

cessing fermented and unfermented wine, he would discuss the method of managing the sale of wine to-day. He devoted himself to the coalition between prohibition and high license.

Col. Hoyt said that Gary was making a mistake running for office this year. He had been an attache of the legislature 16 years and is the logical candidate for lieutenant governor. Gary might be in somebody else's way, but not in his.

Senator Tillman's presence had helped hold the crowd. His speech lacked the old-time fire, for dynamite needs a far to fire it off. He spoke of national affairs about in the same manner as he did at Orangeburg. He kept hands off in the political circus and said he would assign the ringmaster's whip to Walt Whitman.

He was glad to see that the crowd was not drunk as it had been in some of the monkey-and-parrot times of yore. "Talk about prohibition, you know you love liquor and you are going to have it. You love liquor just like you do the girls, and you will have it."

At Bamberg.

Bamberg, Special.—McSweeney fired up here and made a very spirited speech. He has been rocking along easily, denying Patterson's charges day after day, and the same old charges were renewed until the governor's Irish asserted itself. This county is said to be for McSweeney, although it adjoins the home county of Col. A. Howard Patterson. There were a number of Patterson men from Barnwell in the audience, in fact he "had the crowd."

The candidates acquitted themselves in about their usual style. There was a spirited tilt between Jim Tillman and Bleese on the question of veracity. McSweeney resented the constant repetition of Patterson's charges.

Walt Whitman made sport for the crowd, and Ben Tillman laughed at the candidates for making campaign pledges.

On the whole the meeting was a satisfactory one for the audience and the candidates.

Frills of Fashion.

A bullet of gold, tipped with a tiny French brilliant, is one of the novelties in expensive dress buttons.

Gourma aigrets, which resemble a bunch of daisies blown by the wind, are one of the fashionable hat trimmings.

Eighteen sets of undergarments are considered by the Englishwoman necessary for her trousseau and twelve skirts.

The rose-tinted shades in violets and velvet pannies are the most favored in the season's purple millinery. The towers are very life-like in shape, and the coloring is beautiful.

Chamois skin is valuable for keeping linen goods and fine lingerie which is laid aside for some time from turning yellow. Well wrapped around the goods to be preserved, it keeps out the air.

Eton jackets and boleros are a boon to the mother who likes to dress her half-grown girl becomingly. There is nothing more jaunty and becoming to her immature figure. It is quite as becoming to her as to the older sister.

It takes a certain kind of ribbon to get the proper effect and fold just right in the new belts and hatbands. They are wide and soft, and are draped in even folds, which bring the stripes, if there are any, in symmetrical lines.

The bell sleeve, which is seen so frequently, is pretty and comfortable with the negligee gown. The undersleeve, worn with a light gown for morning wear, with a turned-back embroidered or lace cuff to the bell-shaped sleeve, is particularly pretty. Undersleeves suggest in some ways the house gown.

Beautiful summer evening toilets are made of white India silk mull or white Italian crepe, elaborately decorated with black applique patterns and both wide and narrow insertions of black Venetian or Chantilly lace. Rows of finest lingerie tucking alternate with these trimmings on both skirt and bodice.

White foulard, spotted with black, makes a very striking gown with a blouse waist fastened at one side with a rosette of pale green Liberty silk and a belt of the same silk. A wide collar of foulard is covered with black lace, and the skirt has a deep-tucked loance with insertions of black Chantilly set in in squares.

White taffeta silk parasols of handsome quality, but with no sort of decoration, is the prevailing fashion for general use with light summer gowns. And an addition to these are the foulards and plain gray, blue, and fawn-colored satins and silks for greater services. The conspicuous Rumchuda styles with gay handkerchief waists to match, are quite in evidence in the shops, but they will be rare in fashionable circles.

The Siberian exile system has been one of the worst institutions in the administration of Russian affairs. Half of the unfortunates who have been its victims never went through any form of trial. A large proportion of these were hurried across the frontier to be buried alive in the wilds of Siberia, to suffer the knout and other barbarities imposed by the merciless penal governors, without knowing what offenses they were supposed to have committed. Suspicion of plotting against the State was a sufficient cause for deportation.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

McKinley and Roosevelt Nominated
By Acclamation.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM MANIFESTED.

The Work of the Convention in Detail—Henry Cabot Lodge Permanent Chairman.

Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Special.—The crowds were slow in gathering at the convention hall. When shortly after 11 o'clock the band in the gallery awoke the echoes in the vast roof space, there were not more than 1,000 persons in the great auditorium. But it was astonishing how rapidly the crowds began to arrive after that hour. They poured in in steady streams until they blackened the acres of seats. An unusually large number were women, looking fresh and sweet in their summer gowns. The leaders were slow in arriving and it was not until Senator Hanna put in an appearance, at 11:45, that the enthusiasm of thousands was uncorked. He got a



WILLIAM McKINLEY.

cheer as he moved up the centre aisle, the full length of the hall, to the platform. General Grosvenor, the white-bearded old veteran, was immediately recognized, and he, too, got a cheer. Occupying prominent seats on the platform were four of the 14 men now living who were delegates to the first convention of Republican party, held in Philadelphia, June 17, 1856. All were members of the regular Ohio delegation. Three of them were prominent in the anti-slavery fight that led to the convention held in Pittsburg, February 22, 1856, which was in reality the precursor of the Philadelphia convention and these men, therefore, claim to be among those who were chiefly instrumental in forming the Republican party. Cornelius N. Bliss, of New York, got a scattering applause as he came in and took his seat with the New York delegation, and Senator Platt, of New York, got a popular greeting. As the hour of noon approached the delegates entered in a solid stream and spread out over the seats reserved for them. Meantime, the band was playing popular airs and the scene was impressive and animated. At noon Senator Hanna took his seat at the chairman's table, but although this was the hour set for calling the convention, he waited a few moments, conferring with Secretary Dick, Senator Wolcott, and others.

At 12:27 the first pronounced demonstration of the convention occurred. Governor Roosevelt came in through the main entrance and moved down the centre aisle. He wore his Rough Rider hat and was instantly recognized. A deep, rebrating cheer greeted him. Men jumped to their chairs to cheer him and women fluttered their handkerchiefs. Delegates crowded forward to greet him as he moved through the press and his entrance, theatrical though it may have been, was like that of a conquering hero. He took his seat immediately in the rear of Senator Platt and in front of Senator Depew. Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, came in with Governor Bradley, of that State the former smiling and unruffled after all his turmoil. Just across was Senator Foraker with his hair tossed, looking as though he had been having hard conferences, while General Grosvenor, looking like a patriarch, paced the aisle and grasped hands.

The long gallery was now packed with humanity and the floor from wall to wall was a living sea of people. There was that indescribable hum of myriads of voices which is only heard at the gathering of thousands of people. Before Chairman Hanna on the desk was a heavy plank about a foot square and on this lay his gavel. The gavel was unique. It consisted of a heavy square oak piece filled with a handle and looked more like a maul than a gavel for a presiding officer. Senator Hanna seemed in no hurry to call the convention to order. Attired in a sack suit with a white vest he sat chatting with those about him, his broad face beaming, his eye meantime roving over the convention. At 12:30 the band broke into the stirring strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." Gov. Roosevelt was first on his feet in response to the national anthem. Instantly the whole convention rose en masse. Ten thousand people stood while the stirring air was played and

applauded it with a cheer as they took their seats. Chairman Hanna remained standing. He lifted the ungainly gavel and rought it down with a resounding whack. Instantly all eyes were riveted upon him and a wave of applause swept the hall.

Chairman Hanna faced the storm of applause with a resolute face. His stern features did not relax, but he nodded an acknowledgement as the applause broke here and there into a cheer. When it had subsided he brought down the gavel again.

"The convention will come to order," he shouted, at exactly 12:35.

"The convention will be opened with prayer," he continued, "by the Rev. J. Gray Bolton, of the Hope Presbyterian Church, of Philadelphia."

Chairman Hanna remained standing with bowed head while the divine came forward in the black robes of his office to deliver his invocation, but the delegates in the pit remained seated and only here and there did one of the spectators rise. All, however, bowed their heads reverently while Rev. Mr. Bolton read his prayer from small slips of paper which he held in the hollow of his hand.

As the prayer closed, Senator Hanna was again on his feet, and adjusting his eye glasses, said in a resonant voice:

"The secretary of the national committee will now read the call for the convention."

As Col. Dick stepped forward, call in hand, he was given a ripple of applause. He read the formal call, while the vast assemblage fretted for the more vital proceedings.

The remainder of the day's session of the convention was devoted to routine business, the appointment of committees, and other matters in detail. Storms of applause greeted the name of McKinley whenever mentioned.

The day's session closed by adjournment at exactly 3 o'clock.

Second Day of the Convention.

