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BY ACCLAMATION.

McKinley and Roosevelt Unanimously Nominated.

FORAKER STIRS DELEGATES.

Pent Up Enthusiasm of the Convention Turned Loose.

ROOSEVELT ADDS TO THE FURORE.

Ohioan and New Yorker Chosen Standard Bearer of the Republican Party in the Campaign for Presidency—Work of the Convention Ends in Harmony.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican national convention at 1:48 p. m. yesterday and an hour and ten minutes later Governor Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

The scenes attending the selection were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominee of a national convention have not been equaled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the south was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk ad-

women, frantically waving hats, handkerchiefs and pampas leaves. In full view of the convention he stood, his face as inflexible as though chiseled in marble, waiting for the applause to cease. When quiet was restored he began to speak. It was not yet noon, but the sun was blazing through the roof, shooting his darts and arrows into all parts of the hall. With resonant, ringing voice and graceful gesture Foraker stilled the noise. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. Whenever he raised his arms aloft the whistling of the gale ran around the hall. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott and Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the first choice of every man who desired Republican success in November the roar was like the rush of a heavy sea through a rocky cavern.

The orator was silenced by his own words. Then he began again, speaking as few men can. His audience were thrilled. They sat like men under a spell. He dropped a word here and there, like sparks on a sun dried stubble, and when he concluded by placing McKinley in nomination, not in behalf of Ohio, but in behalf of all the states, a clap of thunder shook the building. Below him, all about him, were deafening roars. The previous whistlings of the storm were but the rustlings of a summer night's breeze. For a moment the magician leaned over the platform as if to satisfy himself that his work was accomplished. Then, seeing that the work had been successful, he retired to the rear of the stage. The sight was a grand and inspiring one. In the pit the delegates and alternates were cheering enthusiastically. Over the acres of spectators bedlam reigned. The hall was an angry sea of tossing color. Hats, red, white and blue plumes shot up as if by magic to crest the waves. Hats were lifted aloft on canes. Umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the press platform the newspaper men with watches out were counting the minutes. On the stage, Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand, a fan in the other, was spurring the vast assemblage to new endeavors. The raging storm did not seem to satisfy him. He seized a plume and whirled it about his head like a general leading his men to the charge. All at once a delegate, bearing the standard of Kentucky, rushed forward to the stage. The effect was magical. Standards of the states were torn loose and yelling delegates climbed on the platform to rally around their leader. With guidons pointed to a common center they made a canopy over the head of the Warwick of the Republican party. Ohio interlocked her staff with New York, Maine figuratively kissed her hand to California and Minnesota saluted Texas. Then higher still climbed Hanna. He mounted a table where he could look out upon the cheering multitude. Beside him suddenly appeared a young girl arrayed in the national colors. At this sight the cheers redoubled. The music of the orchestra was drowned in the awful din. The demonstration had now continued with scarcely a lull for ten minutes. Chairman Lodge began to rap for order, but the ring of his gavel was of no avail. A Texas delegate shouted above the roar, "Three cheers for Mark Hanna." They were given with a will. Then a delegate with Ohio's standard in his hand dove down into the main aisle and went careening toward the rear to the music of "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Ground."

The bearers of the standards of the other states plunged after him. Down the aisle they swung, starting the whole storm afresh. When they reached the main entrance they were met by men holding aloft a gigantic papier mache elephant with the national colors entwined about its neck. Then the procession came back and circled the pit. For several minutes this parade continued.

The demonstration all told lasted exactly 15 minutes. In length of time it does not compare with the prolonged cheer which went up for Grant in 1880 or Blaine in 1888 or for McKinley in 1896. It is also surpassed in length of time by demonstrations at Democratic conventions.

Roosevelt Starts Another Furore.

This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination.

When the convention caught sight of him it went off again like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude the roar could have been heard for blocks. Hanna smiled blandly as a daring photographer set up a rapid-fire camera directly in front of the hero of San Juan and began banging away at him. But Teddy did not flinch. He looked about him while he waited for the storm to subside. Several times he raised his hand, but the cheering continued. His stern, square jaw was firmly set as he surveyed the scene. Only once did his face relax. That was when he caught sight of his wife, who sat in the reserved seats overhanging the pit on his right. Then he smiled till his teeth showed and Mrs. Roosevelt fluttered back her handkerchief. When finally he was allowed to begin he plunged directly to the heart of his

subject in the impetuous way which the people so much admire. His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any president since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet and it was several minutes before he could proceed. Every movement and every word was characteristic of the man. He looked, spoke and acted like one giving direction to an army about to go into battle. And nothing would content him but to storm the heights as he did at Santiago. Roosevelt is no master of the foil. He prefers the broadsword and as he laid about him with sledge hammer blows the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted, "Hit 'em again." He had the manuscript of his speech in his hand and referred to it occasionally, discarding page after page as he finished, until the platform at his feet was strewn with white sheets. When he reached his peroration and, with a world of infinite scorn in his voice, asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No" in a chorus. When he concluded and resumed his seat in the New York delegation, the other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him. Many congratulated him and it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders.

Demonstrations Over Nominations.

Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker and when it was over Roosevelt's nomination for the vice presidency evoked similar demonstrations. Lafe Young of Iowa, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Doliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray of Secretary Long's state, and Delegate Ashton of Washington, who came here for Bartlett Tripp. Chaney Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most intense enthusiasm when he pictured the dazzling dreams of the country's future. During every pause the band played but one air, the tune which Colonel Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for president and vice president unanimously, adjourned. Governor Roosevelt drove

these sons and suggest that the duty be placed upon the other. I therefore withdrew the name of Jonathan Dolliver of Iowa, a man born with the thrill of Lincoln and Fremont campaigns in his heart and with the heart and power to stir men as part of his birthright. We turn to this other adopted son of the great middle west, and at this moment I recall that two years ago today many men as there are men and women in this great hall were on board 60 transports lying off Santiago harbor in full view of the bay, with Morro castle looming up on the right and another prominence upon the left, with the opening of the channel between.

On board these transports were 20,000 soldiers that had gone away from our shores to liberate another race, to fulfill no other obligation but that of humanity. As camp followers there were those who witnessed the great spectacle of that fleet and on the ship Yucatan was that famous regiment of rough riders of the far west and the Mississippi valley. In command of that regiment was the fearless young American student, scholar, plainsman, reviewer, historian, statesman, soldier of the middle west by adoption, of New York by birth. That fleet, sailing around the point, coming to the place of landing, stood off the harbor two years ago tomorrow and the navy bombarded the shore to make a place for landing and no man who lives who was in that campaign as an officer, as a soldier or as a camp follower can fail to recall the spectacle, and if he closes his eyes he sees the awful scenes in that campaign in June and July, 1898. Then, the landing brilliantly completed, there were those who stood upon the shore and saw these indomitable men land, landing in small boats through the waves that wash against the shore, landing without harbor, but with their accoutrements on and their weapons by their sides. And those who stood upon that shore and saw those men come on thought they could see in their faces, "Stranger, can you tell me the nearest road to Santiago?"

Stands Out for Gold.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis had been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be properly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is today. We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic president could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

To Curb the Trusts.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions, and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectually restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor.

In that policy the industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of American citizenship, schools, in the right of self-government, and protected in the occupancy of their own markets the constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them finally to enter the markets of the world.

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

On Behalf of Labor.

In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our national defense and the efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service System.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants, and that, in this just sentiment, should be liberal and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Public Movements Looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval and we recommend this subject

President Is Commended.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen. In asking the American people to endorse this Republican record and to renew their confidence in the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles and no less in the incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the government and its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate and the country's prosperity when Democratic success at the polls is announced halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

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earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states. We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

Further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide homes on the public domain, we recommend enactment of national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

We favor home rule and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Reduction of War Taxes.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly funded 2 percent bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party, to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly to be commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

New Cabinet Officer Recommended.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industry in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis that the American people as well as the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaign in Cuba and the Eastern and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the southern group and the harbor in the southern Pacific every American interest has been safeguarded. We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

We commend the part taken by our government in the peace conference at The Hague.

We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine.

Boer-British Plan.

The provisions of The Hague convention were wisely carried out when President McKinley tendered his offices in the war between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, all the very succeeding president and imposed upon by The Hague treaty of nonintervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population of our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. An American could not be less than our responsibility and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued people. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently relies for the aid and approving judgment of the American people.

Lang Holds the Institute.

LINCOLN, June 22.—The adjournment of the supreme court term yesterday afternoon will delay the settlement of the trouble at the institute for the feeble-minded youth at Beatrice for at least four months. B. F. Lang has appealed his case and filed a supersedeas bond with the clerk of the court in Beatrice and until the supreme court passes upon his petition Governor Poynter must keep hands off.

Invincibles Are Arrested.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Joseph Mullett and James Fitzharris were taken from Ellis island to the barge office and officially notified to prepare for deportation. The men angrily declared that they had been treated worse by the United States government than during any time of their incarceration in English prisons.

Count Muraviev Is Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—The Russian minister of foreign affairs, Count Muraviev, died suddenly yesterday. Count Muraviev had just finished his morning cup of coffee and had ordered his lunch when he fell in an apoplectic fit and expired in a few minutes.

Death in Horrible Manner.

FOUR DODGE, Ia., June 22.—Peter Shinker, a prominent resident of Calhoun county, living near Pomeroy, met with a horrible death by drowning in an open and unused well. It is supposed that he committed suicide.



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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.
vanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates. When Alabama was called a thin, red whiskered delegate from that state arose and surrendered the right to speak to Ohio.

Foraker Names McKinley.

A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and a cheer went up from the delegates in the pit, as Senator Foraker of Ohio, the ideal of militant Republicanism, strode toward the platform. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps, and when he turned about, standing there, with gray eyes calmly sweeping the cheering thousands, the magnetic orator must have been conscious of his power to call up a storm that would sweep through the amphitheater. Below him and banked on either side were banks of men and



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THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

from the convention hall with Mr. Odell, seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad-brim hat to the continuous salvos that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed streets like a conquering hero fresh from new victories. Today the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges and their names are on every lip.

Chairman Hanna announced the names of the five members of the new executive committee of the national committee as follows: Henry C. Payne of Wisconsin, Joseph H. Manley of Maine, N. B. Scott of West Virginia, Harry D. New of Indiana, and George L. Shoup of Idaho.

It is expected that the committee to inform President McKinley of his nomination will perform their duty at Canton, July 12.

YOUNG NAMES ROOSEVELT.

Iowa Man Places His Name Before the Convention for Vice President.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Colonel Lafe Young in nominating Roosevelt for vice president spoke as follows: When this convention and this great party called for a candidate for vice president two voices responded, one from the Mississippi valley by birth, another by loving affection and adoption. My mission in representing that part of the great Louisiana purchase is to withdraw one of

Attention Gentlemen

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