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VOL. XXVI. MARSHALLTOWN, IOWA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1900 NO 111

Curator History Dep't

QUITTING THE ZAND

Boer Army Makes a Long Trek to a Position South of Kroonstad.

Quarrel Between Free Staters and Transvaalers Alleged—Some Burghers Surrender.

Early Relief of Mafeking Seems Probable—Situation in the Zand Country.

Smalldeel, May 8.—It is reported that the federals are quitting the Zand river and it is variously stated that they are retreating towards the Vaal and taking up a positon at Boshrand, south of Kroonstad. Large numbers of burghers have come in and delivered their Mausers and horses to the British. They affirm there is a bitter quarrel between the Free Staters and Transvaalers, which is likely to end in the speedy surrender of the former. French has arrived here.

ON THE ZAND RIVER.

If the Boers Have Not Retreated, a Big Battle is Probable.

London, May 9.—Reconnoitering parties from Smaildeel and Winburg have found the Boers in considerable force along the Zand river. They have withdrawn all their guns to the north bank of the stream and have mounted them in favorable positions, sweeping the approaches from the south. Here Lord Roberts will meet the next obstacle to his advance. While the resistance of the Boers may not prove very serious, it probably will be much more obstinate than that encountered by the British at Vet river. The burghers' position on the Zand river is said to be several miles in length, but not so long as to offer great difficulties to the flanking movements of the British commander in chief.

The field marshal confirms the report of the occupation of Fourteen Streams as well as of Winburg. Gen. Hunter, in reporting to Lord Roberts from Fourteen Streams, generously gives Gen. Paget credit for the successful operations on the western border. He says Paget's dispositions were so succesful as to render the Boer position untenable. It appears that this general had crept across the Vaal river near Warrenton under cover of darkness and planted his artillery in such positions as to enfilade the Boer trenches. His guns had been in action only a short time when the Boer commander ordered a retreat, and Gen. Hunter was enabled to occupy Fourteen Streams without opposition.

It is hoped that the march to Mafeking will begin immediately. Col. Bedan-Powell's reports from the besieged town convey the impression that the command is in excellent spirts and determined to maintain itself indefinitely. The colonel's suggestion that the funds that have been raised to celebrate the relief of Mafeking when relief comes be devoted to sending the women and children of the garrison to the seashore to recuperate is regarded in London as highly sensible. It is realized, however, that nothing can prevent the Britishers from spending large sums of money on champagne when the defenders of the town are rescued from their hardships and suffering.

Gen. Brabant's arrival at Thaba N'Chu, where he has joined his column with that of Gen. Rundle, shows that the Boers have disappeared from the region between Thaba N'Chu and Dewetsdorp. It is understood that they are trekking in the direction of Ficksburg.

Boers See Cause is Hopeless.

Copenhagen, May 9.—Capt. Allum, the Norwegian military attache with the Boer forces, publishes in the Politiken a conversation he had with Kruger.

"I thought the president very much aged in appearance," the captain writes. "Besides this he was very much depressed and reticent. He (President Kruger) said: 'What are we poor Boers to do? The English have 100,000 here, 40,000 there, 30,000 in another place, and now they are sending 30,000 Kaffirs.'

"President Kruger referred to the report he had just received of a Kaffir invasion by way of Derdepoort."

Capt. Allum got the impression that not only the Transvaal president, but all the other government officials looked upon everything but honor as lost, but in spite of that had no intention of giving in.

Ask McKinley to Promote Peace.

The Hague, May 9.—The Netherlands Peace Society has addressed an appeal to McKinley, begging him to further the peaceful object of the Boer mission, investigate their case, bring about arbitration and put a stop to the pernicious war in South Africa.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Proposed Bill in the Interest of Organized Labor.

New York, May 9.—A conference of representatives of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor; District Assembly 75 and 220 of the Brooklyn Central Federation of Labor and Central Labor Union 3, of Brooklyn, was held Tuesday evening in this city to devise means to secure legislation to restrict immigration and amend the Chinese exclusion act so as to include Japanese in its provisions. The call for the conference began by saying that an army of foreign laborers are flocking to these shores and are crowding into occupations that are already overstocked, thus inflicting great hardships upon American workmen. It is declared that the large proportion of these aliens are merely birds of passage and do not intend becoming citizens. Delegate William Allen, of District Assembly 49, said the object of the conference was to see what could be done to restrict the immense immigration that is pouring in.

