THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME 98.—NO. 47. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 7, 1899.—EIGHT PAGES. WHOLE NO. 18,928.

M'KINLEY'S VISIT TO ILLINOIS.

The President Receives a Royal Welcome at Quincy.

Cheered Enthusiastically by the Thousands Upon His Arrival.

Delivers a Patriotic Address at the Public Square, Which Was Thronged With People Anxious to Get a Glimpse of and Hear the Chief Executive Talk.

QUINCY (Ill.), Oct. 6.—Cannons boomed and bands played "Dixie" as President McKinley alighted from the Campania, his private car, at the grounds of the Illinois Soldiers' Home this morning. Fifteen hundred old inmates of the home cheered enthusiastically as the President and the members of the Cabinet took carriages to be driven between long platoons of soldiers around the beautiful grounds.

The President was first escorted to an improvised platform, from which he bowed in acknowledgment of the veterans' greetings, shaking hands with as many as possible.

The Presidential party was driven from the Soldiers' Home to the city proper. Company F, Fifth Infantry, the naval reserves and Company F, Eighth Illinois Infantry, escorted the party through the business district. The sailors were supplied with Hotchkiss guns, and as soon as the President arrived in sight of the public square a President's salute of twenty-one guns was fired. Six thousand school children were massed on the east side of the Courthouse, waving flags and singing national airs as the President appeared.

The streets of Quincy were literally packed with people. A street fair is in projection and along the line of march booths and arches had been erected, most of which flaunted the Stars and Stripes and immense pictures of McKinley and Dewey.

The procession went by a circuitous route through the principal business streets of the city until the public square was reached, where the President and members of the Cabinet ascended a platform to review long files of veterans from the Soldiers' Home.

The President and several of his Cabinet delivered brief speeches. The President said:

"I thank you one and all for this patriotic welcome. It has given me uncommon pleasure to see this morning at the Soldiers' Home the men of 1861—the veterans who stood in the trenches and behind the guns in that year of great emergency, when the life of the nation hung in the balance. (Applause.) It has given me like pleasure also to meet with the ex soldiers of the Spanish wars from the city of Quincy and the naval militia, representing the patriotism of 1898. (Applause.) And it is gratifying to me to learn that you sent from this city one of the gallant young officers who fought with Dewey in Manila Bay.

"This is an era of patriotism, my countrymen. The United States has never been lacking in gratitude to its soldiers and its sailors who have fought in its cause, and the cause of the United States have never lacked defenders in every crisis of its history. From the revolutionary days to the present the citizens of the United States have been ever ready to uphold at any cost the flag and the honor of the nation, and to take all the responsibilities born of duty that can never be repudiated. Duty unperformd is dishonor, and dishonor brings shame, which is heavier to carry than any burden which honor can impose. My fellow-citizens, I thank you for this more than gracious welcome and bid you all good-morning."

Secretary Root said: "Fellow-citizens of Illinois: My humble duty during the last two months was to do what you are doing here to-day by the encouragement and inspiration of your presence, holding up the hands and strengthening the soul and cheering the courage of the President, the Chief Magistrate of our beloved country, in maintaining its honor and doing its full duty before God and man on the great stage of the world. There is no partisanship, no factionalism in the business in which we are engaged, helping President McKinley. No man can shelter himself under the flag or party, or justify himself by any declaration of principle in failing to stand behind the men of all parties and all creeds who lie to-day in the trenches in Luzon.

"I have no fear, no question whatever, that in the days and nights that the Secretary of War is giving to seeing to it that the army of the United States is best fed, best equipped and best armed army the world has ever seen, the sympathy and the support of the people of Quincy, of Illinois, and of the country will be behind him and behind the President. The cause in which your soldiers are fighting, and in which you, Republicans and Democrats alike, stand behind them, is the cause of civilization and peace.

