

AGGREGATION OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS SAILS FOR PHILIPPINES ON GENERAL INSPECTION TOUR

Four Generals, a United States Senator and a Congressman and Two Society Buds Who Are to Wed Soldiers Depart on Uncle Sam's Army Transport Hancock.



DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES ARMY WHO SAILED ON THE HANCOCK.

niece; General Sternberg and wife, Colonel V. P. Hall, Hon. Julius Kahn and wife, Mrs. Kennon, Mrs. R. C. Lyman, Miss Irvin, General Chambers, F. McKibbin, Senator Dietrich and daughter, Mrs. Curry, wife of Captain Curry, and two children; Major R. S. Griswold, accompanying battalion of engineers; Captain Henry Jovey, wife and son; Captain Robert McGregor, wife, son, daughter, mother-in-law and Misses King; Captain Jay J. Morrow, Captain William W. Harts, wife, daughter and nurse; Lieutenant Amos A. Frees and wife, Lieutenant James A. Woodruff, Lieutenant Edward M. Markham, Lieutenant Gustave R. Lukesh, Lieutenant Edward N. Johnston and wife, Lieutenant Arthur Williams, Lieutenant Ernest D. Peek, Lieutenant Elliott J. Dent, Isidore Midei, Messrs. McCormack and Seckendorf, Mrs. W. H. Johnson and two children and Margaret and Clara Kilbourne.

Miss Margaret Kilbourne and her sister are the daughters of Major Kilbourne, now stationed at the Presidio. Miss Margaret is going to Manila to become the bride of Lieutenant E. C. Wickman.

Miss Annie Irvin is a society belle of Washington, D. C., who is also on her way to Manila to get married. Her husband-elect is Captain C. H. Lyman of the marine corps. Miss Irvin is chaperoned by Mrs. R. C. Lyman.

General Corbin and his party and Senator Dietrich and Congressman Kahn and their parties expect to spend about three months in the Philippines. They will probably come home on the Hancock on her next trip.

THERE was a large gathering of distinguished army officers and prominent civilians on the upper deck of the army transport Hancock yesterday morning. The occasion was the departure for the Philippines of General Henry Clay Corbin, adjutant general of the United States army; General George M. Sternberg, surgeon general of the army; General Chambers F. McKibbin, who will join General Chaffee's staff in the Philippines; General John F. Weston; Colonel W. P. Hall, who is to succeed General Barry as adjutant general in the Philippines; Senator C. H. Dietrich of Nebraska and Congressman Julius Kahn.

MASSACRE OF HUNDREDS OF CHRISTIANS THE VENGEANCE OF PERSECUTED KOREANS

Natives Rise in Arms and Visit Awful Punishment Upon Converts Who Had Been Incited by Dishonest Officials to Attack Them.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 25.—The steamer Kamakura Maru, the new 600-ton vessel added to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, brought full details on her arrival to-night of the recent massacre of more than three hundred French converts in Korea. It seems from the reports received by Japanese papers from their correspondents at Seoul that the fault lies with the converts and two French missionaries, they having attacked the natives.

and the converts have been used by the officials to bring pressure upon the natives to obtain payment. The officers incited the converts to ill-treat the natives in various ways and the natives at length determined to bring about an end to the abuses.

Near the village of Saishufu a meeting was held on May 15. While this meeting was in progress two French missionaries suddenly appeared at the head of a band of 300 converts, who were armed with rifles and guns. The converts at once opened fire on the assembled natives, who fled in disorder. One native was wounded and Go Daijen, a leader of the natives, and five others were carried away by the attacking party.

The converts then marched on into the village of Saishufu, invading it and carrying away a number of flags and much ammunition, as well as despoiling considerable property. They took possession of the place, and, closing the gates, fired from the walls upon a party of natives who were returning to the village, killing one and injuring three others very badly.

This act on the part of the two missionaries and their converts so enraged the natives that they massed in large numbers and drove the converts from the seized village, killing eight converts and forcing them to release the six men who had been arrested. When the Christians saw that

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FATAL DUEL IN SEATTLE DRUG STORE

John Considine Kills Ex-Chief of Police Meredith.

Gambler's Brother Aids Him in Vanquishing His Old-Time Foe.

Fight to the Death the Sequel to a Bitter Feud Between the Principals.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SEATTLE, June 25.—John W. Considine, one of the proprietors of the Standard gambling-house and the People's Theater in this city, shot and killed ex-Chief of Police W. T. Meredith at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The shooting occurred in Guy's drug store, at the corner of Second avenue and Yesler way, in the heart of the city. Considine was wounded slightly in the head by a ball from a double-barreled shotgun in Meredith's hands.

