

McKINLEY FOR PRESIDENT

Candidates for Both President and Vice-President Named by Acclamation.

A BRIEF REPORT OF THE CONVENTION'S WORK

Gigantic National Republican Assemblage in a Constant Mood Which Required Very Little to Touch Off the Pent Up Enthusiasm—The Platform.

William McKinley was nominated for President by Senator Foraker in an address of a quarter of an hour's duration, which was concluded at 11:15 o'clock, Thursday, June 21, 1900.

Applause followed for thirty minutes.

Roosevelt seconded the nomination, followed by Thurston of Nebraska, Knight of California, Yerkes of Kentucky, and Mount of Indiana.

McKinley was nominated by acclamation at 12:41.

Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President by Colonel Life Young of Iowa. Murray of Massachusetts seconded the nomination, followed by Ashton of Washington and Senator Dewey of New York.

Roosevelt nominated by acclamation at 2:06.

Convention adjourned sine die at 2:12. (Philadelphia time.)

The republican national convention, date June 21, will long be remembered by Philadelphians. Before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, the hall was surrounded by a constant army of delegates who besieged all the doors and entrances, clamoring for admission. When the doors were opened they surged in like a flood, submerging the vast hall.

Three minutes before 10 the Kansas delegation, headed by Colonel Burton, with bright and colorful uniforms, and their leaders, aroused the first enthusiasm as they marched down the main aisle bearing a white banner with the name of their candidate in large letters. "Kansas is for Roosevelt."

As the delegates debouched into the pit the most good nature was manifested. The contest was over. It was to be a love feast, a jubilee and not a contest which the day was to witness. Governor Roosevelt entered at exactly 10 o'clock. He made a rush of it today, but he did not escape the keen eye of the thousands and they set up a cheer which he returned.

He was surrounded by the delegates when he reached the pit and showered with congratulations. He made no professions of displeasure at being so repeatedly thanked. One gray-haired delegate put his arms around the governor and whispered in his ear. All states were represented in the welcome, with Kansas, the indomitable Roosevelt pioneer, leading the demonstration. A few minutes later another delegate, Colonel Young, representing Iowa, stepped forward and embraced Senator Hanna. His progress was impeded all the way down the aisle by delegates who insisted upon shaking his hand. He stopped a moment to chat with Senator Davis, and when he reached the standard of the New York delegation, Roosevelt was held up by the throng.

He pushed through the throng and greeted the rough rider warmly, even affectionately. With his hand upon Roosevelt's shoulder, he looked at him and said: "For two minutes they remained thus in close communication. Dewey created a stir a little later in the throng. His name Stanley Quay who aroused the shouts of the local crowd.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, reached the stand at 10:15. There was an interesting conference of the leaders in full view of the vast audience with John D. Dick, who looked more like a poet than a politician. Mark Hanna, Senator Chandler, Julius Caesar Burrows, Mayor Ashbridge, Charles Emory Smith, and the late Senator ex-Congressman from Mississippi, and a score of others were busy perfecting the final plans for the day.

At 10:30 the band from Canton, O., the president's home, made its way into the hall from the west side and broke out with the band ushered in the session with the national anthem. Senator Hanna being one of the first to rise and the choir, which consisted of the choir of the building. As the anthem closed the chairman announced the opening invocation by Archbishop Ryan.

The chair laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Mr. Quay as the unfinished business before the convention.

As the cheers died away at the mention of Quay's name, the short and sturdy figure of the Pennsylvania arose in the middle aisle. In this voice, barely heard at the platform, Mr. Quay announced the withdrawal of the amendment proposing a change in rules 1 and 2, returning to representation in national conventions. This was accepted by the southern delegates as a concession, and they rose in mass, cheering wildly at the withdrawal of the proposition.

Now Mr. Lodge advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced:

"Under the rules, nominations for the office of president of the United States were now in order." There was a momentary shock which the chairman punctured with:

"The state of Alabama is recognized." A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on his chair and by pre-arrangement answered, "Alabama stands against the nomination of McKinley."

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the republican candidate for president. Then the cheers begin and a wild scene ensued.

Amidst a tumult of applause Senator Foraker went to the platform and when quiet was restored began to speak, first thanking Alabama for their courtesy in yielding, but attributing that fact to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate. As Mr. Foraker continued he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. When he concluded the convention arose and cheered enthusiastically, all waving fans.

Former tempests of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. State standards were snatched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color. Senator Hanna sprang to the front of

the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied cheering, the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform with standards, plumes, banners and flags.

After the demonstration had continued seven minutes, the Ohio delegation, who centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other state delegations followed. The delegates formed in a grand procession about the hall.

