One of the Oddest Products of the Strike will be set forth, with many pictures, in The Sunday Republic.

THE ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

"The Heart of the Business District" before the Camera—a marvelous photograph, in The Sunday Republic.

NINETY-SECOND YEAR. ST. LOUIS, MO., FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900. PRICE { In St. Louis, One Cent. Outside St. Louis, Two Cents. On Trains, Three Cents.

McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

Rough Rider Is Nominated by Lafayette Young, Who Was to Present Dolliver's Name.

Demonstrations Made by the Delegates When the Votes Are Announced—Hanna Will Direct the Campaign—Roosevelt Is to Invade the West.

BY HARRY S. BROWN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June 21.—McKinley and Roosevelt are the Republican national candidates. They were nominated to-day for President and Vice President respectively, not in a stampede, but in a formal manner, showing that each was the deliberate choice of the convention.

No other candidate than McKinley was considered for President. No other candidate than Roosevelt was considered for Vice President. McKinley got all the 926 votes in the convention. Roosevelt got all but one. His was the one vote not cast.

To the end Roosevelt remained sincere in his belief that somebody else ought to be nominated and carried home with him the satisfying knowledge that he was the only anti-Roosevelt delegate in the convention.

Mark Hanna is again to be the manager of the campaign. Ten minutes after the convention adjourned he was elected chairman of the new National Committee. Work is to be begun at once. No time is to be lost. The candidates are to be notified on July 12, within a week after the Bryan ticket, has been placed in nomination.

The campaign is to be managed as usual by a selected committee, and there is to be an advisory or Financial Committee of which Cornelius N. Bliss will be one of the members.

Roosevelt to Invade the West.

The battle ground is to be "the enemy's country." By "enemy's country" among Republicans is meant the great West—Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and other prairie and mountain States.

In a little more than a week's time Governor Roosevelt, at the head of a charging Western campaign column, will be invading "the enemy's country."

The reunion of the Rough Riders is to be held in Oklahoma the first week in July. Governor Roosevelt will attend it. The occasion will be seized to make a demonstration.

The Governor will go through Kansas City on his way to the reunion. He will return on July 5, just about the time Bryan is being nominated. There will be a special train, stops at important points, brass bands, shooting matches, sweet cider and mescal. And for the first time the friends of Mr. Bryan will be met on their ranges by a militant Republican.

In the middle of July the Governor will take another trip, going this time into the Northwest. He will attend the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs at St. Paul and may on this occasion make a dash into North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and possibly Idaho. Of course, on this trip he will be seen once or twice in Nebraska.

Quay-Platt Triumph.

There was no fight in the convention over anything except the honor of making speeches for the successful candidates.

Quay and Hanna made up their differences, and there was no contest over the Quay resolution restricting Southern representation in the convention. Quay kindly abandoned his resolution when Hanna accepted Roosevelt, and so the only danger that confronted harmony passed away.

Quay, like Platt, emerges from the convention with much renown among his followers. Those two men were the only ones who played good politics in the convention. Platt has the honor of having nominated Roosevelt against the deliberate opposition of Hanna. Quay has the credit of sharing the Roosevelt boom which resulted in Senator Hanna's capitulation last night.

Whenever Quay appeared in the convention, whenever he arose to make a motion or change his seat, he was greeted with great applause. When he came to the convention he was regarded as a dead politician. He is to-night looked upon as once more a commanding factor in Pennsylvania politics. Even his enemies admit that during the last week he has vastly added to his strength.

Republican Jubilee.

The concluding session of the convention took on, in a supreme measure, the character of a great Republican jubilee. Every man, woman and child stood up when McKinley was placed in nomination by Foraker, and the standards of all the States traveled to the stage, where they were grouped.

Mark Hanna led the cheering and waved a bunch of pampas grass tied to the end of a broomstick. The demonstration lasted nearly ten minutes. Governor Roosevelt's speech, seconding McKinley's nomination, was the signal for another demonstration. The Governor made the best speech of the day.

When all the speeches for McKinley had been made Senator Lodge, the chairman, ordered the roll of the States to be called for a ballot. There was no other candidate, but it had been determined to make the result proud and clinching. The chairman of each State delegation arose and cast the solid vote of his State for McKinley, and the President was declared nominated.

The nomination of Governor Roosevelt for Vice President was made amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The Governor was the one popular idol in the convention. He was placed in nomination by Iowa. Colonel "Lafe" Young, an Iowa editor, who was in Cuba as a war correspondent, made the speech. The nomination was seconded by Murray of Massachusetts, Governor Mount of Indiana and Chauncey M. Depew of New York.

