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BRYAN AND STEVENSON DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

Silver Champion Gets His Money Plank.

POPS AND SILVER REPUBLICANS ANGRY AT TOWNE'S FAILURE

Third Party Running Mate May Leave the Ticket-- Full Text of the Platform.



KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 17.—Bryan has had his way. He has been nominated by the Democratic Convention upon a platform containing an explicit 16 to 1 plank of his own dictation. He was not compelled to refuse the nomination upon a platform that was distasteful to him, as he threatened to do if its provisions were not in accord with his personal views upon the money question, and all this he accomplished against the best judgment of the wisest political heads of his party and against the outspoken wishes of the majority of the delegates of the convention.

It was 5:30 o'clock when the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency of the United States was declared in order. Few persons in the hall realized for some minutes who the speaker was who had taken the platform or what he was talking about. This convention is ungovernable. It does what it pleases when it pleases, and the stout sergeant-at-arms, Martin of St. Louis, is as helpless as a baby himself, and he has been made the laughing stock of the convention by his antics on the stage.

Alabama had yielded to Nebraska, and a plain man of 50, under middle size, with a slight forward stoop, had begun his address. It was W. D. Oldham, Deputy Attorney General of Nebraska, who was expected to electrify his hearers with his words of Western eloquence.

It cannot be said that he made a favorable impression. He lacked force and fire and interest fagged, but in print his speech will read well. Now and then he caught the fancy of the audience with an apt expression, particularly when he said that the Government of this country is bounded on the north by the Constitution, upon the East by the Monroe doctrine, upon the South by the Declaration of Independence and upon the West by the Ten Commandments.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION GREETED BRYAN'S NAME. As he concluded his address he raised both hands over his head, and spoke slowly but with energy that sent his voice ringing into the far corners of the hall. "And that man is William Jennings Bryan," he concluded, bringing his hands lower without emphatic word until the last. When he swept them up irresistibly the spectators and delegates rose with a deafening roar. It did not seem possible that there was so much noise in that number of human throats.

There was no hesitation or holding back. New York vied with Nebraska, and Ohio with Kansas; then the Nebraskans started to make the circuit of the hall with their banner, and the other delegates caught up their standards and fell in behind, brandishing flags, canes and hats. Not a man but made all the noise that his physical strength would let him. Two women delegates from Utah joined the parade and Tammany gave a warwhoop in their honor.

It was not until twenty-seven minutes after Oldham had pronounced the name of Bryan that the cheering subsided and the delegates settled back into their seats, perspiring and exhausted. Arkansas yielded to Texas, and Delegate Perkins made a second speech. Ex-Senator White of California held the audience in hand for fifteen minutes. Judge Thompson of Illinois spoke briefly, and then Connecticut yielded to New York. The cries for Hill were renewed.

At last the New Yorker took the platform. He was as tactful as ever. He did not commit himself, nor did he leave any opening for his enemies to charge him with disloyalty. He spoke in words of high praise of Bryan, for whom any Democrat could vote. Hill spoke of the united party and the day of unity. He had advised against certain features of the platform, but the wisdom of the convention had decided against him and he cheerfully subscribed to its decision. The nomination of Bryan, he said, would meet the approval of the people of the East and New York would give him his thirty-six electoral votes. Only the Tammany men kept their seats when Hill was acclaimed, and their five rows of men never budged during the tremendous applause that followed his brief speech. Murphy shook his hand as he fought his way to his seat, but Croker sat sullen and immobile.

BRYAN NOMINATED AMID WILD APPLAUSE. Then followed a half-score of speakers from other States, and the roll of States was not begun until 8:30 o'clock. A quarter of an hour later Ohio's vote made up the necessary two-thirds. Then the vote was made unanimous. Instantly the convention broke into another furor of applause, the wildest of these outbursts of the shouting multitude. The chairman declared Bryan the nominee, but 30,000 pairs of lungs thundered out his words. It is believed tonight that Bryan will arrive in Kansas City tomorrow and will address the convention. No reception that may be given him in person can surpass in spontaneity and uproar that which followed his nomination.

STEVENSON FOR SECOND PLACE. KANSAS CITY, July 17.—The Democratic National Convention completed its work today by nominating Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois for Vice President on the first ballot and adjourned sine die. The selection of the Illinois man for second place and the consequent defeat of Towne has caused a split in the Bryan forces which is likely to have far-reaching results, the full extent of which will only be known when the votes are counted in November.

The Populists and Silver Republicans were wild with anger at the turning down of Towne and the nomination of Stevenson. The notification committee of the Sioux Falls Convention set out this afternoon after the Democrats had made Stevenson Bryan's running mate to inform Towne officially of what had been done for him some weeks ago in the big tent in the Dakota town. He answered them that he would give his answer within a week. If he decides not to run since his defeat in the Democratic convention, the committee says a Populist will be put on the ticket in his place. They say they have explicit instructions to do this.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. Porto Rico Tariff Law Denounced.—Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rican law enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding General of our Army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It

THE OREGON ALL RIGHT.

