 o'clock Saturday night, was not under control until three o'clock yesterday morning, when the fire fighters went a considerable distance in advance of the flames and blew up the buildings on the south side of Goodwin street, preventing them from crossing that street. The most conservative estimates of the total losses are from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. The burned district embraces five blocks in which are located the principal mercantile houses, both banks, both telegraph offices, the three newspapers, four hotels, every saloon and every restaurant except one in the town.

### P. Tecumseh Sherman Bolts McKinley.

New York, July 16.—P. Tecumseh Sherman, son of the late Gen. Sherman, in declining to serve on the Union league campaign committee, has written a letter attacking President McKinley. The policy of the administration toward the Catholic priests in the Philippines is the reason given for the attack on President McKinley and the refusal to serve on the campaign committee.

### Curtis Guild Offered a Position.

Washington, July 16.—The position of first assistant postmaster general, to be vacated by the resignation of Hon. Perry Heath, has been offered to Mr. Curtis Guild, Jr., of Boston, who was a member of the Porto Rico insular commission. The postmaster general has not received any word from Mr. Guild indicating whether or not he will accept the position.

### Gov. Allen Visits McKinley.

Canton, O., July 16.—Gov. Allen, of Porto Rico, and Gen. Russell Hastings, of Bermuda, were guests at the McKinley home all Sunday. Gov. Allen came to talk over a number of matters connected with the administration of the island and left last night for Washington.

# HEATH ELECTED SECRETARY.

First Assistant Postmaster General Will Resign to Assist in Managing Republican National Campaign.

Cleveland, O., July 14.—An important political conference attended by a number of prominent republican leaders was held at Senator Hanna's office here Friday. The meeting was called by Mr. Hanna to discuss and decide upon the personnel of the new executive committee and to name a secretary of the national committee to succeed Charles F. Dick.

At noon Senator Hanna announced that the following named gentlemen had been chosen as members of the national executive committee: Graeme Stewart, Illinois; Henry C. Payne, Wisconsin; Richard C. Kerens, Missouri; J. H. Manley, Maine; N. B. Scott, West Virginia; Frederick S. Gibbs, New York; Franklin Murphy, New Jersey; Myron T. Herrick, Ohio; Harry S. New, Indiana. Chairman, M. A. Hanna; secretary, Perry S. Heath; treasurer, Cornelius N. Bliss.

Mr. Hanna stated that the personnel of an advisory committee was under consideration, but that it would not be announced for ten days or two weeks. It was also said that all of the members of the old national committee of 1896 requested President McKinley to consent to the resignation of Mr. Heath as first assistant postmaster general in order that he might become the secretary of the national committee. The president, it was added, strongly demurred to this proposition until yesterday, when he finally gave his consent. Mr. Heath will tender his resignation to the president in about a week or ten days.

### THRILLING STREET FIGHT.

Ten Detectives Have a Fight at St. Louis with John Nelson, Alleged to Be a Train Robber.

St. Louis, July 14.—Ten detectives engaged yesterday morning in a thrilling street fight with John Nelson, alleged to be one of the gang who robbed the Illinois Central Express car of \$10,000 near Wickliffe, Ky., early Wednesday morning. In the battle which began in the house at 3658 Finney avenue and extended to the Vandeventer station, 40 shots were exchanged. Nelson was badly wounded, but escaped. General Special Agent George Murray, chief of the Illinois Central railway detective bureau, was shot by the fugitive and is in a hospital with his left thumb shattered and a ragged pistol wound ranging through his left arm from the elbow to the shoulder.

Charles W. Barnes, alleged to be a member of the gang, was quietly overpowered at 4300 West Belle Place at three o'clock yesterday morning and is now in jail.

### FOR A NEW CABLE.

United States Wants Powers to Unite on an International Line to Connect with Base of Chinese Operations.

Washington, July 14.—An attempt has been on foot for some days past to arrange the powers now operating in China for an international cable connecting the base of Chinese operations and either with Shanghai, Port Arthur, Yokohama, or some other point through which more speedy communication can be had with the outside world. The war department now has 50 miles of cable ready to ship to Manila, to be followed by 400 more about the 1st of August. This was to have been used for inter-island communication in the Philippines, but the urgency of the case may cause it to be diverted to China.

### Kansas Cows Quarantined.

Topeka, Kan., July 14.—Gov. Stanley received a telegram from Secretary Wilson, of the agricultural department at Washington, yesterday announcing that he had issued an order prohibiting the removal of cattle from Chautauqua county, Kan., into other states and had appointed an officer to enforce the order. He issued the order upon the receipt of the news that Texas fever had broken out in Chautauqua county.

### Cattle Dying by Thousands.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 14.—Reports from the drought-stricken sections of Arizona are to the effect that every water hole and most of the wells have gone dry. In consequence cattle are dying by the thousands and their shrunken frames dot the desert country of Pima, Pinal, Santa Cruz, Yuma, Cochise and parts of Maricopa counties.