The demonstration lasted just ten minutes. Indiana started the rush to the platform. Governor Mount tearing up the state standard and leading the delegation toward the stage.

The plume demonstration was followed by a grand doxology in the singing of "John Brown's Body," the galleries joining in the chorus, while the delegates led the singing. During the speech of Senator Foraker, Governor Roosevelt paid attention so strikingly that there was an almost anxious look upon his face.

Once or twice, however, he got away from the speaker and applauded. When Foraker finished, Roosevelt, who was standing next to him, stepped forward and grasped his hand and slapped him on the back.

Ex-Governor Taylor of Kentucky stood on an end chair in his delegation and with his right hand on the shoulder of the plume carrier, he waved the flag. Chairman Lodge, as the hurrah began to subside, made an effort to restore order, but he was only a signal for the crowd to again break loose.

It was exactly fifteen minutes when order was restored and Mr. Lodge announced that he recognized Governor Roosevelt of New York.

Again the magic of a name sent the multitude into convulsions of enthusiasm. As they turned toward Roosevelt, he stepped out into the aisle and strode up the platform, looking neither to the right nor the left and when turning and surveying the sea of waving plumes and humanity, there he stood, his face grimly set, without a smile. He made no acknowledgments, no salutations to the plaudits, but like a hero receiving his due, calmly awaited the subsidence of the stroller and raised his hand and at his bidding the demonstration came to an end.

He wore a black cutaway coat, dark trousers, a high top hat, a white necktie, and a blue ribbon. The delegate's badge on the red, white and blue ribbon was the only bit of color he wore.

General Ashton of Washington and Chauncey M. Depew.

The roll of states was then called and Illinois was unanimously nominated at 1:59 p. m.

Governor Roosevelt, now the candidate for vice president, was surrounded by the throng in the middle aisle. He stood in the middle aisle, the stern look of recent days having given way to an expansive smile.

The republican convention was now practically over and only a few details remained to be performed. A resolution was passed that the convention proceedings and a reprint of the proceedings of four years ago. Another resolution was passed that the committee to fill vacancies on the committee.

On motion of Colonel Dick Senator Hanna moved that the president of the committee to notify the president of his nomination and Senator Wolcott at the head of the committee to notify the vice president of his nomination.

Resolutions of thanks to Mr. Lodge and to Mr. Wolcott for their able services as presiding officers were unanimously adopted. The national defense and commerce. The national defense and commerce.

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Statehood for Territories. We favor home rule for the territory of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Reduction of War Taxes. The Dingell act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 per cent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the republican party, to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal. We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

Markets in the Orient. New Markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly commended for its energetic and untiring effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

New Cabinet Officer Recommended. In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

Protecting American Interests Abroad. The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women's Aid in the War. We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaign of the United States in the eastern and western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

Foreign Affairs. President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious shackles of a European alliance, and in the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing our individual control of the most important island of the South Pacific, and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We recommend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague.

We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine. The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely guarded when President McKinley tendered his offices in the war between Great Britain and the South American republics. While the American government must continue to be scrupulously scrupulous in the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding president and imposed upon by The Hague treaty of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

Obligations in New Possessions. In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibilities of our victories in the Spanish war the president and the senate secured the unqualified approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That could not be our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spanish rule, we were bound to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility and wherever sovereign rights were extended to the high seas, the American government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to control the blessings of liberty and civilization in the hands of the American people. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties to the world is the best for the Cuban people. Independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this policy should be performed.

The republican party upon its history and upon its declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the consideration and approving judgment of the American people.

OSMOND, Neb., June 22.—Guy C. Blackmer, 19 years old, son of A. M. Blackmer of this place, was instantly killed by lightning in an electrical storm. His young brother was in the spring seat of the wagon, but did not feel the shock, while Guy, who was standing back of him about two feet in the wagon box, was killed.

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Costly Justice. Justice in the United States courts is expensive, as figured by the Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Only one case was disposed of by the jury before the recent circuit court in that city, and the verdict was for \$2,900. Meantime the cost to the government for jurors alone was \$1,325. This jury was sworn in four cases, and if all four had been determined by the jury the cost for jurors would have been more than \$330 each.

Barrie in Politics. James M. Barrie, the novelist, in consenting to stand for parliament, shows a decided change of opinion in such matters, since only five years ago he said that he would rather be flogged than have to go into politics.

