

FIERCE FIGHTING

In the Trenches Before Manila Surrendered.

MALATE FORT DID NOT REPLY

To the Bombardment of the Fleet But Fired on Troops.

A CAPTURED SPANISH GUNBOAT

Got Under the Fort and Worked Great Destruction with its Rapid Fire Guns. Spanish Forces Finally Driven Into the Walled City and the White Flag Hoisted—American Casualties Reported to be 6 or 8 Killed and 40 Wounded—Insurgents Were not Allowed to Take part in the Assault, and Forbidden to Enter the City After the Surrender.

HONG KONG, August 17.—The American collier Zafiro from Manila, which arrived here yesterday, is anchored in Junk Bay. She left Manila on the 14th. A typhoon is raging and it is impossible to land the mails with further details of the battle at Manila.

It is learned, however, from an American naval officer, that when Admiral Dewey, on August 6, demanded the surrender of Manila within forty-eight hours, the Spanish commander replied that the insurgents being outside the walls, he had no safe place for the women and children who were in the city, and asked for twenty-four hours' delay. This was granted.

At the expiration of the specified time Admiral Dewey and Merritt consulted and decided to postpone the attack.

On August 13, the American squadron formed in line off Manila. The Olympia fired the first shot at the Malate fort and some of the Spanish ships were in the range. Then the Callao, one of the gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey from the Spaniards, got under the fort and sent in a hot fire. Great destruction was done with the rapid firing guns. The fort failed to reply, but fired on the American troops that were storming the Spanish trenches. The large American ships were ordered to cease firing after an hour's work, owing to the failure of the fort to respond.

The fighting in the trenches was most fierce. Fifteen minutes after the Spaniards were driven to the second line of defenses they were forced to retreat to the walled city, where, seeing the uselessness of resistance, they surrendered and soon afterward a white flag was hoisted over Manila.

The Belgian consul at Manila, M. Andrs, boarded the Olympia and returned with an American lieutenant to the Spanish military governor, who agreed to surrender. General Merritt proceeded to the palace at 3:30 and there found the Spaniards formed in line. The troops surrendered their arms, but the officers were permitted to retain their swords.

The American loss is reported to be six or eight killed and forty wounded. The Spanish loss was considerable, but the exact numbers are not obtainable. The trenches were filled with badly wounded Spaniards. Manila is now under martial law, with General Merritt as military governor.

The California Red Cross Society rendered valuable aid to the sick and wounded. Perfect order prevailed in Manila on the evening of August 13. As the Americans marched in guards were placed around the houses of all foreigners, in order to prevent their being looted.

The insurgents were not allowed to take part in the attack upon the city, but were kept in the rear of the Americans. In order to prevent bloodshed, they were forbidden to enter the city after the surrender, unless they were unarmed.

Before the surrender the Spaniards burned the transport Cebu in the Pasig river. It is supposed that Admiral Dewey was unaware of the departure of Governor General Augusti. The Zafiro's officer first heard the news of the governor general's flight on their arrival here. General Augusti's escape is considered to have been prearranged, as he brought with him his family and suite.

DEMORALIZED THEM.

News of Cervera's Defeat Completely Demoralized Manila Garrison.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—Advices from the Associated Press correspondent at Manila, dated July 22 and received to-day by the returned transport Australia, say the news of disaster to Admiral Cervera's squadron and the turning back of Camara's fleet completely demoralized the garrison of Manila, and the entire Spanish colony, believing that peace negotiations were already under way, was anxious and ready to accept the inevitable and surrender the city whenever Admiral Dewey should see fit to demand it.

This statement was backed up by the fact that not a single shot had been fired upon the United States troops, although they were landed within two miles of Fort Malate in broad daylight on an open beach, and despite the fact that they had camped in the open fields about a mile from the trenches occupied by the insurgents. Furthermore, the cruiser Boston and gunboat Callao, which had been covering the landing of the troops had been anchored within range of the Spanish guns for five days unmolested.

