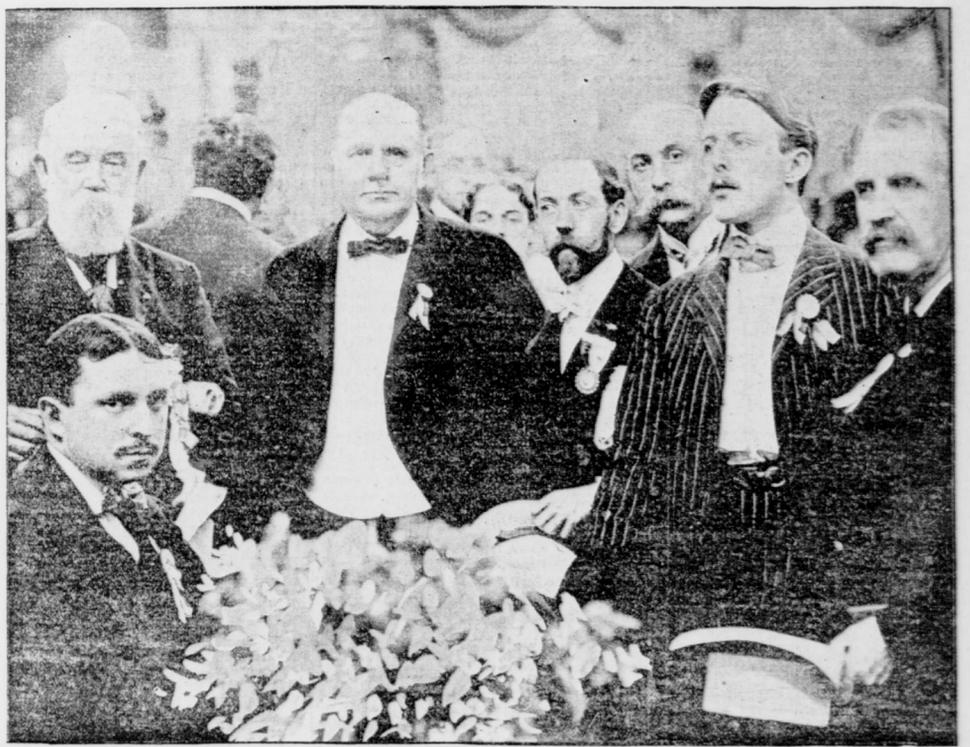


SCENES IN THE CONVENTION.



Senator Depew, Governor Roosevelt, Dr. Leslie D. Ward and Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.; Senator Platt in the foreground.



Senator Hanna and others watching Governor Roosevelt enter the hall.

SEYMOUR REPORTED AT PEKING

LEGATIONS SAFE WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL COLUMN REACHED THE IMPERIAL CAPITAL ON SUNDAY.

AN ARDUOUS MARCH, WITH FIGHTING ALL THE WAY.

Shanghai dispatches received in London said that Admiral Seymour's column arrived at Peking on Sunday afternoon, after an arduous march and frequent fighting on the road with the Chinese, five hundred of whom were killed; the losses of the international column were trifling.

In the Italian Senate the Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that a telegram from the Italian Consul at Shanghai had been received saying that the legations at Peking had been saved.

Advices from Admiral Kempff, dated June 20, were received in Washington, but they contained nothing new except to confirm the reports that American ships took no part in the capture of the Taku forts. Navy men in Washington are disappointed that the American forces remained inactive during the affair.

The rebellion is reported spreading far and wide throughout China, and the belief prevails in European diplomatic circles that the Powers have not grappled with the situation effectively.

There are rumors at Shanghai that the Emperor has been murdered, that the Imperial Palace at Peking has been burned and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide.

TIENTSIN ISOLATED.

HEAVY FIRING HEARD IN THE DIRECTION OF THAT CITY.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.]

London, June 21, 6 a. m.—The report that Admiral Seymour has arrived at Peking is not yet confirmed, although there are many variations of the news.

Tientsin is still reported as isolated, and heavy firing has been heard in that direction, while a general rising in the southern provinces is dreaded on the departure of Li Hung Chang for the capital.

A message has been received in Rome from the Italian Consul at Shanghai, stating that communication has been established with Peking, and that the legations are safe.

Dabiel states that in an engagement fought by Admiral Seymour on his way to Peking five hundred Chinamen are reported to have been killed.

A telegram from Che-Foo mentions that the American Consul has sent a steamer to rescue American and British missionaries in Western Shan-Tung and Ho-Nan.

A "Telegraph" correspondent in Shanghai gives particulars of a desperate attack made upon Tientsin by the Boxers. The Chinamen actually came within fifty yards of the Russian troops, who fired shrapnel into them, killing three hundred.

RELIEF IN LONDON.