"The men behind the guns in Manila to-day will be followed by the men with the text-book and the Bible, bringing the arts of civilization, respect for law and order and the welfare of country. No Government can live for self alone, nor grow to full stature by the exercise of selfishness. This great republic is following to-day, as it has followed in the past, the lines marked out by Providence, superior to the wisdom of Presidents and Legislature, pointing out the way of the great march of civilization."

Attorney General Griggs spoke as follows at Quincy:

"I was interested to see that vast concourse of school children who turned out to welcome the President. They will be told by their teachers that within a year there has been added to our domain a vast achipelago in the Pacific Ocean, peopled with eight or ten millions of souls, who speak more than a score of different languages, and who compose more than two-score different discordant and disconnected tribes.

"They will be told that to-day the United States of America possesses by solemn treaty, signed and ratified by Spain, accepted and approved by the Senate and the Congress of the United States and its President, the only lawful sovereignty and authority over these islands, a sovereignty and authority recognized and undisputed by any single nation or people on the face of the earth.

"They will be told that in one of those islands one of these numerous tribes has raised an army of insurrection against the American flag; that they, while our solders were in peaceful possession of Manila, attempted to rise and murder them and the American representative there; that they fired on the American flag; that they defied its authority, and that they have attempted by murder, by conflagration and by arms, to drive the lawful authority of the United States from the island of Luzon. They will tell these children of yours that of these men who have attempted this comprise not one-tenth per cent. of the people of those islands, and the answer that is to be made to those who ask what we are to do about it, is the plain and simple answer that was given in 1861—'If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'

"And so, my friends, your President, your Secretary of War, your Secretary of the Navy, mine, all of the people of the United States are striving to maintain merely the lawful authority of the United States in those islands. To do their plain and simple duty, to accomplish that which under their solemn oath they have promised to do. To maintain not only the full dignity and authority of the American flag, but to carry it on, you believe and I believe is a wise course of Providence, which after 300 years of despotism and ignorance has opened the door of these islands to American intelligence, to American civilization, to American progress, to American prosperity.

"The full tide of prosperity flows through this land, majestically and unruffled as this great river flows by your city. We want a flow of progress and intelligence, of liberty and civilization, to flow into these Philippine Islands, and over all to float now and forever, the flag of the American union."

The speech of Secretary Long was as follows:

"I notice your Chairman is very discriminating. He introduces me, but compliments not me, but the navy, and there, my friends, he is quite right. It is the navy itself, the organized navy of the United States, its officers selected from every Congressional district throughout the Union, inspired by the highest spirit of professional and national zeal—it is the navy which deserves your commendation and has earned the gratitude of the people of the United States." (Applause).

McKINLEY AT PEORIA.

PEORIA, Oct. 6.—A good part of the population of Peoria, the second city of Illinois, to-day took part in an elaborate demonstration to welcome to their city the President of the United States. The great event of the day was the unveiling of a beautiful monument erected by Peoria's citizens as a memorial to the soldiers of the rebellion, living and dead. The monument is a tall shaft of marble ornamented at the base with bronze groups commemorating scenes of the civil war. It is erected on an elevation in front of the Courthouse, and by its base had been constructed a platform upon which the President and the members of his party took seats to review a long procession of militia, veterans of the war and returning volunteers of the Spanish war. The concourse of people surrounding this platform and packing every street in its vicinity was by far the largest which has thus far greeted the President on his Western tour.

After his review of the parade the President took his seat facing the monument, by the side of Hon. Martin Kingman, Chairman of the exercises.

The monument was unveiled by Mrs. S. A. Kinsey, who has been Chairman of the Monument Committee since its inception in 1883. A great cheer burst from the multitude as the folds of canvas fell away from the shaft. The President, leaning on the arm of Mr. Kingman, and followed by the Cabinet officers, made a tour of the open space surrounding the monument, inspecting its beauties carefully on all sides. The sculptor of the figures at the base, Fritz Triebel of Peoria, also walked by the side of the President during this inspection.