Philadelphia, Special.—President McKinley was not renominated at the session of the national convention Wednesday. Senator Hanna threw up the sponge. He found he could not stem the tide of the popular favorite without using the direct influence of the administration at Washington. And this he could not get. Possibly even with it, he might have failed. But without it the task was hopeless. The President would have no hand in an effort to control the convention. He made known directly to Mr. Hanna his wish that the will of the convention should not be thwarted, and when that unequivocal word came, Mr. Hanna reluctantly abandoned the fight. With his retirement from the contest against the Empire State Governor, both nominations could have been made before the convention adjourned Wednesday. The original programme was to renominate McKinley and to nominate the candidate for Vice President Thursday, but the national Republican committee had a compact with the local Philadelphia committee to keep the convention here for three days, and it was feared that if the nomination for President was made the convention might take the bit in its teeth and wind up the proceedings before dark. All the preparations for the President's nomination at this session had been perfected. Hundreds of beautiful red, white and blue pampas plumes, attached to long staffs, had been taken down into the delegates' pit before the convention met, and there stowed away against the inevitable moment when the climax should be reached. As they were carried into the pit by the ushers while the convention was assembling, they recalled the magnificent scene at St. Louis four years ago when similar plumes set the convention mad with delight during the famous McKinley demonstration. Knowing the temper of the delegates and the crowds, Mr. Hanna decided to take no risks. And consequently the immense throngs which blackened the vast amphitheater were compelled to content themselves with routine incidents connected with the permanent organization, an oration by Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, and the scene which attended the unanimous adoption of the platform.

Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana,



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

chairman of the committee on resolutions, was recognized to present the platform to the convention. The Indiana Senator received a flattering reception as he mounted the stage, but

when he began to read the declaration of principle thousands who could not hear Senator Fairbanks grew restless and many left the hall for a breath of air. Senator Fairbanks concluded the reading of the platform at 2:50. He moved that the platform be the previous question. The demand was seconded by Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, and Senator Sewell, of New Jersey. The demand was agreed to and the motion then was declared, by Chairman Lodge, to be unanimously adopted. The announcement of the adoption of the platform was received with enthusiastic cheers.

SENATOR LODGE FOR PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The chair announced as a committee to read Senator Henry Cabot Lodge to the chair, Governor Shaw, of Iowa, and Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York. A cheer went up, strong and long continued, as this group of names fell from the chairman's lips. Apparently Governor Roosevelt had not expected to be thus designated and his face showed signs of annoyance. With Governor Shaw he stepped to Mr. Lodge's seat and with the permanent chairman between them they marched up to the platform. The cheers echoed continuously until Mr. Lodge after greeting Mr. Wolcott, turned to the audience and began his address. Mr. Lodge's voice showed splendid carrying power, promising well for the trying task of presiding over such a gathering. His reference to Hawaii and the presence of representatives of that new acquisition, brought the delegates to their feet in a lusty greeting to the Hawaiians. When he referred to the "infamy in Kentucky," the delegates from that State yelled their approval and the other States added a sympathetic demonstration. Mr. Lodge's references to the policy of the government toward Cuba and the Philippines brought out frequent manifestations of approval and were the signal for a hearty demonstration, in which General Gibson, of Tennessee, was seen amid the delegates, waving aloft his cane topped by a silk hat.

Late in the evening Senator Hanna gave out a statement that in as much as he had been asked to give his advice concerning the Vice Presidential situation he would suggest that McKinley and Roosevelt both be nominated by acclamation.

At 3 o'clock the convention adjourned to Thursday, when the nominations for President and Vice President—McKinley and Roosevelt—will be made.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Nominated on the First Ballot and Declared the Unanimous Choice.

For President, William McKinley, of Ohio.

For Vice-President, Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

That is the ticket nominated by the Republican National Convention on Thursday. Both nominations were by acclamation.

At 10:40 o'clock the convention was called to order by Chairman Henry Cabot Lodge. The Right Reverend, Archbishop Bryan, made the opening prayer.

After some routine business had been transacted, the nomination of a candidate for President of the United States was declared to be in order.

FORAKER NAMES McKINLEY.

The call of States was begun and the first State yielded to Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio. Senator Foraker made a ringing speech, in which he said the Democratic financial policy, like the "Lost Cause" of the Confederacy, and its other policies had been buried too deep for resurrection. He spoke of the record of the Republican party and reviewed the great record of the present administration. He denounced the Democrats and declared that the country demanded the re-nomination and re-election of William McKinley.

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

Then Governor Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, took the platform. He was greeted by the most enthusiastic cheering, and received an ovation that lasted for five minutes. He said he rose to second the nomination of President McKinley.