EARLY DISPATCHES FROM CHINA DISSIPATED MANY FEARS.

[Copyright, 1900, by The New-York Tribune.]

London, June 21, 1 a. m.—"The Times" correspondent at Shanghai confirms to-day other press dispatches reporting the arrival of the mixed force of marines at Peking Sunday, when the legations were still safe. There are no details, and the dispatches are based upon Chinese reports, but the news has caused general relief in London, and is credited in diplomatic circles. The Russian official report of Sunday's engagement at the Taku forts shows that six gunboats were under fire. The Russian Admiral was seriously damaged.

Mr. Brodrick read to the Commons the substance of a dispatch stating that a considerable force of Boxers was operating beyond Tientsin, and destroying property on a large scale.

Continued on fourth page.

NEW TRAIN TO CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI. Via the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York West 23d St. Station 12:25 p. m. daily.—Adv.

THE REBELLION SPREADS.

POWERS HAVE NOT GRAPPLED THE CHINESE SITUATION EFFECTIVELY.

[By The Associated Press.]

London, June 21.—The reports of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Peking and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unverified. However, the Italian Consul at Shanghai has telegraphed to the Italian Foreign Minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the Continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively, and that even fifty thousand troops would be powerless to do much to control four million square miles.

The latest story sent out by Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, has burned the Imperial palace at Peking and murdered the Emperor, and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide.

The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tientsin, according to another report, fired artillery and rifles on June 15 at a range of fifty yards into dense crowds of attacking Boxers, and killed three hundred.

Japan, according to a dispatch to "The Daily Mail" from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo-Chow.

FIGHTING ON THE ROAD TO PEKING. FIVE HUNDRED CHINESE KILLED BY ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S MARINES.

London, June 20.—A news agency dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 20, says:

After an arduous march and frequent fighting with the Chinese, Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived at Peking on Sunday afternoon. On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese, but most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march are estimated at five hundred killed. The losses of the foreigners were trifling.

The exact state of affairs inside of Peking it is impossible to describe, in view of the many conflicting reports, nothing having been received from the legations or foreigners there. Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large

Potter & Kirkham, 57 Broadway, have opened a branch office, 1236 Broadway, corner 23d St., under charge of Mr. W. S. Bagge.—Adv.

force of Indian troops has not been ordered here.

Shanghai, June 20.—The Peking news of today emanated from the Administrator of the Chinese Telegraphs.

Merchant steamers are not allowed to proceed to Tientsin, and vessels on their way there have returned to Che-Foo.

Correspondence with Tientsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' Company has ceased sending vessels northward.

It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the Viceroy of Nan-Kin and Wu-Chang, which accounts for the quietness in the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley.

It is reported that Siu is executing large bodies of suspects daily.

The British armored cruiser Undaunted arrived at Woo-Sung yesterday and cleared for action while passing the forts, as a precautionary measure.

Wire communication between Tientsin and Peking is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the north.

Telegrams from Tientsin, dated June 15, and forwarded by post, say that the foreign missionaries at Pao-Ting-Fu are safe, being guarded by the troops of General Nien. Twenty-five Americans, with a Gatling gun, have arrived. In the foreign settlement the chapels have been burned, and the mission stations of the American Board of Foreign Missions, of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the London Missionary Society are practically in the hands of the Boxers.

The local authorities are paralyzed. Sympathetic mandarins are ordered out in sedan chairs and compelled to "koto" to the Boxers in the streets. All foreign servants are deserting their masters.

The United States gunboat Monocacy, the Russian battleship Navarin and the French cruiser Pascal have arrived. The German protected cruiser Kaiserin Augusta has departed for Taku.

LEGATIONS SAID TO BE SAFE. INFORMATION TELEGRAPHED BY THE ITALIAN CONSUL AT SHANGHAI.

Rome, June 20.—In the Senate to-day, in response to an interpellation on the situation in China, the Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was absent, telegraphed asking the House to adjourn the debate, adding that a dispatch from the Italian Consul at Shanghai had been received to-day saying the legations had been saved.

TROUBLE FEARED AT CANTON. FORTS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO FIRE ON FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

Hong Kong, June 20.—The Chinese expect trouble at Canton on the departure of Li Hung Chang for Peking.

It is rumored that the forts have received orders to fire on any foreign warship attempting to pass.

A gunboat is kept here under steam in case of emergency. There is no warship at Canton.

BOXER OUTBREAK AT TIENTSIN.

FOREIGN GUARDS KILLED ABOUT A HUNDRED OF THE RIOTERS.

London, June 20.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said the British Consul at Tientsin telegraphed, presumably June 18, confirming the reports of the Boxer outbreak at Tientsin and the burning of churches and a great number of Chinese houses. He added that the Chinese troops made no visible effort to restrain the Boxers on their attacking the settlement, but that the foreign guard killed about a hundred of them.