"We read that strikes are breaking out all over the country," he continued, "but the obstacle to their success is that there is a large amount of unemployed labor that is ready to step in and fill the gaps. This unemployed labor is caused by the great immigration that flows in, and as long as the employers can get these newcomers they will never yield to the demands of the strikers for an advance of wages or reduction of hours of labor. Last year several employers took immigrants from Ellis Island to fill the places of strikers. That there are more men even in the skilled trades than there is demand for, is seen from the fact that some unions have raised their initiation fees to the prohibitive figures of $100 and $125, and several unions have closed their books and will not admit any one to membership on any terms. So I do not see how trade organizations would oppose the movement for the restriction of immigration. It is in fact an outrage upon our workmen to allow aliens to come in and take away their work or compel them to accept starvation wages, and it is an outrage upon aliens to let them come here until there is work for them."

Delegate Allen then submitted a rough draft of the proposed bill. It prohibits any alien entering the United States to engage in any occupation who does not intend to become a citizen, or who intends to engage in any congested occupation, or to take the place of a striker or locked out workman, or to work for less than the prevailing rate of wages. The bill requires the commissioner of labor statistics to collect all information on industry and trade and to send it to the immigration bureau and United States consuls. All intending immigrants must apply for certificates to the consuls, who will furnish certificates or not, according to the information they receive as to the demand for labor or the congestion of labor in this country. The bill finally proposes an amendment to the Chinese exclusion act, providing that all laws now in force prohibiting the immigration of Chinese or persons of Chinese descent, be amended so as to include Japanese in its provisions. A committee was appointed to draft a bill and submit it for consideration to the various central labor organizations, and to report.

ST. LOUIS STRIKE

No Attempt Made to Run Cars Today—Populace is Greatly Inconvenienced.

St. Louis, May 9.—Every street car line in St. Louis and in St. Louis county is tied up this morning, not a car moving. No attempt will be made to run the cars today, it is announced, unless the police furnish ample protection. Thousands of St. Louisans suffered the inconvenience of not having transportation facilties. The majority walked to work today, while others rode wheels or pressed into use vehicles of every description. Steam railways entering the city helped out by putting on additional trains and making numerous stops.

From time to time during yesterday afternoon and last night attempts were made to operate cars, but in nearly every case it resulted in attacks on the crews by crowds along the streets, practically stopping the traffic. The most serious personal injuries sustained were received in the riots which took place down town on Washington avenue. In one a boy was shot by a non-union conductor who was trying to push his car thru the crowd. In a fracas further down a motorman was seriously injured by a brick thrown by some one in the crowd. A man was shot at Grand and Franklin avenues last night and still another was shot near the crossing of the suburban tracks on Taylor avenue. The strikers declare that they have had no active part in these hostile demonstrations.

Attempts at arbitration were made as soon as the gravity of the situation was realized. Mayor Zeigenheim addressed a letter both to the strikers and to President Whittaker, of the Transit company, offering his services as a mediator. Replies were received from both sides, but in neither case favorable. Chairman Samuel W. Lee, of the national executive board, who is conducting the strike, said the union was satisfied with the results of the strike.

"We struck to tie up the system," said he, "and have succeeded. The company has precipitated this crisis by a refusal to treat with us. We are ready at any time to do our part toward settling the differences between us and the company."

Banks Have Big Loans.

New York, May 9.—New York banks and trust companies have fully $40,000,000 in loans outstanding today on sterling bills of exchange, which practically represent advances to European bankers for the purpose of deferring settlements by them to this country. The present demand is said to be in excess of anything experienced at this center in years, with the possible exception of January, 1898, when local institutions did a large business in this class of loans. At the opening of that year we were estimated to have $50,000,000 invested in sterling bills or loaned direct to Europe. The present volume of loans on sterling indicates, in the opinion of well-known bankers, the existence of an enormous international trade balance in our favor, the settlement of which may give foreign bankers some interesting problems to solve a few months hence. Exports of manufactures from this country are expected to reach $400,000,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30 next, or nearly $75,000,000 in excess of last year's total.

British Totally Wrecked.