Had the Spaniards been merely waiting for a favorable opportunity to fire at these ships, both the McCulloch and Concord had been cruising at the mouth of the Pasig river almost under the guns of Fort St. Mesa for several days, yet not a single shot had been fired in their direction.

The insurgents also discontinued the aggressive attitude they had been maintaining before the United States troops landed. Their sudden inactivity may have been due to the fact that Aguinaldo was not consulted to the extent that he considered compatible with his position as general of the insurgent forces.

put into operation in Cuba. The rates of duty, however, differ in many important particulars.

REPORTED CONFLICT

Between Aguinaldo's Followers and the American Troops—The Former Were Easily Defeated.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—Advices from Manila, of August 14, via Hong Kong, say:

Our troops met with much resistance in the attack on Manila, eight being killed and thirty-four being wounded. The insurgents who are shut out of the city threaten to cause trouble. Malate only was bombarded. All the ships escaped injury. Rear Admiral Dewey has raised the blockade, the ships have reopened and there is a great feeling of relief among the people of the city.

It is stated that after the surrender of Manila, Aguinaldo's followers turned upon the Americans and attacked them but they were easily defeated after a brief conflict. The United States monitor Monadnock, Captain Whiting, which left San Francisco about six weeks ago, has reached Manila safely.

TWO TOWNS SURRENDER

In Santiago de Cuba Province—Had not Heard of Cervera's Defeat.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug 17 11:30 a. m.—This morning Major Milley, with a party consisting of Capt. E. Ferrer, of Gen. Lawton's staff, Major Luis Toolles, chief of staff of Spanish General Toral, and Dr. H. B. Hubbell, of the Red Cross society, returned from Barracoa and Sagua de Tanamo, on the north coast of the province of Santiago de Cuba, whither they went last Friday to receive the formal surrender of the Spanish forces at those points.

At Barracoa, 625 Spanish soldiers and officers surrendered, with 1,200 rifles and 200,000 cartridges, and at Sagua de Tanamo, 872 soldiers and officers, with one 4-inch gun, 1,070 rifles and 208,000 rounds of ammunition.

Major Milley carried thirty tons of rations for the Spanish troops and Dr. Hubbell took sixty tons on behalf of the Red Cross, all of which has been divided between Barracoa and Sagua de Tanamo.

Major Milley found little sickness at either place, and no yellow fever, but the Spaniards were in perfect ignorance as to the progress of the war. They had not heard of Admiral Cervera's defeat, and they were amazed to hear the news of the American victory, the capitulation of Santiago and the signing of the protocol. But without exception they expressed the greatest delight at the prospect of returning to Spain.

American troops will leave for Barracoa and Sagua de Tanamo in the course of a few days. Major Milley learned that the Spaniards in that district had done but little fighting with the insurgent forces for several weeks.

Left after the Surrender.

MADRID, August 17.—10 a. m.—It is now asserted that General Augusti left Manila after the surrender.

The government has received his report, giving details as to the surrender, but is not yet ready to publish it. It is asserted that General Augusti on August 7 refused all propositions to surrender.

Becoming Chummy.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 16.—(10:15 p. m.)—This evening the Eighth Ohio regimental band serenaded the Carlos Cuban club in recognition of the courtesy extended by the club to the officers of the American army and navy during their stay in Santiago. The American national hymn was received with enthusiasm, all the Americans and Cubans—and even the Spaniards, who were present—rising, applauding and cheering. The Clinton has been placed at the disposal of Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross society, and will be loaded at once to go to Havana before the end of this week to assist in relieving distress there.

Shafter's Health Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Six deaths among the troops at Santiago are reported by Gen. Shafter to the war department to-night. His despatch concerning the health conditions of the American forces follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 17, 1898. Adjutant General of the army, Washington.—Summary report for August 16: Total number sick, 1,516; total number fever cases, 1,139; total number fever cases recovered, 95; total number fever cases returned to duty, 238.

Admiral Cervera's Escape.