The formal exercises of dedication were then proceeded with.

An address was given by Kingman, followed by the President, who dedicated the monument in a formal address.

The President said:

"Mr. President and Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen: My fellow-citizens, I am glad, with my fellow-citizens of Peoria County, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Ladies' Memorial Association, to stand about this monument, dedicated to patriotic service and heroic devotion in as holy a cause as ever engaged mankind. This monument awakens sacred memories; and that is its purpose. It was erected by these patriotic women, that it might for all time perpetuate one of the most glorious pages in American history. It tells the whole story of the war—the siege, the march, the bivouac, the battle line, the suffering, the sacrifices of the brave men, who from '61 to '65 upheld the flag. (Great applause.) It tells every page of the history of that civil struggle, and its triumphant consummation by Appomattox Courthouse, when Grant accepted the surrender from Lee, and we were kept a nation united forever.

"I like this monument. I like this symbol that I face to-day—the defense of the flag. (Cheers.) That is what we do whenever and wherever that flag is assailed (applause) and with us always sleep when the assailants of our flag consent to grant terms of unconditional surrender. (Great and continued applause.)

"My fellow-citizens, I do not intend to make a speech here to-day. (Cries of Go on.) I could add nothing of patriotic sentiment which has already been uttered. But I desire to express in this presence my appreciation, not of the tribute that was paid to the President of the United States, but the

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

DISASTER ON BOARD THE SIAM.

The Government Transport, Loaded With Mules and Horses,

Encounters Two Typhoons While En Route to the Philippines.

Most of the Forage, Which Was on Deck, Swept Overboard, All the Boats Smashed in and All But Nineteen Head of the Stock Killed.

MANILA, Oct. 6.—The United States transport Siam, which left San Francisco August 18th with upward of 330 valuable mules, the coming of which had been anxiously awaited, as the mules are in great demand for continuing the campaign, arrived this morning and reported that all but nineteen of the animals had been lost in two severe typhoons under peculiarly distressing conditions.

The Siam left Honolulu thirty-one days ago and encountered the typhoons early this week. One lasted forty hours. Most of the forage, which was on deck, was swept overboard, all the boats were smashed in, and the steamer rolled tremendously in the trough of the sea, although the officers made every effort to bring her about. The mules were hurled from side to side and frightfully mangled and disembowled. Their legs and necks were broken, and the wretched animals fell in such a confused mass that the attendants were unable to relieve them.

In the meantime the deck load was washed off, the ship lightened and the rolling increased.

When the storm abated the injured animals were killed and their carcasses thrown overboard.

When the Siam arrived her propellor was high out of the water and the wrecks of her boats were hanging from the davits.

OTIS REPORTS THE DISASTER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—A cable message from General Otis to the War Department brings word of the loss of several hundred horses and mules on the transport Siam. The message follows:

"Manila, Oct. 6.—The steamer Siam, which left San Francisco August 18th with forty-five horses and 328 mules, encountered a typhoon on the 21st in Northern Luzon, in which all but nineteen mules were lost. The animals were killed by the pitching of the vessel, and lack of air from necessary closing of the hatches. No casualties among the passengers. OTIS."

It is stated at the Quartermaster's Department that the mules which were lost on the Siam were trained pack mules, which were considered the most valuable sent to the Philippines.

REBELS AGAIN DEFEATED.

MANILA, Oct. 6, 5:50 p. m.—General Fred Grant, with three companies of the Fourth Infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry and a band of scouts attached to the former regiment, advanced from Imus this morning, driving the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus River. Three Americans were wounded. It is estimated that ten of the Filipinos were killed.

Companies C and H, with the scouts, crossed the river at the big bend, and advanced westward in the direction of the Bincayan road, the insurgents firing volleys but retiring. Twenty Filipinos were discovered in trenches at the Bincayan Church, about midway between Bacoor and Cavite Viejo. These were routed, six being killed.