Melbourne, May 9.—The British ship Sierra Nevada is totally wrecked outside the Heads. Five of her crew were saved, but it is believed that twenty-two others, including the captain, perished.

Gen. Bragg Injured.

Fond du Lac, Wis., May 9.—Gen. Edward S. Bragg, commander of the famous iron brigade, was thrown from his horse today and seriously injured. His advanced age renders his injuries very serious.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt and M. Coquelin, it is announced, will make a tour of the United States, to last six months.

RIVAL CONVENTIONS

The Fusion Populists' Convention at Sioux Falls Formally Opened This Afternoon.

Sentiment Seems Favorable to Plan of Making No Party Nominations.

Middle-of-the-Road Element Holding a Lively Convention at Cincinnati—Proceedings.

Sioux Falls, May 9.—The dawn of this the first day of the national convention of the people's party was entirely auspicious so far as the weather can make it, and the promise for a liberal attendance of delegates and outside visitors was visibly improved by the fresh arrivals of last night and this morning. Among those who came in were a number of delegates from Minnesota, Washington, Missouri and Idaho. Senator Heitfeld, of Idaho, and Temporary Chairman P. M. Tyngdale, of Minnesota, were among the newcomers. Some of the Minnesotans cast a damper upon Towne's prospects for the vice presidential nomination by declaring they were more concerned over bringing the convention to a harmonious conclusion than they were to secure the nomination of any one. Senator Pettigrew is still pressing Towne's claims. He does not absolutely predict the Minnesotan's nomination, but he does declare his conviction that the convention will not adjourn without nominating some one.

The Nebraska delegation today decided to cast its vote against the nomination by the convention of any one for the vice presidency and to support the proposition for a committee on conference with instructions to accept the best man offered for the place by the Kansas City democratic convention. The delegations of Colorado, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Idaho, New York and West Virginia took the same position. The Texas delegation will cast its influence for a nomination. The Minnesota delegation voted to stand by Towne. Pettigrew urged this.

At 2:30 Senator Butler, chairman of the national committee, called the populist convention to order. The big tent with seating capacity of 8,000 was comfortably filled.

Bishop O'Gorman offered prayer, after which Chairman Butler introduced Governor Lee, of South Dakota, who welcomed the delegates to the city and state.

National Secretary Edgerton read the call for the convention, and then Chairman Butler advanced to the front of the rostrum to open the convention. His remarks were greeted with great applause and frequent cheers thruout.

After some pleasant remarks about Sioux Falls, the preparations made for the convention and the kindly welcome given the representatives of the party, he said:

"I feel that it is my duty to state a few facts concerning the party's history since the last national convention. It is well known that more or less dissatisfaction resulted from the unpleasant but seemingly unavoidable episode of two vice presidential candidates in the last campaign. A few men took advantage of this dissatisfaction to appeal to an honest sentiment, or shall I say prejudice, to create a scism in the party. They charged that there was a conspiracy on foot headed by myself, as your national chairman, to deliver the party bag and baggage to the democratic organization. In the spring of 1898 they loudly demanded a meeting of the national committee 'to save the party.' They said that I, as your chairman, should call them together and let the committeemen from each state outline a policy for the party until the next national convention. You all remember that I called a meeting of the national committee in the summer of 1898 at Omaha. I did it to give those self-constituted leaders a chance to be heard, and to give the full committee of the party a chance to act after hearing their grievance. You all know the result. These self-constituted patriots demanded, at the committee meeting, that a resolution should be passed declaring that the next national convention of the people's party should be held at least one month ahead of that of the old party conventions.

"In the interest of harmony, and in order to meet these dissatisfied self-constituted patriots more than half way, the committee accepted their resolution and passed it unanimously. This resolution has since been known as the Omaha agreement. You all know the result. These self-constituted patriots, only a few in number, but very noisy, proceeded to bolt the action of the committee meeting within less than an hour after it had adjourned, and issued a call for a rump convention that met in Cincinnati in September. Despite this treachery and bad faith the national committee, at its meeting held in Lincoln, Neb., a few months ago, stood by that Omaha agreement to the letter and called this convention to meet more than thirty days ahead of both the old party conventions. But what was the result? The same self-constituted patriots again bolted the action of the committee at Lincoln, after getting everything that they had demanded in the Omaha resolution. They went to Omaha determined to bolt and try to split the party, and failing to find an excuse, they bolted anyway. They went again to the meeting of the committee at Lincoln determined before-hand to bolt and try to find an excuse to bolt, and failing to find an excuse, they bolted again, any way. But one member of the national convention committee voted and only two or three who held proxies, and of these two or three were men who already voted in fact by supporting the Barker and Donnelly rump ticket.