NEW YORK, August 17.—There was considerable handclapping and some cheers at 7 o'clock this morning when Admiral Cervera landed from the Fall River line steambot Priscilla at the foot of Murray street. While on the boat a passenger shook hands with Cervera and remarked "I'm glad to know you were kind to Hobson."

"Lieutenant Hobson is a brave young man and I admired his courage," answered the admiral.

Admiral Cervera is on his way back to Annapolis. When he reaches there he expects to complete arrangements for the transfer of his men back to Spain.

Spanish Cabinet Meets.

MADRID, August 17, 9 p. m.—To-day's cabinet council, according to Captain Aunon, minister of marine, discussed only a brief dispatch announcing the fall of Manila, which, as the government will report, occurred several hours after the peace protocol had been signed. The question of the peace commissioners and the meeting of the cortes were not discussed, but it is understood that the ministers agreed in principle as to the date of the convocation of the cortes. Lieutenant General Corra, minister of war, has wired to Manila for details as to the surrender of that place, and also to Captain General Blanco for advice as to the competition of the Cuban commission.

Wants Cortes Convoked.

MADRID, August 17.—10 a. m.—El Tiempo, the organ of Senor Silveira, leader of the disident conservatives, continues its demand for a convocation of the cortes, alleging that while the cortes could not change the terms of the protocol, it might be able to influence the course of the negotiations regarding the Philippines. The word "control" in article 3 of the protocol is translated by El Tiempo as signifying "intervention similar to Great Britain's occupation of Egypt."

No One Heard of Pando Fighting.

MEXICO CITY, August 17.—General Pando who has been here, has gone to Vera Cruz and will thence proceed to Havana, expecting to accompany General Blanco to Spain. He said to friends while here that both he and Blanco were unalterably opposed to making peace, and that the war should have been continued. His visit here was merely one for rest and health.

DEWEY AND MERRITT.

Asked for Instructions as to the Manner of Dealing

WITH THE VARIOUS ELEMENTS

At Manila, and More Particularly the Philippine Insurgents.

ORDERED TO TREAT ALL ALIKE

And Enforce Law and Order—Aguinaldo Must Recognize the Military Occupation and Authority of the United States—It is Likely that the Insurgent Chief may Prove Troublesome—Action of German Naval Commander in Receiving Captain General Augusti and Conveying Him to Hong Kong will not be Seriously Considered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—The two American commanders at Manila, Admiral Dewey and Major General Merritt, united in a joint dispatch which was received here late this afternoon, asking for instructions as to the manner of dealing with the various elements, particularly the insurgents, now that the city was occupied by the American forces. After a conference at the white house in which Secretary Alger and Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen participated, instructions were sent to the two American commanders.

The text of the request for instructions and of the answer was not made public, but Secretary Alger summed up the instructions as substantially as follows: "The instructions are to enforce law and order, and to treat all law-abiding citizens alike."

The instructions are practically the same as those sent last night to General Lawton. The latter's order specifically stated that the insurgents must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by this government.

Doubtless the same rule is being applied to the insurgents under Aguinaldo, although it was not officially stated that such specific orders were made. It is said the joint dispatch from Dewey and Merritt did not in terms refer to Aguinaldo, nor did the instructions mention the insurgent leader by name. It is well understood, however, that the desire of the American commanders was to have instructions on the manner of dealing with the large and menacing forces of insurgents under Aguinaldo who have surrounded Manila for many weeks, and who, it is thought, may demand the right to occupy the city with the American forces as the Cuban insurgents did at Santiago. It has been thought in some quarters here that the showing heretofore made by the insurgents would lead to their receiving a certain amount of recognition in the way of joint action between the United States forces and those of the insurgents when the city was occupied, but the instructions sent to-night exclude the occupation by the United States alone, and as a high administration official summed up the situation:

"There shall be no joint action except between Merritt and Dewey. They will maintain law and order and will treat insurgents and Spaniards alike, requiring all to observe peace and order."