She Arrives at Chefoo and Will go to Kure.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The Navy Department was informed today that the Oregon has arrived at Chefoo. She will start for Kure, Japan, to dock on July 10 or 12.

The Navy Department's cablegram was from Captain Rogers of the Nashville, who made a flying trip yesterday from his station at Chefoo out to the scene of the grounding of the Oregon, thirty-five miles northwest of the port. His dispatch was as follows: "CHEFOO, July 9.—Oregon starts for Kure dock, Japan, about 10th or 12th, stopping en route if weather is bad. All well on board Oregon."

The dispatch conveys indirectly the information that wire communication with Chefoo is again open. A rough estimate made at the Navy Department consigns the Oregon to the dry docks for three months. The courtesy exhibited by the Japanese Government in allowing the Oregon to use the dock, which is owned by the Government, is much appreciated by the Navy Department officials here.

Kure lies in the southwestern part of the island of Hondu, on the north shore of the Inland Sea, about 160 miles from Shimoneseki Straits at the western entrance. It is twelve miles southeast of Hiroshima, where the corps of the Japanese army intended for the expedition to China is about to embark. After Takusuka, it is Japan's most important naval station, and is well equipped with docks taking in the largest war vessels, as well as machine shops and other facilities for making any kind of repairs.

SWISS WOULD COME IN.

Annexation to the United States is Mooted.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Annexation to the United States is being discussed in Switzerland, according to a report received in the State Department from Consul General Guenther in Frankfurt. The movement is largely due to the protective tariffs of European countries, which exclude Swiss goods, leading Swiss statesmen to look about with a view to forming close relations with some other Government. Mr. Guenther incloses this extract from the Allgemeine Schweizer Zeitung: "In spite of the dark sides which are also found there the United States is full of the air of freedom. Switzerland would lose nothing if she would become a State of the United States of America. It is a well-known fact that several States of the American Union are much more independent than several cantons of Switzerland, and our country by such an alliance would sacrifice none of her liberties. All she would have to do would be to send her representation to Washington. Economical and politically, she would gain everything."

"It remains to be seen what Americans would say about an alliance with Switzerland. For a long time they have tried to gain a foothold in Europe. Every citizen who has the welfare of his country at heart should ponder over this alliance."

VALUABLE NECKLACE.

Man Who Returned It Liberally Rewarded.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 6.—There were 50 diamonds and a lot of other stones in the \$50,000 necklace lost by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish of New York on Bellevue avenue yesterday. John Gilmore, caretaker at the Vanderbilt marble palace, found the gems and took them to a jeweler, who appraised him of their great value. The jeweler told Gilmore that the necklace belonged to Mrs. Fish. Gilmore returned it and was rewarded with a liberal check. Mrs. Fish lost the necklace while on her way to the jeweler, dropping it from her carriage. Gilmore saw the bundle of tissue paper in the street. When he picked it up it jingled and he made his valuable find.

Many Killed at Tacoma.

TACOMA, Wash., July 4.—Nearly a hundred people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Those who were standing on the platforms dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm, over a hundred feet below. The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many of the injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment, and there are at least sixty-five of the passengers of the car now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

American Killed in Morocco.

TANGIER, Morocco, July 2.—There is great excitement at Fez owing to French encroachments on the Oasis of Fonal. A mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an American citizen. The British Consul has demanded assistance of the authorities to protect his house, and the Jewish ghetto is besieged. The Legation here is making serious representations on the subject.

American Athletes.

LONDON, July 7.—American athletes today won eight out of thirteen of the amateur events for the championship of Great Britain. The Amateur Athletic Association championship games were held at Stamford Bridge, and as the Americans competed in only twelve of the events they won all but four of the contests in which they took part.

THE STRAIN IN CHINA NOT SO GREAT AS IT WAS

At Last Accounts the Foreigners Were Safe.

IMPROBABLE ACCOUNT OF A MASSACRE OF WHITE RESIDENTS

The Empress Dowager Resumes the Reins of Government -- Tien-Tsin Again Bombarded.

Following are the two latest telegrams received by the Advertiser as an Associated Press special: WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Goodnow, United States Consul at Shanghai, stating that it is given out by the Governor of Shan Tung that the Legations were standing on July 5, and that the outlaws were dispersing. Mr. Goodnow adds that this statement does not obtain general credence. TIEN-TSIN, July 10.—It is reported from Chinese sources that foreigners at Peking have taken possession of one of the Prince's palaces, opposite and commanding the British Legation, and that the native Christians have been installed therein.

NEW YORK, July 10.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

While there is no light there is a sense of departing darkness in China. The Southern Viceroy, who have taken a line of action of their own, understand what is going on both in Peking and in Europe, and are not in sympathy with Prince Tuan and the Boxers. They have been waiting for a counter movement against the military usurpation, and now that a reaction has set in against massacre and revolution, they are asserting their authority and sending to the palace information respecting the armaments of the foreign Powers and the combined forces of the civilization which Prince Tuan and the Empress have defied.