Riley's battery of the Fifth Artillery, made an effective sortie about a mile south of Bacoor and shelled the west bank of the river at close range. That bank is now held by the Americans.

RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

The City of Memphis Goes Down in the Mississippi.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), Oct. 6.—The St. Louis and Memphis Packet Company's steamer City of Memphis sunk yesterday at Gold Dust, Tenn. No lives were lost, and there will be little difficulty in raising her. A valuable cargo is damaged.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—The City of Memphis left Wednesday night for St. Louis. While making the crossing between Rosa Landing, Ark., and Gold Dust, Tenn., she hit a hidden obstruction and smashed a hole fifteen feet long in her hull. She is lying easy today. The steamer is valued at $40,000.

Haytien Steamer Wrecked.

NUEVITAS (Cuba), Oct. 6. — The Haytien Government steamer Defense, used as an army transport, has gone ashore near Fortune Island, in the Bahamas, and will prove a total wreck. All on board were saved. The Defense, which was formerly the Belize, was built in Glasgow in 1871. She had a displacement of 1,190 tons, was 231 feet in length and 28.3 in beam. She had the following armament: One 3.9-inch gun behind a shield, Canet, quick firing; two 3.9-inch Krupp breech loaders; two 12-pounder Howitzer and two Gatling guns.

Alaskan Boundary Dispute.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—There has been no progress toward a final agreement upon a modus vivendi, fixing the Alaskan boundary even temporarily, since the tentative scheme framed by Secretary Hay and Mr. Tower, the British Charge d'Affaires, was sent to London for ratification there. So far as is known here the London authorities are still waiting upon the Canadians in this matter.

Electric Company Incorporated.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.—Articles of incorporation of the Philadelphia Electric Company, with an authorized capital of $25,000,000, were filed at Trenton to-day. The company, it is said, will absorb the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company and the recently formed National Electric Light Company, both of this city, and to ultimately control the electric lighting of Philadelphia. The authorized capital of the Pennsylvania Heat, Light and Power Company and the National Electric Company is respectively $15,000,000 and $10,000,000.

The Murderer of Mrs. Lashbrook.

MAYSVILLE (Ky.), Oct. 6.—Richard Coleman, a negro, who confessed that he killed Mrs. James Lashbrook here yesterday and who was threatened by a mob last night, had a preliminary examination to-day. He was held without bail for murder, and as the Grand Jury does not meet until the last week in November the Sheriff was ordered to convey Coleman to the jail at Covington, Ky., for safe keeping. The Sheriff took the prisoner in safety to the Covington Jail to-day.

Rioting in Western Australia.

PERTH (Western Australia), Oct. 6.—There has been serious rioting at Kalgoolie. Hundreds of miners have rushed various claims and removed the ore in defiance of a strong police force, whom they beat off with picks and shovels. Reinforcements have been dispatched to the scene of the disturbance.

A Woman Commits Suicide.

BENTON HARBOR (Mich.), Oct. 6.—Mrs. I. W. Conkey, wife of an ex-bank President, reputed to be the wealthiest man in the city, committed suicide to-day by hanging herself in a barn. On a previous occasion she had cut her throat. Mr. Conkey was the gold Democratic candidate for State Auditor in 1896.

HOME FOR DEWEY.

THE ADMIRAL CONSULTED IN THE MATTER.

Suggests the Locality He Would Like to Reside in, and Requests the House be a Modest One.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. — Admiral Dewey has elected to accept a house in Washington already constructed, instead of having one built for his occupation. In accordance with the invitation of the committee which has had in charge the Dewey Home work, he called at the office of Acting Secretary Allen, in the Navy Department, at 10 o'clock to-day to indicate his preferences in the matter of a residence. There were present besides Mr. Allen Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, Mr. Heath and Adjutant General Corbin.