Aside from this joint dispatch, the only other word received from Manila during the day was the brief dispatch from Admiral Dewey announcing the surrender of the city last Saturday. A detailed dispatch from General Merritt was eagerly awaited throughout the day, as it was feared that the sharp engagement of the land forces during the storming of Manila had resulted in some casualties on our side, but no dispatch came from General Merritt up to the close of office hours to-night, and with Admiral Dewey in asking for instructions, Secretary Alger concluded from this that the casualties could not have been heavy, as he felt sure General Merritt would promptly report any considerable loss. There was a bare possibility that a cipher dispatch from Merritt had miscarried.

It was noted that neither the first dispatch of Admiral Dewey, nor the joint dispatch of Dewey and Merritt made any reference whatever to the part which the German cruiser Kaiserin Augusta took in removing Captain General Augusti from Manila to Hong Kong. From this the officials believe that the serious significance to the course of the German naval authorities. The incident continues to cause some irritation here, but it is practically certain that no official cognizance will be taken of it. A high official of the navy department said that at most the course of the German naval commander was one of bad taste. There is no disposition in any official quarters at present to carry the incident to the point of considering it a breach of neutrality as has been suggested in some British newspapers.

Naval Review at New York.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—The naval review at New York will take place next Saturday, the parade starting from Tompkinsville, S. I., at 10 o'clock in the morning. Each vessel of the navy in these waters will proceed up to the Grant monument, there fire the national salute and return. The President will be unable to go, but Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, Attorney General Gage, and others of the cabinet will represent the administration. The plans were finally decided on at a conference this evening between President McKinley and Acting Secretary of the Navy Allen.

Major Brackett's Appointment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—The President this evening announced the appointment of Major Fred Brackett, of Maryland, as secretary of the United States commission to the Paris exposition. Major Brackett is chief of the appointment division of the treasury department and is a resident of Baltimore. During the administration of President Harrison he was chief clerk of the treasury department.

Volunteers to be Mustered Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—At midnight to-night the President announced his decision to muster out of the service from 75,000 to 100,000 of the volunteers. Those to be discharged will include three branches of the service, infantry, artillery and cavalry.

From a prominent official of the administration it is understood to be the desire of the President to ascertain the wishes of the volunteer troops themselves as to remaining in the service. One or two organizations have already indicated a desire to leave the service

as soon as the government can reasonably do without them. They are composed largely of business and working-men whose private interests are suffering by reason of their absence from home.

It may be some time before the organizations to be mustered out will be demobilized, but the reduction in the volunteer force will be made as soon as practicable.

GENERAL WHEELER'S VISIT

To the President—Talks on Cuban Affairs. Does not Fear any Rupture with the Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—General Wheeler was at the war department to-day and had an interview with the secretary. General Wheeler received orders to assume command at Camp Wikoff until the arrival of General Shafter. General Wheeler was told by the secretary of war to purchase everything that was necessary for the comfort of the men and to spare nothing that would alleviate the sick and wounded. General Wheeler will leave to-night for New York and thence to Montauk Point.

General Wheeler also had a three-quarter of an hour conference with the President to-day. The President wanted to talk over the conditions in Cuba, with General Wheeler, and this was the object of a telegraphic summons that brought the general here. The President put numerous questions to the hero of the Santiago campaign and received not only an account of his general experience in that campaign, but also his views on various issues incident to the adjustment of affairs on the island.

One point that was uppermost was the possibility of a rupture with the Cuban insurgents. General Wheeler's statements were very reassuring. "All the friction," he said, "between the Americans and Cubans will soon pass away, and there will be harmony and the best of feeling between them."

He said there was a class of men in Cuba who had never been friendly to the Cubans, but on the contrary had been favorable to Spain, who likely would do all they could to keep up this misunderstanding though he did not apprehend any dangerous results.

General Wheeler suggested the charges against the insurgents of taking articles in the field had extenuating circumstances especially in view of the starving condition of many of them. General Wheeler believed the Cubans in time when freed from oppression and given a stable and humane government would become law abiding and useful people. The President is very solicitous about the health of the Montauk Point camp and gave explicit instructions verbally to General Wheeler as to the conduct of the camp. He wanted everything possible and reasonable done for the interests of the men at the camp.