COOMASSIE GARRISON STILL BESIEGED.

THREE HUNDRED NATIVES KILLED IN CAPTAIN WILSON'S FIGHT.

Cape Coast Castle, June 19.—The garrison at Coomassie is still on half rations. Sir Frederic Hodgson, Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife, who are besieged there, are well. The Ashantee ammunition is giving out.

Three hundred natives were killed in the fight between the rebels and the West African frontiersmen under Captain Wilson on June 16.

NO EXTRA FARE ON THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED TO ST. LOUIS.

Every convenience and comfort; fast schedule.—Adv.

Parlor car to Mount Pleasant House, White Mt., Tennibus Conn. R. Line, 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M. Tickets and information, Mr. Bingham, 3 Park Pl.—Adv.

QUAY STIRS UP DISCORD.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION.

[By The Associated Press.]

Philadelphia, June 20.—The resolution to-day introduced by ex-Senator Quay in the Convention relating to the rearrangement of the basis of representation in future National Conventions has created a sensation, particularly among the delegations from the Southern States. To-night the interest manifested in the proposition is scarcely second to that aroused by the contest for the Vice-Presidency.

Four years ago Henry C. Payne, National Committeeman from Wisconsin, proposed to the National Committee an amendment to the rules providing that thereafter delegates to Republican National Conventions should be selected on the basis of one delegate for every ten thousand Republican votes cast at the previous Presidential election. The proposition was widely discussed at the time, but after mature consideration the National Committee decided to take no action upon it.

At various times since the campaign of 1896 the question of changing the basis of representation has been discussed informally, the principal argument by the advocates of a change being that under the present rules the Southern States, upon which no reliance can be placed for Republican electoral votes, proportionately have greater power in the selection of the National candidates of the party than those States which are looked to always to elect a Republican President.

EFFORTS IN FORMER YEARS.

Last December, when the National Committee met in Washington to select the time and place of holding the present Convention, Mr. Payne again brought forward his proposition and earnestly advocated its adoption. The committee, however, decided that it had no authority to take any action upon the question. It was held that before the committee could properly pass upon the question a National Convention of the party would have to instruct it to do so.

Mr. Payne dropped the matter at that time, so far as he personally was concerned, but in the last ten days the fire which has been smoldering has been fanned into a flame, partly by the earnestness of the Rhode Island delegates to this Convention.

Until to-day, however, it was not known in just what form or from what source the proposition would be brought to the attention of the Convention. After General Bingham, of Pennsylvania, had presented the report of the Committee on Rules to the Convention, Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, rose and offered the following resolution as an amendment to the committee's report:

That hereafter each State shall be entitled to four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each ten thousand votes or a majority fraction thereof cast at the last preceding Presidential election for the Republican Electors, and six delegates from each organized Territory and the District of Columbia, and that the methods for the election of such delegates shall be provided for by the National Committee.

NORTHERN STATES IN ITS FAVOR.

The reading of the resolution was received with applause, particularly from the New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania delegations. Among the delegates from the Southern States there was manifest uneasiness, and it was evident instantly that, if an effort were made to adopt the resolution at once, a lively scene would be precipitated in the Convention. Audible objections were raised to present consideration of the resolution, and at the suggestion of Mr. Quay, promptly seconded by General Bingham, it went over until to-morrow.

Chairman Lodge announced, in response to inquiry, that it would be brought before the Convention immediately after it assembled to-morrow.

In connection with the resolution Mr. Quay sent to the clerk's desk the following:

The table submitted by Mr. Quay follows: Statement showing number of delegates according to present basis, as compared with basis of one delegate for each 10,000 votes, or majority fraction thereof, cast for President McKinley in 1896. Also compared with number of delegates based

Continued on second page.

YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE, NEW-LONDON, JUNE 28TH.

Excursion tickets, including Parlor car seat, \$30 a. m. train from Grand Central Station, 5:00. Excursion tickets, good only in coaches, \$17.50. Tickets for observation train, to be run on east bank of the river, finish to be seen from the bridge, \$150, all on sale at Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT BY ACCLAMATION.

SENATOR HANNA URGES NOMINATION OF THE GOVERNOR FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

ALL OTHER CANDIDATES OUT OF THE CONTEST.

The nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for Vice-President by acclamation to-day is regarded as assured. Senator Hanna at a late hour last night issued a statement saying that in view of the overwhelming preponderance of sentiment for the Governor it was his judgment that he should be nominated.

It is stated positively that Roosevelt will not decline the nomination. No other candidate for Vice-President, it is said, will be named in the Convention.

The Republican National Convention did not, as was expected, renominate President McKinley yesterday. After listening to the speech of Senator Lodge, the permanent chairman, the platform was adopted, reports of committees were received, and the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

HANNA GIVES UP FIGHT.