"Those bolters, however, are few in number, but, like the Irishman's frog they make noise enough for a million."

After reciting some other facts connected with the management of the party Senator Butler referred briefly to the platform to be adopted by this convention, saying in part:

"I will not attempt to, or presume to, outline the platform that this convention should adopt, but let me call your attention to the three fundamental planks in the last people's party national convention, and point out their application to present conditions.

"Every political party will go into this campaign denouncing trusts. The English language will be exhausted in searching for adjectives with which to paint the evils of criminal and unlawful combinations; but mark how many platforms will have the courage or the honesty to point to the causes that produce trusts, and to offer a remedy for them. That remedy is already in every platform ever adopted by a people's party convention. It was first put forward as the preventative. In short, if the first people's party platform adopted had been enacted into law we would not today have these great industrial combinations called trusts. Then, in short, what are the causes that produce trusts and what is the remedy for the evil? Any combination of people controlling the three great instruments of commerce will control commerce, will control all commerce, and put any and every business in the nation nto a trust at will—they can go further and will go further, and have gone further, and control the government itself. What are these three instruments of commerce? First, money; second, transportation; third, the transmission of intelligence. When they are controlled by private hands they are private monopolies, and they become the three great mother trusts—a trust on money, a trust on transportation and a trust in the transmission of intelligence; and those who control these three mother trusts can put every industry into a trust.

"The people's party national convention is the first of three in the field. We stand ready now to do everything in our power to unite the three parties into a common fight for the constitution, for country and for humanity. We stand ready to put country above party and to do whatever patriotism demands and honor will permit to win a victory for the people and for the republic. I feel that every delegate in this convention endorses this sentiment. I know you do. How to accomplish the result is not for me to dictate. I can trust it to your wisdom and patriotism."

Immediately after the conclusion of his address Senator Butler announced the following temporary officers: Chairman, P. M. Ringdal, Minnesota; secretary, R. E. Bray, Oklahoma; assistant, Lee Vincent, of Colorado.

THE MIDDLE ROADERS.

The Straight Out Populists Holding a Rival Convention at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, O., May 9.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon the anti-fusion element of the people's party, otherwise known as the middle-of-the-road populists, assembled at Robinson's opera house in national convention. Nearly 700 delegates were present, every state excepting Arizona, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina and Vermont being represented. The hall was elaborately decorated with banners, mottoes of the party and pictures of Peter Cooper were prominently displayed. Chairman D. Clem Deaver, of Nebraska, called the convention to order. After reading the call by Secretary Parker, of the national committee, Chairman Deaver opened the regular proceedings in a lengthy speech. He said in part:

"It is scarcely necessary in this convention for me to refer to the two old parties. You all know they are both corrupt to the core, that they both strive to serve Mammon. They have no claim upon reformers. They say they propose to regulate trusts. Such nonsense! The populist party has passed the stage of regulation. Speaking for myself, I believe that the regulation of anybody's business except your own is wrong in principal. All attempts at corporate regulation have been proved to be a farce. I believe that when a business or trust in its natural operation becomes a menace to the welfare of the people that the public should own such business or trust. Yes, make one grand trust out of it, a trust in which all the people are part owners. There is no business being conducted today in the nature of a trust but what the government could own and operate. Time spent in trying to regulate trusts is time wasted and no one knows it better than the managers of the two old political parties."

Former Congressman M. W. Howard, of Alabama, was then introduced as temporary chairman. Howard, who has been since yesterday most prominently spoken of as presidential nominee, was received with great applause.