The Governor departed for New York this evening in General Francis V. Greene's car.

The Executive Committee.

Chairman Hanna to-night appointed five members of the Executive Committee which will conduct the campaign. These are Henry C. Payne of Winconsin, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Harry New of Indiana and Senator Shoup of Idaho.

He will meet these men in Cleveland between July 6 and 10 and have some consulation with them and proceed to the notification at Canton on July 12.

It is understood that Senator Hanna will spend the summer at Bluff Point and look after the Eastern campaign from that point and go to Chicago about September 1.

ROOSEVELT'S HYPOCRISY ACHIEVES ITS PURPOSE.

His Pretended Reluctance to Accept Second Place, While Secretly Working for It, Makes His Nomination Possible—Hanna Manufactures Enthusiasm.

BY JAMES CREELMAN.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, June 21.—The most terribly suggestive scene in the Republican National Convention to-day occurred when President McKinley was renominated and Mark Hanna, the high priest of corruption in American politics, stood in the center of the stage with a plume of pampas grass in his fat hand, pontificating, while the red and black standards of all the States and Territories were grouped above his head—a national glorification of the man who bought his seat in the United States Senate, the defender and protector of trusts.

It was the supreme climax of the most sordid national political council ever held on American soil. It was the enthronement, the apotheosis of greed.

The one fact about the convention to-day which stands above all other facts in its far-reaching importance is that nothing could stir the mighty multitude which witnessed the nomination of President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt into a sincere outburst of enthusiasm. There was political death in the atmosphere. Every man and every woman who was present to-day will bear witness that the audience had to be begged to cheer the name of McKinley.

Mr. Hanna, seeing the appalling political effect which this spectacle of indifference would have upon the whole country, ran to the middle of the platform, waved his hands, swung his pampas grass above his head, shouted and entreated the delegates and the crowd in the gallery to rise and make a stronger demonstration. The collapse of McKinleyism and Hannaism was visible to every eye to-day.

Roosevelt's Hypocrisy.

Even Governor Roosevelt failed to sweep the convention off its feet. Everybody seemed to understand the fact that he had been playing a part for weeks. The inside story of his theatrical plan to work sympathy and excitement and to have himself nominated in a blaze of spectacular glory was known in every part of the hall.

His insincerity, his frantic appeals to be saved from a nomination which he intended to take from the very beginning, his often whispered story that he was being made the victim of Mr. Platt and Mr. Quay and the corporations whom he had offended and the evidence of his eager willingness to be Vice President killed his popularity to-day.

He was no longer the blunt, frank, desperately honest Rough Rider, but the weak, sly, wire-pulling, pretentious politician. A national convention is quick to see and grasp facts.

There is every reason to believe that Governor Roosevelt's pathetic whines to be saved from the nomination were part of a deliberate scheme to work up excitement and bring into the campaign an enthusiasm which it was known Mr. McKinley could not provoke.

The Governor's real position in the matter was not suspected until last night. Then the mask was dropped.

It is now known that when, days ago, Mr. Roosevelt was announcing to the public and to the credulous delegates of the West and South, that he could not, would not, be Vice President; that he wanted to be saved from the enemies who were trying to force his nomination—at this very time the Governor was secretly and in plain language encouraging the movement to nominate him. In this manner Governor Roosevelt helped the bosses to make his nomination unanimous. He managed to prevent a combined opposition. But for his shrewd hypocrisy he could not have been nominated without a struggle in the convention.

Everything Mechanical.

From the beginning the spirit of the convention was slow and mechanical. It was a scene of beauty. The dresses of the women, the radiance of the decorations, the grouping of the blooming rhododendrons on the platform, the glow and glitter of the party badges and emblems and the wave-like movement of the many-colored fans harmonized well with the great hall in which the sound of military music swelled.

All knew that the ticket would be McKinley and Roosevelt. Mr. Hanna had said so. Mr. Quay had said so. And Mr. Platt had said so. When these three men agree on anything in a Republican convention there is nothing left but the ratification of their plans.

The convention was opened with a long oratorical prayer by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who stood in his purple robe and with striking gestures moved backward and forward on the stage as he made a sort of religious speech. It is seldom that a clergyman can resist the temptation to utilize prayer in a national convention in this manner.