The Admiral was officially informed of the purpose of the people of the United States to present him with a home at Washington. He frankly expressed his gratification at the tender, which he immediately accepted. He said had the proposed home been the gift of a few wealthy men he should feel indisposed to accept it. But he noted that the fund had over 43,000 subscribers, indicating that the home was to be really the gift of the American people, and as such he would accept it with as much pleasure as he had the sword bestowed upon him by Congress.

He then said he wished the house to be located in the northwest section of the city somewhere west of Sixteenth street, and not too far north, thus indicating the neighborhood of his former residence, and the club where he had spent a good deal of his leisure time. First of all, he wanted the house at the earliest possible moment, so that he might "go in and hang up his hat at once," as he put it. Of course, that precluded the idea of erecting a house to meet his special needs.

He expressed his ideas as to the character of the home he desires, and asked that the house be modest enough in appointment and cost to permit of the retention of a sufficient sum of money from the purchase fund to defray the expense of furnishing it.

The committee listened attentively to all these wishes, and saw no reason why all could not be gratified.

The Admiral is going to New York, and will see the yachts on his way to Shellburn Farm, Vermont. He expects to return to Washington in a week or so.

Ex-Bank Cashier Hinckley Free.

ROSSLAND (B. C.), Oct. 6.—Charles A. Hinckley, the bank cashier who was accused of robbing the West Side Bank of New York of $97,000, is again a free man. The offense was alleged to have been committed in 1884, and it is understood now that others were implicated in the affair. County Judge Florin to-day heard the case, and promptly ordered the discharge of the prisoner on the ground that when the offense was committed there was no treaty that covered it, and that the charge was made under the Act of 1890, which was not retroactive.

A Boys' Horrible Death.

PLACERVILLE, Oct. 6.—Ernest Jordan, the sixteen-year-old son of Chas. Jordan of this city, met a horrible death at the railroad yards in this city to-day. He, with several schoolmates, went to the yards during the noon recess of his school and climbed on the freight cars which were being moved by a switch engine. He somehow fell from the car on which he was riding, the train passing over him, severing his head and one arm from the body, and cutting the body in two above the hips.

Contract to Improve Alviso Slough.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 6.—The contract for the improvement of Alviso Slough has been let by the Government to Edward V. McCann. This information comes from W. H. Hunt, United States engineer, 41 Flood building, San Francisco. No other particulars are known, save that work is to commence within sixty days from the time the contract was let.

Duarte Acquitted of Murder.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 6. — Frank Duarte, a Mexican, who has been on trial for the murder of Edward Lopez at Santa Anita on July 4th last, was acquitted by a jury this morning. The jury went out at 4 o'clock yesterday, and it did not agree until this morning. His plea was self-defense.

REGARDED AS AN ACT OF WAR.

The Free State Said to Have Seized a Quantity of Coal

Belonging to the Cape Town Government in Transit Through Former Country.

British Commissioner Conyngham Greene May Have to Withdraw From the Transvaal, Owing to Kruger's Threat to Put British Subjects Over the Border.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily Mail" says:

"A sensation has been caused here by the report that the Free State Government has commandeered 800 tons of coal belonging to the Cape Government, which was traveling the Free State. Such a seizure would naturally be regarded as an act of war. J. W. Sauer, the Commissioner of Public Works, when questioned in the Assembly regarding the matter, professed ignorance, but I learn that the report was telephoned to the Cape Ministry early in the day.

"I learn that the Transvaal's threat to put British subjects over the border would necessitate the withdrawal of Conyngham Greene.

"Some surprise is manifested over the report that a large number of British troops are to be landed here instead of at Durban. This is taken to signify that the Transvaal will be invaded from the west and from Natal."

KAFFIRS COMMITTING CRIMES AT JOHANNESBURG.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 6.—Thousands of natives have invaded the town and to-day the authorities decided to march them under escort out of the country. Last night two natives entered a clothing store kept by a Jew and stabbed the man in the neck, severing his windpipe. Two Jewish storekeepers in the East Rand have been murdered by natives, and the Kaffirs are raiding all the places where they think liquor is stored.