In his spech Howard said:

"The folly of 1896, when we became the tail of the democratic kite, has brought us to the verge of disruption, and the only thing today that can avert a disaster is a straightforward course, which must be met in a calm, dignified and impassionate way. Too long has our party been cursed by office-seekers and cranks with wild theories, demagogues with alluring sophistries, and if we would win the confidence and esteem of thinking men, we must adopt such a platform of principles as will appeal to the millions who are today seeking a solution of these great questions which confront us. At the fore-front of these stand the financial question. Right here I want to say one of our greatest mistakes has been in accentuating our demands for free coinage of silver to such an extent that the democratic party took it up as their battle cry, and this produced confusion in our ranks, which, in fact, is one of the least reforms which we seek. Beyond this is the broader and greater question of government paper currency issue not thru national banks but by government itself. Let us plant ourselves firmly upon this proposition and while not abandoning the cause of silver, let us go forward to the more advanced and more logical positin."

At the conclusion of his speech the chairman appointed a committee on credentials, the convention resolving itself into an "experience meeting," the object being development of ideas for incorporation in the platform. Nominations will not be taken up until tomorrow.

VICE PRESIDENT SHAW

Political Gossip About the Iowan's Chances for Vice-Presidential Nomination.

An Early Nominating Convention Likely—Central Committee in Equitable Building.

Auditor Merriam Getting Well—Chairman Weaver Has Been Fair in His Dealings.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, May 9.—The gossip connecting the name of Governor Shaw with the vice presidency is quite persistent. Before he went to Washington about two weeks ago the governor was quite firm in the declaration that he would not consider it even if he was seriously thought of for the vice presidency. Since he returned, however, the politicians, some of them, have been saying that inducements were held out to the governor in Washington to accept the nomination or to allow his name to be considered among those available. It is said that influential men in Washington pointed out to the governor that the vice presidency in the hands of a man of ability might be lifted to a position of first-rate importance. It is even suggested that a man big enough to be president would not belittle himself or destroy his chances of being president by accepting the vice presidency and spending four years in Washington under the public eye as the vice president is. The gentlemen who expressed this opinion went on to say that they thought it was as good an opportunity as any man could desire to put himself in line for the presidency, in spite of the custom that has prevailed for many years past that the vice president shall not be promoted to the presidency except thru the death of the president. There is no doubt that Governor Shaw would lift the vice presidency above the level to which it has sunk in the estimation of public men. He is away above the class of men that have hitherto filled the place and would make himself felt in Washington, and he would get acquainted with a great many men who help to make presidents. All this is only speculation without any authority or information from Governor Shaw. It is merely the essence of the gossip that is heard in the lobbies. Governor Shaw will be elected a delegate-at-large from Iowa to the national convention in Philadelphia, probably by acclamation, as it seems to be generally conceded that whatever else happens the governor shall be one of the delegates.

* * *

Chairman Weaver, of the state central committee, who was one of the earliest arrivals, is most eagerly sought after by all who desire to know what is going on. Mr. Weaver has been one of the most remarkable successes in Iowa politics. He is respected by, and has the confidence of, the leaders of all factions when it comes to general party work. They learned during the last campaign that he would not prostitute the party and the power it gave him to the achievement of his personal ends. He will be re-elected without any opposition to manage the campaign in Iowa this year, altho the committee will not be reorganized during the present convention. Neither is it likely that the next state convention to nominate state officers will be called at this time. The committee will wait at least a few days before having a meeting for this purpose. It is likely, however, that an early convention will be held. There seems to be no opposition to it from any source and no reason why the convention should not be held early. It is argued in favor of an early convention that it would put an end to the present contests that are going on within the party, and enable the state committee to get its machinery in shape for the campaign and give everybody a rest for a month at least before the campaign really opens. Otherwise the contests will be dragged along and politicians will have to stay around to keep track of them during hot weather. The candidates are all ready and willing to have the convention early.

* * *

Chairman Weaver has secured headquarters for the campaign on the third floor of the Equitable building at Sixth and Locust streets. One of the large insurance agencies has vacated this building and left the largest and best suite of rooms the committee ever had. It will furnish the best accommodations for the work of the campaign.

* * *

State Auditor Merriam is attending the convention and receiving the congratulations of his numerous friends upon his recovery from an illness that threatened to be fatal. He has improved wonderfully during the last ten days and is rapidly regainng, not only his health, but his vigorous strength. Another cause of congratulation for Mr. Merriam is the fact that he was so fortunate as to have such an excellent deputy in Joseph Whelan, who protected his interests during his absence as few men could have done. It could not have been done any better.