When the Archbishop had finished and had received an approving nod from Mr. Hanna, there was a sudden movement in the neighborhood of the Pennsylvania delegation, and the convention applauded as Mr. Quay strode up the center aisle and withdrew his amendment to the report of the Committee on Rules. This amendment was intended to partly disfranchise the Southern States in future national conventions, but when the plan to make Governor Roosevelt the hero of the convention was perfected Mr. Quay withdrew.

The delegations laughed heartily when they saw the result of the trick. The Southern delegates had been coerced to Governor Roosevelt's support. All other candidates for Vice President had been compelled to retire from the field. Quayism, Plattism and Hannaism were united and triumphant—at least for this day.

And Governor Roosevelt? He sat under the scarlet New York standard, a picture of smiling joy. The delegates came to him, shook him by the hand, patted him on the shoulder and told him that he would be nominated without opposition. His eyes

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ROOSEVELT EXPECTS TO VISIT ST. LOUIS.

Probably Will Stop in the City on His Trip to the West.

HIS ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

He Refuses to Talk at Present—Reminds a Friend That Congratulations May Prove Premature.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 21.—With a telegram of congratulation from President McKinley in his pocket and escorted by a squad of mounted police, Theodore Roosevelt, in his new character of candidate for Vice President, came home from Philadelphia to-night. He drove at once to the Union League Club.

Governor Roosevelt slipped out of Philadelphia on the express train which left that city at 4 minutes before 6 o'clock. General Francis Greene's private car was placed at his disposal, and with him, besides General Greene, came Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Colonel Reuben L. Fox and Attorney General John C. Davies.

In Jersey City a knot of fellow passengers gathered to cheer the Governor as he alighted. He entered a closed carriage at once and remained in it until the boat reached Twenty-third street.

A platoon of police and a mounted squad awaited the Governor on the New York side. The mounted police closed around the carriage, while the others held back a crowd of 500 persons. There was a cheer as the carriage drove out of the ferry-house and disappeared through Twenty-fifth street.

Governor Roosevelt's arrival at the Union League was unexpected and few of the members were there to welcome him.

"Let me congratulate the next Vice President," said one who met him on the steps.

"Better wait," said the Governor, as he hastened into the club. Then he hurried upstairs and went to bed. He was sound asleep at 9 o'clock.

General Greene stepped into the reception room and afterward went upstairs.

Governor Roosevelt was very much used up by the excitement of the convention. He will go to Oyster Bay to-morrow. Until he has been officially notified of his nomination the Governor will have nothing to say, and he will see nobody in Oyster Bay except by appointment. He will not attend the ratification meeting in Carnegie Hall on Tuesday night.

The Governor has received many invitations to stop at cities on the Western circuit during his stay in that section, including one from Mayor Ziegenhein of St. Louis. He said to-night that he probably would accept the St. Louis invitation, although he could not in the nature of things make positive plans at this time.

In regard to the rumor to-night that Governor Roosevelt might, in view of his candidacy, consider it necessary to resign the governorship and allow Mr. Woodruff to succeed him, Governor Roosevelt said he had not given such a thing a single thought as yet. If he should resign it would put Mr. Woodruff in such a position that he would be the logical candidate for Governor.

He told a Rough Rider to-day that he would start West June 29.

ROOSEVELT'S HIPPODROME.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 21.—The Republican managers are already arranging for the Roosevelt hippodrome. A tentative programme is suggested involving Roosevelt's presence in Kansas City on the night of July 3. Roosevelt is to be at a Rough Rider reunion in Oklahoma on July 4.

This carries the idea advanced some days ago that the Governor would be a good man to "follow up" Bryan. To "follow up" Bryan before he is even nominated commends itself to the minds of some of the Republican politicians.

LEADING TOPICS —IN— TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

For Missouri—Fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion; warmer in western portions Friday; southerly, shifting to northerly, winds; Saturday fair.

For Illinois—Showers and thunderstorms, followed by fair Friday; Saturday fair and warmer; brisk southerly, shifting to northwesterly, winds.

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1. McKinley and Roosevelt Chosen. Roosevelt Expects to Visit St. Louis. Destruction of Tien-Tsin in Progress.
3. Kerens After Hitchcock's Scalp. Texans Have Pensive Look. Republicans Fear McKinley's Defeat.
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5. Amnesty Granted Filipinos. One Man Remains to Tell the Tale. Elopement Was Successful. Bailey Won in Texas.
6. Race Track Results. Baseball Scores: Sporting News.
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13. Financial News. City News in Brief. Costly Compliments.
14. Lighting Contract Fight Now On. Decisions by the Courts. Suicide of Alfred Dawson. Death of John A. Gallaher. Police Officers Fined. Playgrounds for Children.