The War Commission, acting under the Government's instructions, will today issue notice to shopkeepers to remove the barricades they have erected, on the ground of the Government's guarantee of protection ought to be sufficient.

The Government is ejecting thousands of Kaffir miners from the Rand and is sending them into the northern districts of the Transvaal, in order to avoid the danger of a collision with the whites in the event of war. The Irish Corps supporting the Boers has started for the frontier.

BURGHERS WILL DEFEND THEIR RIGHTS.

BLOEMFONTEIN, Oct. 6.—President Steyn, addressing a command in Market Square on Thursday, congratulated the Burghers on the rapidity with which they had responded to the call. He said the Orange Free State did not intend to make an attack, but that it would fiercely defend its cherished rights. The enemy was strong, but if that enemy crossed the border it would be to meet with a determined resistance.

In concluding he exclaimed: "We would be fighting for the independence of our state."

THE DELAY ALL FOR THE GOOD.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—All reliable intelligence from South Africa points to a continuation of the existing situation for some time, as both sides are apparently diffident about commencing an attack, although from the dispatches received here it seems as if every movement of a patrol and every cloud of dust made by a herd of cattle were turned into a general advance by both armies.

The delay is all for the good, inasmuch as it gives time for further negotiations, and to-day's indications apparently show a willingness on the part of the British Government to continue to utilize diplomacy.

A well defined conviction is prevalent that the Foreign Office is trying to discover a way out of the impasse which has been created by admitted mistakes and miscalculations, and it is evident that peace advocates and peace counsels are gaining ground. However, Mr. Chamberlain's refusal to seize the chance given him by the petition of fifty-eight members of the Cape House of Assembly to point out in reply that the Boers still have an opportunity of accepting Great Britain's previous offer, so long as her new proposals remain unformulated, seems to show a personal determination on the part of the Secretary of State for the Colonies not to yield an iota in the interest of peace.

While the distaste for war evidently increases in Great Britain, dispatches from the scene of possible hostilities grow more and more lurid.

Advices from Pretoria describe the Transvaal organs as crying for impossible terms and President Kruger, referring to the prospective struggle as a means of setting the republic "totally free of England." It is also said according to advices from the same point, that the Boer forces at Volksrust will advance to-day to the Natal border and attack General Symons. Although Commander General Joubert is personally averse to hostilities, his patient tactics will not last, as the Boers will soon demand to be disbanded or receive orders to invade Natal.

The dispatches from Cape Town of doubtful authenticity allege that the Boer organization is already breaking down and that friction is developing between the artillery, who are regulars, and the burgher commands.

The refugees in Cape Town are having a hard time, the women and children being in a pitiable plight. The Government's offer to furnish its transport for some of the distressed has been accepted.

The announcement from Pretoria that the British diplomatic agent, Conyngham Greene, is ill is taken in some quarters to indicate the possibility of his recall and of further steps in the direction of a peaceable adjustment.

A host of officers, including Prince Christian Victor of Schleswig-Holstein, and a large number of nurses sailed for the Cape to-day. It now appears that Lieutenant Winston Spencer Churchill, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who will accompany General Sir Redvers Buller, will not go on behalf of the "Times," but as the war correspondent of the London "Morning Post" and the New York "World."

In connection with the rumors that Queen Victoria is liable to intervene to prevent war, a curious story is published this morning by the Vienna "Estrablatt," which alleges that her majesty intends to abdicate in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, declaring that it has this information from "an excellent source."

The statement unfavorably affected the Vienna Boerse.

The British Foreign Office, when shown the Vienna story, declared it "simply ridiculous" and "utterly baseless."

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Maidstone to-day at a luncheon especially arranged to give the leader of the opposition in the House of Commons an opportunity of expressing the views of official Liberalism regarding the Transvaal crisis, said that neither side has shut the door on peace negotiations.