If little trustworthy news comes out of Peking it does not follow that a good deal of truth and common sense are not going in through the foreign Consulates and provincial centers. For this reason some of the best-informed men in and out of Parliament are now convinced that the Legations will be spared, and that a truce will be ordered from the palace and the China question adjusted by diplomatic means. Neither official nor press dispatches warrant this conclusion, but there are hopeful signs in several quarters of the clouded sky. The Empress Dowager is evidently playing off Prince Ching against Prince Tuan and throwing out an anchor to windward. This is a fact which impresses the diplomatists here. They read with composure the details of desperate fighting at Tien-Tsin and the repulse of the Chinese attacks upon the allied troops. They assert that skirmishes in which casualties to Europeans and Americans are trivial are of no account when there is practical evidence that the Chin sea forces are divided and that the Legations are allowed to hold their ground.

Related details of the fighting at Tien-Tsin are conflicting and untrustworthy, but there are many signs that the anti-foreign movement is weakening, that the allied forces are preparing to make a successful advance upon the capital, and that the diplomatists in European capitals are not wasting their time, but are doing useful work in a most practical way.

THE EMPRESS RESUMES SWAY.

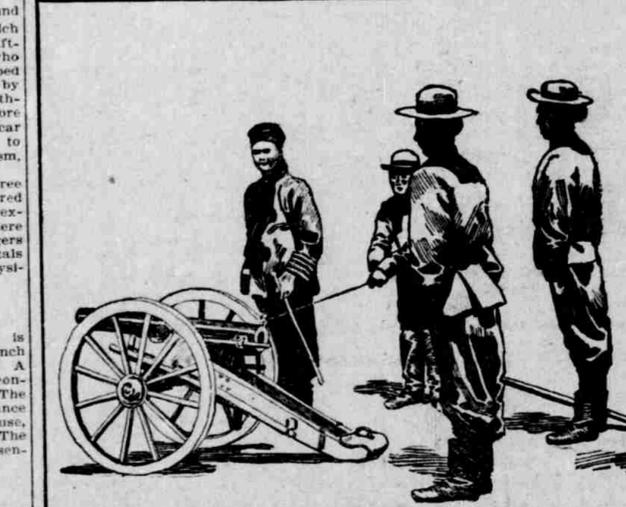
SHANGHAI, July 10.—News from official sources was received at 10 o'clock last night to the effect that the Empress had on June 30th resumed the reins of Government and appointed Tung Lu Prime Minister. It is said that she sent a dispatch to Nanking by courier at the rate of 100 miles per day, thanking the Viceroy of the Yangtze Kiang provinces for their loyalty and recommending that they protect foreigners at any cost.

LONDON, July 10.—Chinese official sources furnish another surprise today in announcing that the Dowager Empress, who had been reported within two weeks as dead, fled, poisoned and hopelessly mad, has resumed the reins of power. The date given is June 30, the same on which the wholesale massacre of foreigners is alleged to have occurred.

The telegram of Sheng, the Administrator of Telegraphs and Railroads, to the Chinese Minister at Washington, Wu Ting Fang, saying the Imperial Government is protecting the Legations, appears to fit in with the dispatch from Shanghai of this morning, particularly with reference to the alleged directions given by the Dowager Empress relative to the protection of foreigners. At the same time people continue to ask why, if the Legations are protected, the Ministers are not permitted to communicate with the outer world. Sheng's expressed fears that the food and ammunition of the Legations are exhausted are counteracted by the news that Prince Ching, the commander of the Manchur field force, is re-victualing them, besides which it is now known that in the last resort there are available for food several hundred ponies, usually kept within the walls of the British Legation. Meanwhile, according to the Japanese Legation here, the Japanese by no means share the general opinion that the advance on Peking must be indefinitely delayed. The officials assert that the Japanese have no intention of halting at Taku or Tien-Tsin, but propose to advance on Peking during the present week. Their military authorities express the opinion that 20,000 of their troops, in addition to the international forces, already available, will suffice to force an entry into the Chinese capital.

Emperor William despatched the German warship Buzzard from Kiel for China this morning, while the German cruisers Geier and Seeadler have been ordered to proceed to China as rapidly as possible from their American and Australian stations, respectively. It has been learned by the Associated Press that the Chinese Legation here, though apparently unable to communicate directly with Peking, is getting news from there indirectly. The officials of the Legation declare the present trouble is entirely the work of Prince Tuan and that the Government, the Dowager Empress and the Chinese generally are against the Boxers. The officials also say they have reason to hope that the situation at Peking is improving, and

(Continued on Page 2.)



A CHINESE GUN SQUAD. It is important to know at this time that the Chinese have improved considerably in their knowledge of warfare since their disastrous engagement with the Japanese. Under the tutelage of European military men they have been able in recent years to turn out some fairly good soldiers. The illustration shows a modern gun squad of the Imperial Chinese army which has been trained and equipped under foreign officers.