Meredith was the aggressor and made a deliberate attempt to assassinate his personal and political enemy. He spent the afternoon in walking about the streets, armed with a "sawed-off" double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot, in search of his man. In order to avert suspicion he had wrapped the weapon in a large sheet of butcher's paper and tied it with a cord so that it bore little resemblance to an instrument of death.

He found Considine in front of the drug store shaking hands with a friend, Policeman A. H. Mefford. Thrusting the barrel of the gun over Mefford's shoulder, he discharged the weapon full in Considine's face. The paper wrapping prevented his taking accurate aim and the charge went wild. Considine ran into the store and Meredith followed, discharging the second barrel just as he entered the door. Then Meredith dropped the gun, and drawing his heavy revolver, continued the pursuit.

Aid Comes to Considine.

Considine found himself cornered on reaching the rear of the store, and turning, grappled with his enemy. Thomas Considine, the gambler's brother, who had been standing with him in front of the store, had followed Meredith, and he also grappled with him. Mefford aided in the attempt to disarm Meredith.

Then Considine and Meredith engaged in a desperate struggle for the revolver. Tom finally wrenched it from Meredith's grasp and repeatedly beat the ex-Chief over the head with it. Sheriff Cuddehe, Police Detective A. G. Lane and several other police officers, who had been standing on the opposite side of the street, rushed into the drug store and attempted to separate the combatants. The Sheriff flung Tom Considine aside and obtained possession of the revolver. Lane caught John Considine and held him fast. Meredith, half-stunned by the blows he had received, reeled against a showcase and made a feeble movement as though to draw another and smaller pistol from his pocket. At this juncture John Considine tore himself away from Lane, and, drawing his own revolver, fired three shots in quick succession at his antagonist at a distance of eight feet. Meredith reeled and fell dead, his body pierced by three bullets.

Talk of a Lynching.

Considine coolly handed his smoking weapon to Sheriff Cuddehe and gave himself up. The Sheriff and Lane arrested Thomas Considine and both prisoners were hurried away to the County Jail. The coroner was summoned and removed Meredith's body to the morgue. In the dead man's clothing were found the small revolver and a small dirk knife. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

The second shot which Meredith fired at Considine was the only one which took effect. The charge tore Considine's hat to shreds and one of the buckshot lodged in the base of his skull. Considine's neck and head were badly powder-burned. His wounds, however, are not serious.

For a time after the tragedy there were angry threats of a lynching. The thousands who hurried to the scene, lacking full particulars of the affair, supposed that the ex-Chief had been set upon by the Considines and murdered. As the facts became known public anger subsided.

Have Long Been Foes.

Considine and Meredith had been mortal enemies for about three years, although they were prior to that time warm personal friends and associated together in the theatrical business in Spokane. Meredith, who resigned his office last Saturday on account of pressure brought to bear upon him by Mayor Humes, was a city detective before being made chief. While in the subordinate position he and Considine never spoke, but avoided open battle. After Meredith was made chief, however, he served notice on Considine that the latter could not remain in the city and do business, and followed up the threat by making several police orders which affected Considine's business.

In retaliation, Considine publicly made charges of corruption in office against Meredith and reiterated them until the Law and Order League took up the matter and called for a Council investigation of the police department. A Council committee investigated and last Friday night made a report to Mayor Humes, advising the removal of Meredith and one of his detectives, C. W. Wapenstein. Mayor Humes thereupon requested Meredith's resignation.

It was believed by the friends of both men that a shooting would follow Meredith's resignation.

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HEAT CAUSES HANNA TO HURRY WORK AND THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION MAKES RECORD TIME

Platform Eulogizing the Policy of the Party and President McKinley, a Telling Speech by the Chairman and Seven Nominations Put Through in Three Hours.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—The Republican State Convention here broke the Ohio record by completing its work in three hours. The intense heat was prostrating.



and Chairman Hanna not only cut short his own speech but also those of others and then dispatched business with the utmost speed. In these three hours the convention nominated a full State ticket, adopted its declaration of principles, endorsed J. B. Foraker as the Republican candidate for re-election as United States Senator, completed the party organization for the campaign and transacted other business.

Of the seven nominations only three were new men and one of these, Nippert for Lieutenant Governor, was nominated without opposition after Lieutenant Governor Caldwell had declined renomination. Nash, Sheets, Cameron and Johnson were renominated for second terms without opposition. There were free for all contests for the nominations for Supreme Judge and Clerk of the Supreme Court.

Think Slate Is Broken.

It had been currently reported that Crew and Critchfield were on the Hanna slate for these two nominations, but Senator Hanna vigorously denied taking any part whatever in the contests for those two places. Judge Crew is an old friend and neighbor of Elmer C. Dover, the private secretary of Senator Hanna. Dover was working at the Crew headquarters. Many therefore claimed that Dover's operations had the sanction of the Senator, and that the slate was broken. The vote showed that Price and Emerson had formed a combination that worked successfully for both of them. Judge Price of Lima has been on the Common Pleas and Circuit benches and Emerson has been prominent in politics in Eastern Ohio for many years.