CUBANS IN CONFERENCE

At Washington Gives Rise to Several Sensational Reports.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—Thomas Estrada Palma and other prominent leaders of the Cuban revolutionary party in this country have arrived here, and with Gonzalo de Quesada, the Cuban chargé d'affaires, have held several conferences at their headquarters in the situation in the island.

Their meetings have given rise to a renewal of the reports that the Cuban republic administration is shading under the present system of control.

President McKinley and the members of this administration, however, have paid no attention to these reports, and a member of the cabinet asserted to-day that there was no expectation of any official protest against the system of administration put in force pending the establishment of a "stable" government in Cuba.

"No representations from the Cubans on this subject," he said, "have been made to this government, nor is anything of the sort looked for."

Will Review the Heroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 17.—President McKinley has decided that he will review the heroes of Santiago in New York city if his official duties will permit.

THE GRAND REVIEW

Of Troops at Camp Thomas a Most Inspiring Scene.

CHICAMAUGA-CHEATANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK, Tenn., August 17.—The review at Camp Thomas this morning was one of the most striking pageants of recent years and one which will long be remembered by all who had the opportunity of witnessing it. It was especially interesting on account of the fact that it was the last review of the last big army of the war.

Over forty thousand men in their most gorgeous array marching in perfect order with bands playing and colors flying made the occasion a truly inspiring one. A crowd of nearly 50,000 people were enthusiastic witnesses. In all the regimental camps the men were up at an unusually early hour. Immediately after breakfast inspections were held and the regiments then took their places in the line of formation.

At 8:30 a signal was fired and the long column moved up to and past the tower on Snodgrass' hill, where General Breckinridge and his guests were seated in the reviewing stand. The cavalry came first, the artillery next and the infantry last. Although the column only passed the reviewing stand once, the reviewing occupied nearly five hours.

The first field day will be observed next Saturday. An elaborate programme of athletic events has been arranged for the occasion.

CHEERED THE AMERICANS

In the Presence of Spanish Troops—Gen. Stone Accomplishes Wonders.

PONCE, Porto Rico, August 16, Afternoon.—(Delayed in transmission).—Couriers from General Henry, who have arrived here report that when a flag of truce was taken to Arecibo on Sunday, only 120 Spanish soldiers were there. The inhabitants cheered the Americans in the presence of the Spanish troops. The couriers say that had the suspension of hostilities been pending had General Henry would have had Arecibo.

General Stone has accomplished wonders in clearing the rough mountain trails between Adjunta and Utuado. A report is in circulation here that Altonio has been burned by the enemy, but the rumor lacks confirmation.

Want Accept Resignations.

MADRID, August 17, 9 a. m.—The government has decided to reject the resignations of the governors general of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The cortes, it is asserted, will reassemble on September 15.

PLUCKY MANGROVE.

Fights two Spanish Gunboats in Harbor of Calbarrien

ON THE NORTH COAST OF CUBA

The Odds Were Greatly Against the Small American Vessel, but She Never Flinched—In a Perfect Hail of Shot and Shell.

While the Fight was at its Height News of the Signing of the Protocol Was Received by the Spaniards and the Contest was Necessarily Declared Off.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 17.—Further details have been received here as to the bombardment of the port of Calbarrien, on the north coast of the province of Santa Clara, Cuba, last Sunday, by the Mangrove. The Mangrove left here last week to protect the landing of an expedition under Colonel Bazzas, which had gone ahead on the schooners Adams and Adell. When the Mangrove reached Santa Maria Key, near Calbarrien, she found the Cuban party had safely disembarked, but feared to advance because of the presence of the Spanish gun boat Hernan Cortes, and a smaller gun boat which were evidently making Calbarrien their base.