DESTRUCTION OF TIEN-TSIN IN PROGRESS.

Kempff Reports American Consulate Razed—Allied Forces Hurrying Forward.

United States Gunboat Monocacy Shot Through Bows—Reported Relief of Pekin Unconfirmed Except by a Commercial Message.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 21.—This dispatch from Admiral Kempff was received by the Navy Department this evening:

"Taku, via Che-Foo, June 21.—Tien-Tsin being bombarded. American Consulate and much of foreign concessions destroyed. Relief en route, including 130 Americans in command of Major Walter. KEMPFF."

The department interprets this dispatch as meaning that Tien-Tsin has been bombarded by the Chinese, and that a mixed relief column has been sent to the city, including 130 Americans.

The American Consulate at Tien-Tsin, reported destroyed, is under the charge of James W. Ragsdale, who was appointed to his present position from California in 1897. Sylvester G. Hill of Washington and Bertram T. Ragsdale of California are the only other Americans connected with the consulate.

BRITISH ADMIRAL'S GRAVE DISPATCH.

London, June 21.—The Admiralty has received the following dispatch from Rear Admiral Bruce:

"Taku, via Che-Foo, June 21.—No communication from the commander-in-chief in seven days, or from Tien-Tsin in five days.

"The allies hold the Taku forts and Tong-Ku securely, and they will advance to the relief of Tien-Tsin when in sufficient strength. Troops are expected from Hong-Kong to-morrow and 300 from Wei-Hai-Wei the following day.

"It is believed that fighting is constantly proceeding around Tien-Tsin. Our garrison there should be about 3,000 men.

"The following proclamation was agreed to this morning, to be issued forthwith:

"'The Admirals and senior naval officers of the allied Powers in China desire to make known to all Viceroys and authorities along the coasts and rivers and in the cities and provinces of China, that they intend to use armed force only against the Boxers and people that oppose them on their march to Pekin for the rescue of their fellow-countrymen.'"

The date that the above dispatch was sent from Taku is not given, but it is probably June 19.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT IN THE BATTLE.

London, June 22, 3:30 a. m.—The United States gunboat Monocacy was two miles up the Pei-Ho River when the international fleet began the bombardment of the Taku forts, and, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, she was shot through the bow. The correspondent says that Chinese riflemen on both banks of the river attacked her, but unsuccessfully.

NEWS OF BOMBARDMENT OF TIEN-TSIN.

SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Che-Foo, June 21.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Tien-Tsin was bombarded on Friday night. It is reported that the attack lasted two days.

A considerable portion of the native settlements was burned. About 150 persons were killed and wounded.

We have received no news from Pekin since last week, and are very anxious to know what is going on, as the position of the Ministers, their staffs and the other foreigners in the capital is considered very serious.

News of the Shan-Tung missionaries is not expected until the middle of next week.

The garrison at Ching-Chow-Fu (Tsing-Chan) has been ordered at once to Chih-Li.

The Chinese fleet has left here. Its destination is unknown.

The American Consul (Mr. Fowler) has chartered a steamer for Yang-Kiao-Kow.

Means of communication with the American fleet are interrupted.

The American warships Newark, Nashville, Solace and Monocacy are at Taku. The Yorktown is still here.

Admiral Seymour and the column he was leading to Pekin are lost. There is no news of them. They were last heard from at Lang-Fang, about two-thirds of the way to the capital, where they had been checked by the hordes of hostile Chinese and by the tearing of the railway.

It is supposed that they have intrenched themselves and are waiting for reenforcements.

OUR TROOPS IN THE FRAY.

Kempff's News of the Highest Significance—Great Battle Probably Now On.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 21.—The news telegraphed by Admiral Kempff this evening makes it certain that the next news from Kempff will tell of a bloody battle between the allied forces and the Boxers and Chinese army.

The American forces, as foreshadowed in Kempff's stirring dispatch, have plunged into the thick of the fray, and will be in the battle which is now probably being fought.

The official dispatch of Kempff yesterday showed that there were about 9,000 regular troops, French, British, Russian, German and Japanese, at Taku, which are undoubtedly well supplied with artillery. Kempff spoke of 300 Americans there, and in to-day's dispatch he says that 130 marines under Major Walter of the Marine Corps have joined the attacking army. These are the marines who arrived lately at Taku on the Solace. The Americans will take with them several rapid-firing guns.