"Great Britain," he continued, "has not made her demands as a suzerain power, but in virtue of international law and as the power responsible for the well being of South Africa. If the Boer Government has refused the reasonable requests of the Secretary of State for the Colonies on September 8th, through fear and suspicion regarding a possible attack upon their independence, the speeches of the Duke of Devonshire (Lord President of the Council of Ministers) and Sir Mathew White Ridley (Secretary of State for the Home Department) constitute assurances which ought to extinguish suspicion and fear. These speeches are quite as authoritative as any dispatches and bind the honor of the Government and the country. They ought to open the way to an agreement.

"Party interests must stand aside at this juncture as well as the reputations of Ministers. I do not believe that diplomacy has said its last word, although the country is on the brink of war. It is a remarkable thing that when the question is asked, What are we going to war about? no answer can be given. This country has never yet gone into a great war in such a state of uncertainty.

"From patriotic motives, Liberals can not and should not embarrass the Government, but the time for free speaking will come by and by. At the present moment the interests of party, the reputation of Ministers and our estimate of the conduct of the Government must all stand aside, as the only thing that matters is the question of peace or war."

Pointing out the absurdity of going to war for a difference of two years in the proposals, Sir Campbell-Bannerman declared that the claim of suzerainty had finally been exploded by Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Sir Edward Clarke.

"It was an evil day," he continued, "when this claim was dug from the grave. It was decently buried in 1884 by the wise and experienced men who then conducted British affairs—the men who buried it because they knew it was devoid of efficacy and a fruitful source of difficulty. I believe the country has confounded the word 'suzerainty,' which is valueless, with the great fact which is essential and cardinal—the predominance, the supremacy, paramountcy, or whatever you may wish to call it, of British power in South Africa, which is indisputable, and founded upon the necessary facts of the situation."

A private message from a high official in Pretoria, in reply to a friend in London, says:

"We do not want any guarantee of independence. We stick to the London convention. We have lost all faith in British statesmen, and have nothing more to say."

Mining shares had quite a boom in the street to-day, owing to the report that the Portuguese Government had asked Great Britain to protect its frontier. Rand mines were nearly two points above the closing figures yesterday, and others from ¼ to ¾.

MRS. L. H. TODD.

Will be Removed to Hawaii Islands on a Government Transport.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Commissioner of Immigration is in communication with General Shafter at San Francisco, with a view to securing passage on a transport for Mrs. L. M. Todd, a leper, living in San Francisco, whom it is intended to deport to the island of Molokai.

The British Consul General at San Francisco, W. C. Pickersgill, became interested in Mrs. Todd's case, and protested against deporting her to Molokai. He was asked to make provision for her care and isolation in Canada or elsewhere, but declined to do so, and the Treasury Department to-day directed Immigration Commissioner Schell at San Francisco to proceed under his previous instructions to secure passage for Mrs. Tood on some army transport.

FIRE ON THE LEONA.

The Steamer's Cargo Still Burning Fiercely Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—The Mallory line steamship Leona's cargo was still burning fiercely in the forward part of the ship this morning. The fire boat New Yorker, which lies on the starboard side of the Leona, was playing streams into the fore part of the ship, and streams were also being played from the pier.

The plates of the ship were too hot in the forward part and amidship for the stevedores and longshoremen to attempt to board her. In the after part of the ship the fire was suppressed during the night.

The Leona lies three-fourths submerged, her starboard deck and rail awash. She is on her beam ends, and it is impossible to walk erect upon her unsubmerged deck. Her pole masts indicate an angle of about forty degrees.

Fire in a Packing Plant.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 6.—The oil-house, canning-room and one small beef cooler at the Schwarzschild & Sulzberg plant at Armourdale, Kas., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss estimated at $100,000, fully insured. The main buildings were not damaged, and the plant is running as usual to-day.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.

Hold a Convention at Boston and Select State Officers.