DECIDES TO WITHDRAW ALL CANDIDATES EXCEPT ROOSEVELT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Philadelphia, June 21, 1 a. m.—Governor Roosevelt is to be the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency. He will be chosen by acclamation to-day, and will accept the honor offered him by the National Convention. This decision was announced late last night by Senator Hanna, of Ohio, in the following statement:

The Administration has had no candidate for Vice-President. It has not been for or against any candidate. It has deemed that the Convention should make the candidate, and that has been my position throughout. It has been a free field for all. In these circumstances several eminent Republicans have been proposed, all of them distinguished men with many friends.

I will now say that, on behalf of all those candidates, and I except none, I have within the last twelve hours been asked to give my advice. After consulting with as many delegates as possible in the time within my disposal I have concluded to accept the responsibility involved in this request.

In the present situation, with the strong and earnest sentiment of the delegates from all parts of the country for Governor Roosevelt, and since President McKinley is to be nominated without a dissenting voice, it is my judgment that Governor Roosevelt should be nominated for Vice-President with the same unanimity.

TO PRESERVE PARTY HARMONY.

All the avowed candidates for the Vice-Presidency—Secretary John D. Long, of Massachusetts; Representative Dolliver, of Iowa; Lieutenant-Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, of New-York, and Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco—submitted to Mr. Hanna last evening a proposal that in the interest of party harmony they one and all withdraw in Mr. Roosevelt's favor. After a free exchange of views the chairman of the National Committee frankly told the four candidates that such a course would meet the full and cordial approval of the Administration, whose only anxiety was to give the sentiment of the party and of the Convention its freest expression in the choice of a Vice-Presidential nominee. Recognizing, as did the four candidates themselves, that it was the earnest wish of the Convention that Governor Roosevelt should fill the second place on the National ticket, he heartily applauded their unselfish purpose in yielding their own creditable ambitions and assured them that the end sought would be accomplished through Colonel Roosevelt's unquestioned and unconditional acceptance of the nomination.

Mr. Hanna's statement once on the streets, the excitement of the peculiarly stirring and complicated canvass for the Vice-Presidency, which has filled the public eye for a week past, suddenly and peacefully subsided. The singu-

lar and desperate contest of one man to escape a nomination sought to be thrust upon him by political forces both friendly and hostile had terminated in his surrender. The trend of political conditions had proved, as it is always likely to prove, too strong for the will of the single individual, however powerfully and persistently exerted. Colonel Roosevelt had become the victim of a movement, many of the influences behind which he was disposed to distrust and combat. At the same time he had been made the unwilling beneficiary of one of the most spontaneous and flattering personal tributes known to recent American politics.

CONFERENCE IN HANNA'S ROOMS.

Senator Hanna's rooms were visited last evening by Senators Allison and Spooner and other distinguished Republicans, and it was known that a conference was in progress on the Vice-Presidency. Later in the evening Congressman Dolliver entered the Hotel Walton and sought out Senator Hanna. When, after a considerable time, Mr. Dolliver came out of Senator Hanna's rooms, he said that his name would not be presented to the Convention as a candidate for Vice-President. He also predicted the nomination of Governor Roosevelt.

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff of New-York, who was in his headquarters, two flights upstairs, said frankly that he doubted if he should be nominated for Vice-President, and that in his opinion Governor Roosevelt would be nominated by acclamation to-morrow.

Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., emerged from Senator Hanna's rooms about 11 o'clock, and said to the newspaper correspondents:

The matter of the Vice-Presidency got into such a snarl that it was left to Senator Hanna for arbitration among the candidates, and he has given assurances that the nomination should go to New-York and that the candidate would be Governor Roosevelt. Senator Hanna will soon make a public statement on this matter.

WORD COMES FROM ROOSEVELT.

But Senator Hanna delayed making his announcement for some time, and it was apparent that he was awaiting word from some one. Finally William J. Youngs, the private secretary of Governor Roosevelt, and Nicholas Murray Butler entered the hotel and proceeded to Senator Hanna's rooms, and there was an instant suspicion that they had come from Governor Roosevelt, who throughout the afternoon and evening had been at the house of a cousin in Spruce-st.

Five minutes passed, and then Mr. Youngs and Mr. Butler came out of Senator Hanna's room, and then Senator Hanna sent word to the newspaper correspondents that he had something to say to them. When they had gathered in his room he read the statement printed above.

Senator Hanna was then asked if Mr. Long's friends acquiesced in his selection as arbitrator. "Yes," answered the Senator; "Mr. Long, Mr.

\$2.50 TO PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN. During the North American Turnfest, the Central Railroad of New Jersey will sell tickets in New York at \$2.50 for the round trip. Tickets good to go June 21st and to return on or before June 23rd. Stations in New York, Liberty st. and South Ferry.—Adv.