It is estimated that there are 20,000 of the Chinese army of the Tien-Tsin district at or near Tien-Tsin. The whole army corps of that district consists of 35,000 men, who are said to constitute the flower of the Chinese army. This army corps is well provided with modern artillery. The dispatches indicate that either the Chinese army is bombarding Tien-Tsin or the army has supplied the Boxers with siege guns, or perhaps the fanatics and soldiers have joined forces to exterminate the foreigners in Tien-Tsin. The news from Tien-Tsin is also pregnant with the sugestion that the conditions in Tien-Tsin are only a repetition of what may have taken place at Pekin lately; a union of the Boxers and the soldiery for the purpose of exterminating the white race.

Acting Secretary of the Navy Hackett said that the news in the dispatch of Kempff this evening has created the gravest anxiety in all official circles for the safety of Minister Conger and all the Christians at Pekin.

Long War Expected.

In view of the bombardment of Tien-Tsin and the advance of the allied forces to the relief, a high State Department official expressed the opinion to-night that there would be a long and sanguinary war in China.

It is a matter of profound regret among officials here to-night that the American soldier contingent was not rushed to Taku from Manila at the first hint of danger to the American legation at Pekin. The long delay, it is stated, was inexcusable after the cutting of the wires from Tien-Tsin to Pekin.

As a consequence of this regret the War Department proposes to make amends and will send certainly more than the 4,000 troops lately destined for Taku. It is probable that MacArthur, when he hears the news, and under his general instructions, will send at least 6,000, with perhaps the whole of the Sixth Artillery.

Admiral Kempff, it is well understood, has signed the proclamation of the Admirals, which has been issued on Chinese soil, to the effect that armed force will be "used against the Boxers and other peoples who oppose the allied forces" on the march to Pekin. This is a plain declaration of war against China, in reply to her act of war in firing on the allied fleet.

A State Department official says that the issue was succinctly expressed by the French Minister, Delcasse, when he stated to-day that the final settlement would take place at Pekin, and intimated that France and Russia would be the leading Powers in the settlement.

Chinese Minister's News.

The Chinese Minister gave the department the information to-day that Viceroy Liu of the three great Yang-Tse-Kiang Valley provinces would safeguard the foreigners in those provinces.

Mr. Wu has no positive information to explain why Li Hung Chang has not gone to Pekin from Canton, as ordered. Mr. Wu, however, thinks that Li Hung Chang is "afraid to go to Pekin."

"The mob there," said Mr. Wu, "would

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KANG YU WEI SAYS CZAR'S TO BLAME.

London, June 22.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"Kang Yu Wei, the reformer, asserts that Russian agents precipitated if they did not entirely organize the present disturbances for purely Russian purposes."

JAPAN CALLS FOR A CONFERENCE TO SETTLE THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

London, June 21.—The Japanese Government has asked the Powers to hold a general conference at Tokio to decide upon a settlement of affairs in China.

Japan proposes as a basis of discussion the establishment at Pekin of a foreign Board of Control, in which each Power shall have one or more representatives.

All Agree That Dowager Empress Must Go.

Berlin, June 21.—A diplomatic agreement among the Powers on a settlement of affairs in China seems to be assured. All concur in the necessity of the deposition of the Dowager Empress.

M. Delcasse Says Powers Are in Accord.

Paris, June 21.—M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, said:

"France, united with Russia, will be able to work in concert with the other Powers to restore order and secure the institution of a Government in China capable of guaranteeing all foreigners that safety which the Chinese enjoy in France.

"The Viceroy of Yun-Nan has been warned by cable, but it is at Pekin and through Pekin that the Powers will secure safety for their countrymen and the Powers are in accord in this matter."

INSURGENT PEACE TERMS ACCEPTED BY MacARTHUR.

Leading Filipino Generals and Statesmen Think Aguinaldo Will Sanction Their Offer and Submit.

Manila, June 21, 6:55 p. m.—Two hundred Filipinos met this morning in Manila to determine honorable and decorous methods for securing peace. The results were submitted this evening to General MacArthur, who accepted them.

The leaders of the meeting will use their influence to induce Aguinaldo to accept the arrangements. 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.

Prominent Insurgents Attend.

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 this morning in order to attend. Senor Paterno, presided and Senor Buencamino, the originator of the movement; Senor Flores, General Pio Del Pilar, General Garcia, General 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.

Can Obtain Aguinaldo's Consent.

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 compatible 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. Exclusion of the friars.

The statement of the seventh condition was vociferously acclaimed, the entire assembly shouting: "Expel! expel!"

THE AMNESTY DECREE.