### Working on Campaign Material.

Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—The date, August 8, on which Mr. Bryan is to receive official notification of his nomination by the democrats, is satisfactory to him. Mr. Bryan is spending much of his time in his library with his stenographer working on material for the campaign.

### Chapman Re-Elected President.

Cincinnati, July 14.—Music hall, with a seating capacity of 5,000, was packed at the second day's session of the tenth international assembly of the Baptist Young People's union. D. H. M. Wharton, of Philadelphia, spoke on "The Secret Power." John H. Chapman was re-elected president of the union.

# BRYAN WAS INVITED.

## Director Harper Replies to a Complaint Made by Carter Harrison.

No Politics Will Enter into the National Gathering of the Grand Army of the Republic at Chicago—Democrat Issued Invitations.

Chicago, July 14.—The fact that William J. Bryan had not been invited to attend the Grand Army encampment to be held here next month was brought to the attention of Mayor Harrison and he at once addressed a letter to the encampment committee pointing out the omission. Unless at the meeting of the G. A. R. which President McKinley is certain to attend the same attention is paid to the presidential candidates of both parties, Mayor Harrison said the encampment would pass without the official recognition of the city.

### Director Harper's Statement.

Chicago, July 14.—Regarding the reports that the G. A. R. encampment is to have a political aspect Executive Director Harper said last night:

There is absolutely no politics in the coming national encampment. Never in the history of this organization has there been an annual encampment to which the president of the United States has not been invited as the chief executive officer of the nation. We naturally follow the precedent established in this matter. Mr. McKinley, however, is also the most distinguished comrade of the G. A. R. He is not to be the only special guest of Chicago and the encampment. The list of notable men whom we have asked as special guests numbers nearly 25. When the formal invitation was sent by Gen. John C. Black, chairman of the committee on invitations, to President McKinley, a similar invitation was forwarded to W. J. Bryan. The president has accepted. Mr. Bryan immediately acknowledged the receipt of invitation, but did not give a definite reply. We want him here at the time of the encampment and will certainly extend to him every courtesy. There is no politics in this encampment—all we want is an immense crowd in Chicago to welcome and honor the survivors of the civil war. More than 5,000 general invitations have already been sent broadcast, the list including the president and his cabinet, the foreign legations at Washington, the judges of the supreme court, every member of the United States senate and house of representatives, the governor and other leading executive officers of every state in the union and hundreds of notable men in private life. Not for a moment has any man's politics been considered. Invitations have been acknowledged by ex-Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, and in none of the mass of replies received has politics been mentioned. Absolutely and positively, this encampment will be a non-partisan affair, irrespective of the claims of any political party.

From the published reports it would appear that arrangements are being made for a political parade in honor of the president. The only parades sanctioned by the encampment committee are those already arranged for—the naval veterans and ex-prisoners of war on Monday and the grand parade of the G. A. R. on Tuesday. These processions will be exclusively of veterans—political organizations are barred. Gen. John C. Black, chairman of the committee on invitations, is a democrat, and the entire list of names to whom these cards were sent was prepared by him. Mayor Harrison is also a member of that committee.

### CUBA'S FUTURE.

Secretary Root Says Annexation of the Island Is Not Imminent—Must Give the Cubans Independence.

Washington, July 14.—Secretary Root yesterday, in discussing the coming constitutional convention in Cuba, expressed himself quite positively on the question of annexation. In reply to a question he said that the subject of annexation, or any other subject for that matter, might be brought up before the convention, but that in his own opinion Cuban annexation, if it came at all, was not imminent just now. Said he: "My own experience in Cuba leads me to believe that the desire for independence is both strong and general among the people. I do not think they want annexation, even supposing that we want them. Under the congressional declaration we are in honor bound to give them independence first. If, subsequently, they wish annexation, that is a matter for them to determine. But it should be determined when they are in a position, absolutely independent of us. Even then, as I have suggested, it is a case where it takes two to make a bargain."

### No Word from Lieut. Peary.

Philadelphia, July 14.—The bark Calcutta, Capt. Smith, from Ivigtut, Greenland, arrived here yesterday with a cargo of cryolite. The bark was expected to bring tidings from Lieut. Peary, who is in the arctic regions in quest of the north pole, and there was much disappointment felt by the crowd which was waiting for the bark at the wharf when Capt. Smith announced that he had no news from the explorer.

### Critical Illness of Capt. Coghlan.

Bloomington, Ind., July 14.—A telegram has been received by relatives announcing the critical illness of Capt. Coghlan, who commanded the cruiser Raleigh in the battle of Manila. He had an attack of pneumonia, an operation was necessary and his recovery was reported doubtful. He is with his wife at Colorado Springs.