The nomination that caused the most comment was that of Nippert in place of Lieutenant Governor Caldwell, the latter being the only one who was elected with Governor Nash two years ago that was not renominated for a second term. The State Anti-Saloon League caused Caldwell to run several thousand behind his ticket in 1899 and had vigorously opposed his nomination.

Hanna Prevents Demonstration.

There were frequent calls for Caldwell in the convention, but he could not be induced to take the platform or even rise in his seat, and Chairman Hanna dispatched business in such a way as to give no opportunity for demonstrations. When the delegates were calling for Caldwell, Chairman Hanna made Caldwell a member of the committee to escort Governor Nash to the hall to deliver his speech of acceptance, and while this committee was out Chairman Hanna promptly called up the next order of business and State Senator Nippert was nominated. Nippert had been principal of schools at Cincinnati and Police Prosecutor there. Like Caldwell, he is liberal, and the State Anti-Saloon League has expressed its displeasure because Nippert in the last Legislature voted against the Clark legal option bill. On the other hand, the representatives of the liquor interests were very much displeased over what they term the enforced retirement of Caldwell, while Rev. Mr. Clark has been renominated in Columbus for the Legislature and several Republican members who opposed the Clark legal option bill have been defeated for renomination.

Proceedings in Convention

Hanna's Speech and the Platform Are the Features.

COLUMBUS, O., June 25.—When Senator Foraker called the Ohio State Republican convention to order the committee on permanent organization reported that it had selected Senator Hanna as permanent chairman and continued the rest of the temporary organization. The report was adopted.

Senator Foraker introduced Senator

TWO PROMINENT OHIO STATESMEN WHO TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, ONE BEING TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN AND THE OTHER PRESENTING THE PLATFORM.

OHIO'S TICKET.

- For Governor—George K. Nash. Lieutenant Governor—Carl L. Nippert. Supreme Judge—J. L. Price. Attorney General—John M. Sheets. Clerk of the Supreme Court—Lawson Emerson. State Treasurer—Isaac B. Cameron. Member of the Board of Public Works—W. G. Johnston.

Hanna as the "man who knew his business and how to attend to it." A great demonstration ensued.

Chairman Hanna returned his thanks for the honor, and then stated that Senator Foraker had already sounded the keynote and would continue to do so in the campaign, and that all Republicans in Ohio would be with him to a man. He eulogized Foraker's speech and his record in the Senate and said all the people in Ohio were for his re-election except the Democrats.

He insisted that the coming contest in Ohio was one of a national character and on national issues. It was the most critical period of the support of the national administration.

Appeals to Republicans.

He then reviewed the first administration of President McKinley and insisted that his second administration was still more important for the domestic, insular and foreign affairs of the country. He discussed the financial issues at length and insisted that the country demand a continuance of confidence in the Government in order to have continued prosperity. He appealed to Ohio Republicans to do away with all factional differences and to stand by the President and a Republican Congress. In discussing the tariff he said this was no time for experiments in that line or in any other. This was no time for financial, industrial or other disturbances. He favored personal liberty, so long as it did not interfere with the public good, and made no other allusion to State affairs.

Senator Hanna's reference to the party's tariff policy was in the following words:

"If I had time to discuss the economic questions at issue I would simply say stand by our record upon the tariff question. We stand by that principle which has built up this magnificent country and our great industries, and we will not permit an abridgment of it that will interfere with the labor of one man for one day. (Applause.)

"We are in favor of a reciprocity to expand our trade in foreign countries, but underlying that must be a condition that makes it purely a reciprocity, not for the sake of encouraging any nation in closer commercial relations with a profit on one side."

Platform Is Presented.

General Charles H. Grosvenor presented the report of the committee on resolutions, which was adopted.

The platform reaffirms the principles set forth by the last national Republican conventions, and continues:

"The Republican party, by its magnificent achievements, has added luster to American history, and under its administration of national affairs the United States has become a world power of the first class. Industry has revived. Capital and labor are employed, plenty has succeeded want and the cry of the hungry and unemployed is no longer heard, but from every quarter comes the demand for workmen at the highest wages ever paid to American labor. Our export trade has increased until it leads the world, approximating for the present year \$1,500,000,000. The Republican party, by its monetary legislation, has established the gold standard, thereby removing the menace of an inflated currency and its attendant repudiation of its financial obligations, private and public, and has raised our credit above that of any other nation. A Republican Congress has relieved the people by a reduction in direct taxation approximating \$40,000,000 and our national treasury shows that a growing surplus has succeeded an increasing deficit."

Protection's Signal Triumph.

The platform sets forth that the principle of protection has achieved its most signal triumph in the results of the Ding-

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