Washington, June 21.—The War Department has made public the following notice of amnesty which was issued by General MacArthur to-day at Manila:

NOTICE OF AMNESTY.

"Manila, June 21, 1900.—By direction of the President of the United States the undersigned announces amnesty with complete immunity for the past and absolute liberty of action for the future to all persons who are now, or at any time since February 4, 1899, have been in insurrection against the United States in either a military or a civil capacity, and who shall, within a period of ninety days from the date hereof, formally renounce all connection with such insurrection and subscribe to a declaration acknowledging and accepting the sovereignty and authority of the United States in and over the Philippine Islands.

"The privilege herewith published is extended to all concerned without any reservation whatever, excepting that persons who have violated the rules of war during the period of active hostilities are not embraced within the scope of this amnesty.

"All who desire to take advantage of the terms herewith set forth are requested to present themselves to the commanding officers of the American troops at the most convenient station, who will receive them with due consideration according to rank, make provision for their immediate wants; prepare the necessary records and thereafter permit each individual to proceed to any part of the archipelago, according to his own wishes, for which purpose the United States will furnish such transportation as may be available, either by rail, way, steamboat or wagon.

"Prominent persons who may desire to confer with the Military Governor or with the Board of American Commissioners will be permitted to visit Manila, and will, as far as possible, be provided with transportation for that purpose. In order to mitigate as much as possible consequences resulting from the various disturbances, which since 1896 have succeeded each other so rapidly, and to provide in some measure for destitute soldiers during the transitory period which must inevitably succeed a general peace, the military authorities of the United States will pay 20 pesos to each man who presents a rifle in good condition.

(Signed) "ARTHUR MacARTHUR,
"Major General United States Volunteers,
Military Governor."

SEVERAL PLANKS STOLEN FROM THE PLATFORM.

General Grosvenor Charges That Clauses Favoring a Ship Subsidy and the Doctrine of Congress's Unlimited Power Were Abstracted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 22.—General Charles H. Grosvenor, spokesman of the President in the House of Representatives, relating the story of the last day of the convention in the New York Journal, says:

"The Republican National Convention of 1900 has come and gone, and the result has entered into the political history of the United States. The platform is being widely and severely criticised—not so much for what it does say as for what it does not say, and very much and very justly for the crude and senile manner in which it is stated.

"I want to state as a matter of fact, connected with the history of this convention, that the following resolution was agreed to be put into this platform, was handed over to the gentlemen who undertook its final revision, and I assert, upon the statement of Senator Foraker, that the plank was understood by the committee to be a part of the platform, and was surreptitiously, and without the knowledge of the committee, kept out of the platform. It is as follows:

"'We reassert the principle which was the watchword of the Republican party in its first great battle, of which Abraham Lincoln was the first illustrious champion, and on which he was elected President, that Congress has full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States, subject only to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights.'

"This plank, agreed upon first by the President himself and afterward by the subcommittee, was driveled out by a driveler from New York who had charge of that branch of the work.

"Again, it was agreed and understood that the following plank should be a part of the platform. This, too, had passed the scrutiny of the leaders of the party:

"'Our dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a growing national loss and danger. Its sudden withdrawal in the exigency of European war, always possible, would cripple our expanding foreign trade. Our national defense and naval efficiency require merchant auxiliaries as a nursery for skilled officers and trained seamen. For the restoration of merchant marine, which was our early glory on the seas, we advocate such legislation as will enable American ships to again carry our foreign commerce.'"

General Grosvenor charges that this plank was emasculated, and adds:

"Otherwise the platform, although badly written and in poor English, and without angularity, conveys in a mild sort of a driveling way the best ideas of the Republican party."

BRUSSELS HAS NEWS.

Dispatch Says Seymour Is in Pekin and Legations Safe.

Brussels, June 22.—The Petit Bleu states that a telegram was received yesterday by an important Brussels firm from China saying that Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the Russian column entered Pekin simultaneously. The legations were reported intact, and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

FORAKER THE MAN.

Thurston Says Roosevelt Cannot Get Nomination in 1904.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 22.—Senator John M. Thurston, writing in the Journal of the prominent part taken by Senator Foraker in the Philadelphia convention, says:

"While Roosevelt sits in the Vice President's chair, chained hand and foot by the precedents of the place, unable to speak or act, Foraker will be discussing the great problems of our expansion, development of foreign policy, and I name Foraker as first on the list of Presidential aspirants in 1904. He has taken the place that Roosevelt held up to the meeting of this convention."