* * *

Des Moines, May 9.—3 p. m.—There is very little uncertainty about what the republican state convention will do tomorrow. Shaw and Young are conceded places as delegates at large, and before tomorrow two others will probably be agreed upon. J. H. Smith, of Cedar Rapids; C. T. Hancock, of Dubuque, and George W. French, of Davenport, are the only other candidates. It is now a question which two shall be selected. It is generally admitted the organization which elected Gear senator is in control of this convention, but there is no disposition to bring the senatorial question into the convention further than to make sure of the election of Ernest E. Hart, of Council Bluffs, as a member of the national committee. This is now assured. A conference of those representing the present party management is being held this afternoon to discuss delegates at large and other matters. District delegates are nearly all agreed to except in the Tenth and Eleventh. In the Tenth candidates are M. S. Brinton, of Hamilton; J. L. Stevens, of Boone; J. H. Allen, of Pocahontas, and it is reported men from Calhoun and Hancock counties.

F W Bickenell

T.-R. BULLETIN.

NOTICEABLE NEWS OF TODAY

The Weather.

For Iowa—Fair tonight and Thursday; frost in the east tonight; warmer in the east Thursday.

For Illinois—Fair tonight and Thursday; frost in the north and cooler in the extreme south tonight; warmer Thursday.

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SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Decisions Handed Down by Iowa's Highest Tribunal Today.

Special to Times-Republican.

Des Moines, May 9—The following decisions were handed down by the supreme court today:

State vs. Keenan, appellant; Page district. Affirmed.

Iowa Brick Company, appellant, vs. City of Des Moines; Polk district. Affirmed.

Boyd, appellant, vs. city of Ames; Story district. Affirmed.

Burlington Protestant Hospital Association, appellant, vs. Gerlinger; Des Moines district. Reversed.

Dorr, appellant, vs. Alford; Polk district. Reversed.

Grading Work Begun.

Special to Times-Republican.

Nevada, May 9.—Work on the Duluth & New Orleans railroad has already been commenced. A force of men and teams started today on the grade between Cambridge and Des Moines, and the grade stakes are being set along the whole line between Nevada and the capital city. A large force will be at work in a few days putting in the entire grade from Nevada south to Des Moines. The company announces that the construction of the line will be rapidly pushed forward and from now on, and the friends of the road are feeling good over the situation.

An Ice Trust.

Albany, N. Y., May 9.—Efforts to dissolve the ice trust will be begun before Attorney General Davies in New York city. The application is made by the law firm of Einstein & Townsend, who are acting for a resident of New York city. The trust is charged with restricting trade and oppressing the poor by raising the price of ice so that it will be far beyond their means to procure this essential to city life in hot weather.

Maccabees Under Ban.

Wabash, Ind., May 9.—Milo Meredith, of this city, commander of the Maccabees of Indiana, has been advised that the Catholic church has placed the order under the ban. Archbishop Martinelli, apostolic delegate, has written a letter to the ordinary of this diocese in which he said the obligations taken by the Maccabees were so binding that they came in conflict with the duty of communicants' loyalty to the church, and all Catholics must withdraw from the society.

Killed by Fast Mail Train.

Special to Times-Republican.

Ottumwa, May 9.—Andrew Feely was struck by the Burlington fast mail train west of Batavia last night and instantly killed. It is believed he was demented.

The Gates Case Continued.

New York, May 9.—Hearing in the case of John W. Gates, chairman of the board of directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, was continued today, to get more witnesses for the prosecution.

Twenty Men Injured by Strikers.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., May 9.—During a riot between strikers and workmen at Buttonwood mine this morning twenty men were badly injured, including Superintendent Smith. The strikers dispersed the workmen. The sheriff was called on.

Join the Strikers.

Buffalo, May 9.—Thirty boiler makers, sixty machinists and ten apprentices in the Lackawanna locomotive shops joined the striking car repairers today.

YATES IS NOMINATED

Illinois Republicans Name Richard Yates For Governor on the Fourth Ballot.

Reeves Was Thought to Be in the Lead—Yates is a Cullom Man.

Great Excitement During the Balloting—Delegates at Large Elected—Other News.

For Governor—Richard L. Yates.

Yates was nominated on the fourth ballot, before Pike county was reached.