He was applauded at every word he spoke, and was frequently interrupted in the midst of sentences.

He was followed by Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, who also made a strong speech, seconding McKinley's nomination. Mr. Yerks, of Kentucky, also seconded the nomination.

The delegates called loudly, "vote!" "vote!" but Chairman Lodge recognized Mr. Knight, of California, who also made a seconding speech.

This ended the speech-making, and the vote was ordered.

The roll of States was called, and every one voted for McKinley.

McKINLEY NOMINATED.

At 12:40 the chairman announced that William McKinley had received the entire vote of the convention, and was accordingly nominated for President of the United States.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

A storm of cheers and applause greeted the announcement of the vote. Chairman Mark Hanna led the cheering, and frantically waved a banner, while the band played "Red, White and Blue." The delegates with banners marched around the hall, wildly cheering for McKinley. It was an inspiring and enthusiastic scene.

The nomination of vice-president was declared next in order. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, was placed in nomination by Young, of Iowa, sec-

onded in an eloquent speech by Chauncey Depew. On the call of States he received the vote of every State and was declared the unanimous choice of the convention for the second place on the ticket.

Thus was closed the work of the convention which had been in session since Tuesday. Much enthusiasm was displayed in the closing hours of the convention.

FILIPINO PEACE CONFERENCE.

Leaders of the Insurgents Agree on Terms.

Manila, by Cable.—Two hundred Filipinos met Thursday morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace.

The results were submitted in the evening to General MacArthur, who accepted them.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangement. If they are successful as they hope to be, they believe Aguinaldo will issue orders in conjunction with the American authorities for the cessation of hostilities.

The meeting, which was the first of the kind since the days of the Filipino congress, was composed of the distinctly revolutionary element, the "Americanists" being lacking.

Thirty political prisoners were released from jail in order to attend. Senor Paterno presided and Senor Bucencamino, the originator of the movement, Senor Flores, Gen. Pio del Pilar, Gen. Garcia, Gen. Macabulos and other prominent revolutionists were present. It was pointed out that the questions to be considered were military and civil, the military being concerned with a cessation of hostilities and the civil with the determination of the political status of the Filipinos. The immediate object of the meeting was to effect peace and subsequently the leaders could consult with the civil commission as to political matters.

It was evident that Senor Paterno was convinced that he could obtain Aguinaldo's sanction to a peace based upon the following seven clauses, which, after four hours, were unanimously accepted as compliant with an honorable peace:

1. Amnesty.
 2. The return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property.
 3. Employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established.
 4. The application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers.
 5. A guarantee to the Filipinos of the exercise of personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution.
 6. Establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces.
 7. Expulsion of the Friars.
- The statement was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting "expel, expel."

Chinese Situation.

London, by Cable.—The silence of Peking continues unbroken. Four thousand men of the allied forces were having sharp defensive fighting at Tien-Tsin, Tuesday and Wednesday, with a prospect of being re-enforced Thursday. This is the situation in China as set forth in the British government dispatch. Eight hundred Americans are taking part in the fighting in Tien-Tsin, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, cabling Friday evening, "and they apparently form a part of a supplementary force, arriving with Germans and British after the conflict started. It is impossible to estimate the number of the Chinese there, but they had a surprising number of guns." This information appears to have been brought by the United States gun-boat Nashville to Che Fu and telegraphed to Shanghai. The Chinese are deserting Shanghai in large numbers and going into the interior. Reports from native sources continue to reach Shanghai of anarchy in Peking. According to these tales the streets are filled day and night with Boxers, who are wholly beyond the control of the Chinese troops and who are working themselves up to a frenzy, and clamoring for the death of all foreigners.

Invited to Atlanta.

Atlanta, June 22.—A committee of citizens left for Washington Saturday night to invite McKinley and his cabinet to Atlanta on July 20th to attend a reunion of the Blue and the Gray. After calling upon the President the committee will go to Albany and invite Governor Roosevelt. The reunion will be held on the famous battle-field of Peachtree creek, and a genuine Georgia barbecue will be spread in the trenches over which the contending armies fought 36 years ago.

Fire in Pittsburg

Pittsburg, Special.—Fire in one of the principal downtown business blocks Friday caused a loss of \$250,000, involving eight buildings containing many office tenants. The aggregate insurance will more than cover this amount. The fire broke out in the rear of the Eichbaum Company's printing establishment, supposedly caused by spontaneous combustion.

Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Virginia have made Jefferson Davis's Birthday, June 3, a legal holiday, and former Confederates wish the other Southern States to take similar action.