On Saturday afternoon the Mangrove anchored at Key Francis, just outside Calbarrien, and as she lay there the Hernan Cortes came out and ran round the key to get a peep at her, scurrying back into the harbor as soon as she saw she was discovered. The Mangrove followed as far as the shoal water would permit, but could only get about half way in the harbor.

The next morning Captain Stuart, the commander of the Mangrove decided to have a shot at the gunboats. He was alone and the odds against him were heavy, but he did a bold thing. Sounding her way, inch by inch, the Mangrove crept along the channel, drawing eight feet of water in an average depth of eight and a half, until about nine o'clock she sighted both the Spanish gunboats. The Hernan Cortes was anchored near the shore, about a thousand yards to the right of the town, with broadside to the sea. The small gunboat lay at the wharf.

The Spaniards evidently were anticipating a battle. The shore was crowded with Spaniards, citizens and soldiers, while the roof of every building that commanded a view of the harbor was literally covered with people anxious to see the sight. The Hernan Cortes carried two 4.7 inch guns and four one-pounders and a Hitckiss rapid-fire gun. The crews of both, numbering between seventy-five and one hundred men, could be seen on the decks.

Ashore were several one-pound field pieces, while the Spanish troops were armed with Mauser rifles. The Mangrove, whose entire battery consisted of only two one-pounders worked into a range of 3,000 yards. The channel was so narrow that only one gun could be fired at a time. At 10:45 a. m. she got up her port gun at the Hernan Cortes. The shot fell short, instantly the whole shore line burst into flame, both gunboats and the field pieces pouring in a heavy fire upon the American vessel. Every shot of this kind struck the water ahead of the Mangrove, which continued pumping away her port six-pounder. She concentrated her fire on the Hernan Cortes and the next five or six shots fell on the Spaniard's deck between the bow gun and amidships, scattering a body of men. Some of the latter must have been killed, although the Spaniards later denied that they suffered any loss.

For a while the Spaniards were fired, but soon the Spaniards got the Mangrove's range and a veritable avalanche of shot and shell was hurled at her. It was nothing less than a miracle that her loss of life was not heavy. Shells dropped within twenty feet of the tug, several bursting and the fragments chipping bits of her hull. Others went skimming through her shrouds, and Mauser bullets peppered the surrounding waters like a summer shower.

Within the very midst of all this, and while the Mangrove was swinging cautiously around to bring her starboard gun into play, the watch shouted "flag of truce," and sure enough not only one but three white flags could be seen, one flying from the small gunboat and two from the government house on shore. The Mangrove acknowledged the flag, but soon presently a small boat came out with a Spanish officer, who climbed aboard the Mangrove and in ex-citing, nervous tones announced: "Peace is proclaimed and I have instructions for your commanding officer from the military commander of this district."

The added that during the engagement the Spanish authorities in Calbarrien had wired the military commander of the district that the American ships were bombarding the port and that immediate responses had been received informing them that peace had been restored and the firing should cease. The Spanish crew of the small boat which brought this officer to the Mangrove said the Spaniards had not lost a man, but the officer himself made no allusion to the fight, which had lasted an hour and ten minutes.

As the Mangrove was creeping her way out of the narrow channel, she went aground and lay there five hours. Had the same mishap befallen her during the engagement, the chances are that she would have been captured.

Want a Garrison Camp.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 17.—About fifty representatives of the Charleston business men's association called on Governor Atkinson this afternoon for the purpose of making a united effort to establish a garrison camp here. Speeches were made, resolutions passed and the matter thoroughly discussed. It was arranged for Governor Atkinson to head a committee of five to go to Washington and present the matter to the secretary of war.

This Settles It.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—United States Ambassador Hay came to the embassy to-day from the country, where he has been visiting, and after transacting some accumulated routine business, he returned to continue his visit. To the correspondent of the Associated Press, Col. Hay said: "I have been offered and accepted the post of secretary of state. I shall leave London in about a month."

Work of White Caps.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., August 17.—Three hundred white caps destroyed a house of ill fame at Smithfield by dynamiting it and tarred and feathered six inmates, and three men found re-

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN.