Prosperity is at Hand. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of the progress of the republic than the country than this, that while during the whole period of 197 years from 1776 to 1873 there was an export of imports, ever increasing, to the extent of \$32,928,075, there has been in the short

three years of the present republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,652,384,941, and while the American people, through the republicanism of the present administration, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have also in the same period concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement furnished the high purpose with which the republicanism of the present administration was carried out. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American government was ready. Its fleets were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea were equal to the most heroic course of American soldiers and sailors and to the skill and foresight of republican statesmanship. The 10,000,000 of the human race there, given over to the birth of freedom, and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

Endorse Administration. We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established by wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American people. It has undertaken paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and statesman, firm in conviction, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen in making the American people endorse this republican record and to renew their commission to the republican party, we recommend them to the fact that the message to the American people, and no less in the incapacity of the democratic party, to conduct public affairs, and the essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to meet the needs of each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the democratic party has never earned. It has been the cause of the country's prosperity when democratic success at the polls is announced halts the American nation in a position of democratic blunders and failure.

Stand by Gold Standard. We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the gold standard was established. The stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that industry and business activity, and the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such legislation as will effectually protect the country's credit and to bring about a more equitable distribution of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money. The highest standard of money must be maintained. The American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

Restriction of Trusts. We recognize the necessity and propriety of the most complete cooperation of capital to meet new business conditions, especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all trusts which are not in the public interest to limit production or to control prices, and we believe that legislation as well effectually to restrain and prevent all such trusts, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

Good Effect of Protection. We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protection we have secured the highest standard of living for our people. Our wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in the better life of the country. Enjoying the blessings of American citizenship, in the right of self-government, and projected in the constancy of their own markets the constantly increasing knowledge and skill of our people, and finally to enter the markets of the world.

Reciprocity is Favored. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not produce in return for free foreign markets.

Measures for Workingmen. In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for our children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor by the most complete and effective system of labor insurance.

Our Merchant Marine. Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war would seriously cripple our foreign commerce. The national defense and commercial efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which shall enable us to reënter our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal Pension Laws. The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is its government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the nation's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service System. We commend the policy of the republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has public service in its effort to secure for the public service the best men from the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by actual and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Negro Disfranchisement. It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the legislative franchise. Devoid of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional amendment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment, revolutionary and should be condemned.

Improvement of Public Roads. Public improvements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

The Public Domain. In further pursuance of the constant policy of the republican party to provide for the public domain, we recommend adequate national lands to be reclaimed the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

MISSISSIPPI BEARINGS

Young Farmer's Narrow Escape from Death Near Auburn.

HE OWES HIS LIFE TO HIS HORSE

Oxford Will Have a New School Building

—Loop River Bridges Near Burwell Are Lost in a Flood—Lightning Kills Young Man Near Osmond.

AUBURN, Neb., June 22.—Fred Dyar, a young farmer residing about five miles northeast of this city, in attempting to cross through the floods which cover the Little Nemaha river bottom here, missed the graded road and got into the ditches at the side of the road and into the wire fence adjacent. He was thrown from his horse, so by-standing state, at about the time the horse left the grade, but clung to the saddle horn. The barb-wire fence ripped his boot from top to heel, causing very serious and possibly permanent injury to the limb. But for the assistance of persons who were near he undoubtedly would have been drowned. He was returned here as quickly as possible, but nearly bled to death before medical attendance could be had.

Hills' Wife Has Faith. BLAIR, Neb., June 22.—Mrs. Hills, the young Nebraska wife of Rev. Rowland P. Hills, who was arrested at Tacoma, Wash., about two months ago, is now in jail in Blair under a charge of bigamy preferred by his English wife, arrived here and, in company with her brother from Florence, visited Hills in the jail. At the time of his arrest in Tacoma she was left with her friends there, where she has remained to the present time. She will make her home with her parents in Florence until the trial of Hills is over. She trusts implicitly in the reverend gentleman and both express themselves as satisfied that he will be acquitted.

Death of an Old Settler. CRETE, Neb., June 22.—Mr. T. A. Beard died at the age of eighty-two, at his home in Crete. The late Mr. Beard was one of the first settlers in this city, having come to Crete in the early days. He had lived in Crete for about thirty years. He leaves an aged wife who still resides in Crete. The late Mr. Beard filled the office of postmaster in this city during two administrations. While in that position his duties were performed very acceptably.

Ask Bids on School Building. OXFORD, Neb., June 22.—The building committee appointed by the Board of Education to superintend the construction of the proposed addition to the school house here is now ready to receive bids for the same. The plans and specifications call for three large rooms of brick. It is hoped to begin the work the early part of the coming month.

Bridges Are Washed Away. BURWELL, Neb., June 22.—The recent high waters took out two of the Loop river bridges near town and people are now compelled to ford the river to get to town. This makes it inconvenient, because about twenty miles of country is cut off. The Loop river was higher than it has been for twenty years.

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