The Meeting an Exceedingly Enthusiastic and Harmonious One.

William Murray Crane of Dalton Receives the Nomination for Governor—The Platform Stands Out Boldly for a Gold Standard and Strongly Indorses the Administration of President McKinley.

BOSTON, Oct. 6. — The Republican State Convention to-day was exceedingly enthusiastic and harmonious, and nominated the following ticket:

Governor, William Murray Crane of Dalton; Lieutenant Governor, John L. Bates of Boston; Secretary of State, William M. Olin of Boston; Attorney General, Hosea M. Knowlton of New Bedford; Auditor, John W. Kimball of Fitchburg; Treasurer and Receiver General, Edward S. Bradford of Springfield.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.—The Massachusetts Republican Convention for the nomination of State officers was held to-day in Music Hall.

The Committee on Credentials reported 1,754 delegates present.

Colonel Melvin of Adams was elected permanent Chairman, and he delivered a speech in which he commended the Republican National and State administrations. The Committee on Resolutions reported the platform, which was received with applause and adopted.

The platform opens with felicitations upon the results which have followed the restoration of the Republican party to power in all branches of the Federal Government.

On the subject of national finances and the currency, the platform says: "Bonds and notes payable in coin must be established by law to be payable in gold, and provision made for supply of gold when required. The Republican party stands unreservedly pledged to maintain the existing gold standard, and we look with confidence to the Fifty-sixth Congress for the enactment of measures to so perfect our monetary system that there shall be ample money for the expanding business of the country, and to so arm and give the treasury that it can at all times protect the national credit."

The platform urges the opening up of new markets for the manufactured products of the United States; the development of the merchant marine of this country, and such improvement of the principal harbors of the United States as shall make them accessible to the largest vessels afloat.

On the subject of trusts, the platform says: "The Republican party of Massachusetts is unqualifiedly opposed to trusts and monopolies and the capitalization of fictitious and speculative valuations."

The national Administration is indorsed in the following paragraphs:

"We express our confidence in the patriotic ideals of President McKinley and the high qualities of statesmanship with which he has impressed them on his administration.

"He has enforced an efficient conduct of affairs in every department of the Government; he has so conducted the diplomatic service as to win for the United States the respect and admiration of foreign nations.

"The recent war with Spain, which was necessitated by humanity, has been overwhelmingly vindicated by the results so speedily and splendidly attained.

"We commend the tact, the patience, the skill and the statesmanlike spirit with which the President has approached the perplexing problems arising from the war. Under the treaty with Spain the law of nations put upon the United States the responsibility for the peace and security of life and property, the well being and the future government of the Philippine Islands; accepting this responsibility, it is our profound trust that the present hostilities can be brought to an early termination, and that Congress, guided by a wide and patriotic army, will establish and maintain in these nations, hitherto the home of tyrants, a government as free, as liberal and as progressive as our own."

The administration of the Navy Department by Secretary Long is particularly commended.

The cause of civil service reform is recommended, and strict naturalization laws and further restriction of emigration are urged.

Regarding lynchings in the South, the platform says: "We condemn the depriving of any person of his life or property without due process of law, and we especially condemn the unwarranted lynching of colored citizens in other States. We affirm anew our support of appropriate legislation to secure protection by law for life and property for every citizen of the United States, without regard to race or color."

In conclusion, the administration of Governor Wolcott is commended.

Lieutenant Governor Crane was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

General Curtis Guild, Jr., presented the name of John L. Bates, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for Lieutenant Governor. The nomination was made by acclamation.

Hosea M. Knowlton was nominated for Attorney General also by acclamation.

On the second ballot for State Treasurer ex-Senator Edward S. Bradford of Springfield was nominated.

Nomination for Congress.

OLEAN (N. Y.), Oct. 6.—Dr. S. E. Lewis of Olean has been nominated for Congress for the Thirty-fourth District by the Democratic Convention.