The fourth ballot stood: Yates, 971; Reeves, 566.

Adjourned until tonight.

Delegates-at-Large—Joseph G. Cannon, John J. Brown, Hale Judson and John M. Smyth.

Electors-at-Large—H. D. Pierce and John M. Herbert.

Peoria, May 9.—It was 10:05 o'clock when Chairman Dawes called the republican state convention to order today. The committee on credentials made a report in favor of seating the following: Cullom delegates from Sangamon, 22; from Edgar, 10; from Edwards, 4; from Wabash, 3. Tanner delegates, from Jefferson, 10; Union, 8. Cullom and Tanner delegates, from Jefferson, 3½ votes each. The report was adopted without opposition.

The committee on permanent organization reported the following: For chairman, Joseph W. Fifer; secretary, Charles Peters, Chicago; assistants, Charles Cherry, Kendall; Charles E. Selsby, Sangamon; D. E. Shannahan, E. J. Brundage, John Gibbons, Walter Fieldhouse and Kit Fassett, Cook; C. H. Cooper, St. Claire. The report was adopted and the officers elected by acclamation.

Chairman Fifer made an eloquent speech extolling McKinley and his administration, and appealing to the republicans to act in harmony, declaring their united efforts necessary to prevent the democrats electing a legislature and defeating the wise and patriotic statesman, Senator Cullom.

Congressman Hopkins then read the report of the committee on resolutions. The platform reaffirms the principles and platform of the St. Louis convention, and calls attention to the fact that every pledge contained therein has been faithfully kept; rejoices in the prosperous condition of the country under the administration of republicans and declares the Spanish-American war declared in obedience to a universal demand by the people; paid high tribute to the soldiers and sailors who fought therein. McKinley's administration is endorsed as wise, business-like and patriotic, and his action and that of congress in the administration and legislation of the affairs of our new possessions is fully endorsed, and confidence is expressed in the ability of the republican administration to deal with complicated and important questions involved; the country is congratulated upon the enactment of the currency bill.

The plank referring to trusts is as follows: "We favor such legislation as will destroy all unlawful combinations of capital formed for the purpose of limiting production or increasing the price of manufactured products. All aggregations of capital formed for this purpose are detrimental to the best interests of trade and hostile to laboring people."

Tanner's administration is heartily endorsed as conservative and business like, and hearty approval is expressed of the public careers of Cullom, "and we declare it to be our desire that he shall be returned to the senate."

The delegation to the national convention is instructed for McKinley. After the platform was read Miles Kehoe, of Chicago, presented an amendment expressing sympathy for the South African republic. It was lost in a storm of hisses and shouts of disapproval and the platform was adopted as read.

The following were selected to represent the state at the national convention:

Delegates-at-Large—Joseph G. Cannon, John J. Brown, Hale Judson and John M. Smyth.

Alternates—C. H. Cassell, W. H. Jamieson, Norman H. Moss and Horace Rosenfeld.

H. D. Pierce and John M. Herbert were named for electors-at-large, and the following were added to the state committee: John W. Bunn, S. H. Watson, Charles Bent, Dr. Joseph Robbins, E. H. Morris, Joseph Brucker and Bernard G. Anderson.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for governor, speeches being barred. The first ballot:

Hancey, 573½; Carter, 359½; Reeves, 331½; Yates, 272½.

Second ballot:

Hancey, 529; Carter, 322; Reeves, 410; Yates, 276.

There was so much confusion in the hall that the result of the third ballot could not be determined. The fourth ballot is proceeding, Hancey's forces going to Yates and Carter's forces to Reeves.

Take Drastic Measures.

Philadelphia, May 9.—The executive board of the Allied Trades' Council took drastic measures today in the fight against the Brotherhood of Carpenters, calling out all members wherever Brotherhood men were employed. There are over 25,000 members of allied trades and about 5,000 Brotherhood carpenters.

Endorsed McKinley.

Macon, Mo., May 9.—The republican congressional convention of the First district elected J. T. Jockery and T. B. Morris delegates to the nati[illegible] vention. The resolutions [illegible] dorse the administration [illegible]

Dewey Goes to Nash[illegible]

Memphis, Tenn., May [illegible] and Mrs. Dewey and pa[illegible] this morning for Nash[illegible]