Largest Convention Ever Held in the State—Enthusiastic Gathering.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., August 17.—The greatest political battle in the history of Wisconsin politics began to-day at 12:30 p. m. when the state Republican convention at the big exposition building assembled for the selection of a full state ticket.

It was the largest gathering ever held in this state and one of the largest ever held in any state. The ten hundred and sixty-seven delegates occupied half the floor space, the galleries being filled with spectators. Many ladies were in evidence.

Before the convention assembled the supporters of both Governor Schofield and Robert M. LaFollette expressed confidence that their men would be chosen.

Chairman Coe, of the state central committee, called the convention to order under the authority of the formal call.

John M. Ewing was chosen to act as secretary, who proceeded immediately to call the roll.

All the delegates were present, and as soon as the result had been announced Mr. Coe announced that General Michael Griffin, of Eau Claire had been chosen to act as temporary chairman, and the announcement was greeted with cheers.

As General Griffin stepped forward there was great applause. General Griffin made a long speech. He extended his thanks to the convention for his reception.

"Republican gatherings this year, wherever they may be," he said, "meet under auspicious circumstances, and this magnificent assemblage, approaching nearer a pure democracy than any I have ever witnessed, gives assurance of united action that will be ratified by the people at the polls."

"We are all Republicans and will do our duty as Republicans. When every man in this convention has the privilege to speak and vote as he chooses I am sure that all will acquiesce in the decisions of the convention."

"Under ordinary circumstances our thoughts might be permitted to rest with our own state affairs, but the last eighteen months has made history which no other equal period of time has ever produced. We have not only become one of the nations of the earth, but one of the greatest nations of the earth."

"We have at the head of this Nation a patriot and a statesman. In him much of the influence we have moulded since March, 1897, is due. He has not in a single instance or for one moment faltered in his duty to the American people. I am proud to say that he is a Republican. Without casting any aspersions on the Democratic party, I say it was well that in this trying time we had William McKinley, the Republican, in the presidential chair."

"To the wise action of the President in preparing the army and navy for war before the declaration of war was made, we owe our brilliant and unbroken series of victories by sea and by land. It is now as necessary that his wise policy will be continued, and I trust that when the election comes in November every Republican, every true patriot who wants to preserve the results of this war, will swing into line and support the whole Republican ticket."

After General Griffin concluded his remarks Colonel L. J. Ross, as chosen as chairman of the committee on permanent organization and Colonel W. E. Carter was selected as chairman of the committee on resolutions. The convention then at 10:15 o'clock, took a recess until 2:30.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Chairman Griffin called the afternoon session to order.

Colonel Rusk, for the committee on permanent organization, reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent, which was adopted.

No business was done at the afternoon session. After a warm debate as to whether the convention should take up the platform or proceed to nominations, a motion to adjourn until 7 o'clock was made and carried.

Governor Scofield was renominated. It required but one ballot to settle one of the hottest political fights ever waged in this state. Governor Scofield received 620 1/2 votes against 43 1/2 for his opponent, Robert M. LaFollette, with 533 votes necessary to a choice.

The platform adopted endorses the national administration and reaffirms the St. Louis declaration of principles. No mention is made of the annexation question. Two reports were presented at the evening session by the resolutions committee. The minority report endorsed the state administration; and it failed of adoption on the first ballot.

This test showed the voting power of the Scofield delegates and they immediately forced the nomination for governor after adopting the majority report of the resolutions committee.

MURDER MYSTERY

That is Near Solution—Prominent New York Physician Arrested.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Dr. Samuel J. Kennedy, the dentist who was arrested Tuesday, suspected of being implicated in the murder of Emeline C. Reynolds Monday night in a room at the Grand Hotel, breaking her neck with a leaden bullet, was arraigned in court to-day on a charge of homicide and remained without bail for examination Friday.

The prisoner was then taken to police headquarters and the efforts to obtain additional evidence were renewed with increased vigor. Although a mass of circumstantial evidence already involves Kennedy, there is more mystery in the case than the police wish admit.