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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; fresh easterly winds.

North Dakota—Partly cloudy, with showers, and cooler in northern and western portions Monday; Tuesday fair; southerly winds.

South Dakota — Fair Monday, with warmer in western portion; Tuesday fair; variable winds.

Montana—Fair Monday and Tuesday; westerly winds.

ST. PAUL.

Yesterday's observations, taken by the United States weather bureau, St. Paul, P. F. Lyons observer, for the twenty-four hours ended at 7 o'clock last night. —Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Highest temperature	81
Lowest temperature	62
Average temperature	72
Daily range	19
Barometer	30.03
Humidity	42
Precipitation	0
7 p. m., temperature	80

7 p. m., wind, east; weather, clear.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	1.4	—0.1
La Crosse	10	3.5	—0.1

—Fall.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	62	78	Williston	70	76
Bismarck	72	88	Winnipeg	86	90
Calgary	60	64	Buffalo	70	76
Duluth	58	62	Chicago	58	66
Havre	72	76	Cincinnati	78	82
Helena	68	68	Cleveland	68	70
Huron	76	76	Montreal	64	68
Medicine Hat	68	77	New Orleans	88	92
Minnedosa	80	88	New York	62	66
Pr. Albert	72	80	Philadelphia	60	62
Qu'Appelle	74	78	St. Louis	74	82
S. Curent	76	82	St. Marie	60	70

*Washington time (7 p. m. St. Paul).

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Rotterdam, Rotterdam and Boulogne; Thingvalla, Stettin, Christiania, etc.; Furnessia, Glasgow and Moville.
ISLE OF WIGHT—Passed: Kensington, Antwerp, for New York.
DOVER—Passed: Noordland, New York, for Antwerp.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Barbarossa, New York, for Bremen.
QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Saxonia, Boston, for Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed: Bremen, Bremen, for New York.
SAN FRANCISCO—Arrived: British ship Manydown, Hamburg; British bark Lord Elgin, Antwerp.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

GRAND—Valentine Stock company, in "Ma'm'zelle," 8:15.
Elks' carnival opens, Cedar street, 3 p. m.
Shekenah Lodge No. 171, A. F. and A. M., meets, Masonic hall, South Wabasha and Isabel streets, 8 p. m.

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900.

CAN HE MEAN IT?

It may not be that the man who built the Oregon will carry off the imperialist vice presidential cake. But he deserves to. He has been proclaiming his policy in the event of his being singled out by Thomas C. Platt and Marcus Hanna as the most available man. What Mr. Scott has felt called on to say in that behalf is really very remarkable in itself, and embodies sentiments which sound very strange from the lips of any man engaged in such a quest.

Mr. Scott is a prominent official of the Union Iron Works, one of the administration naval factories. He may, indeed, be regarded as the political end of the concern, and his ability to secure government contracts for his concern is recognized as a very valuable possession both for Mr. Scott and the Union Iron Works.

How greatly to Mr. Scott's credit it is that under such circumstances he should voluntarily declare that in the event of his being chosen as the administration candidate for vice president, he would cease thereafter and at once from being the administration shipbuilder! But that is just what Mr. Scott says. He says that he has given great thought to the subject, and that he has concluded that if he is a vice presidential candidate he will sever his connection at once with the Union Iron Works. And he says, moreover, that the reason for doing this is apparent. Lest it might not be, however, he sets it forth in the following sentence: "I would not want to occupy any federal position and at the same time be connected with any business calling for contract relations with the federal government, whether these contracts be great or small."

Here, indeed, is a new development of the imperialistic politician! Doesn't want any government contracts! Wouldn't take them while holding down a political job! Why, the thing sounds incredible. Mr. Scott, you will hardly do. Your political opponents must of course admire your sentiments. But you are plainly too inexperienced a man to engage in the serious business of running for high national office under imperialistic auspices. There's money in the business, as is well known, and any man who like you would start out by declaring his purpose to throw his opportunities over his shoulder, is plainly open to the fatal legal objection, from the imperialist standpoint, of being incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

OTIS ON THE STUMP.

The imperialist politicians of Northern New York have succeeded in working up a big reception in the city of Rochester for Maj. Gen. Otis, who is referred to as "Rochester's greatest warrior," which he, no doubt, is, considering that Rochester is not known to have even a single other warrior, great or small, to her name.

The skill with which even the news reports may be manipulated by adroit politicians is made very plain in the reports which have gone out of Otis' reception, as well as in the things which are brought out most prominently in connection with that reception.

Ancient history is availed of to the utmost for the glorification of Otis. Joint telegrams from the great nominal head of the imperial administration, addressed to Dewey and Otis, are trotted out as proof that Otis is a great military commander, representing a similar standard to that typified in naval greatness by Dewey himself. Yet the country, strange to say, remains unmoved, and it does not require the services of any overpowering number of secretaries to respond to the invitations which are being received from an enthusiastic people for the presence of the imperialist general in other sections of the country. Indeed, his transit across the continent, from San Francisco to Rochester, has not yet been described as especially like unto a triumphal march.

The efforts which are being put forward to rescue Otis from the oblivion which even at this hour waits to swallow him from sight are touching. They deserve better success than has attended them thus far. The trouble is that they have not been directed in the right channel. We are on the eve of a more or less desperately contested presidential contest. Gen. Otis' popularity is much in need of demonstration. The glory of his career in Manila should not be allowed to become dimmed at least until that election is brought to a close. What is to be done? The answer is plain. Gen. Otis must take the stump. Or, if his powers as an orator are not quite on a par with those of the late Patrick Henry, which is probably the fact, it might do just as well if he were given a seat on the platform in full uniform at the imperialist meetings all over the country.

The "Wild West Show" in American politics was a towering success during the last New York campaign, when Roosevelt and his cowboys appealed so effectively to the intellectual resources of the voters of that state. Gen. Otis will be a still more impressive figure. His side-whiskers ought to be not one whit less effective than Roosevelt's eyeglasses. Both these warriors have done great deeds on the field of battle. They will both be enrolled in history as among the great military leaders whom the advent of imperialism brought to the surface in America. Since Roosevelt has not been successfully roped in to playing the role of raree man to the great Hanna-McKinley show—the greatest political circus on earth—it seems altogether a timely thought that Otis should be brought forward as the grandest embodiment available of the military spirit which has been called into existence in our day.

WHICH WAY?

Drunken with dreams of empire, President McKinley and the powerful clique that has made him what he is, and dominates his policies, will appeal to the people next November for support and indorsement. Heavy with the responsibility of having denied the authority of the constitution of the United States, and created new limitations for it, they will ask the people to return them to power once more, that they may carry out and perfect their uncompleted schemes of foreign conquest.

Having relegated the Declaration of Independence to the lumber room, and specifically denied that all men are free and equal, by word and by deed, the Republican leaders will ask the liberty-loving citizens of the United States to indorse such words and acts.

In the pursuit of an "imperial" policy involving complications and entanglements with foreign powers, and necessitating extensive military operations of an aggressive character, having destroyed the underlying principle of the Monroe doctrine—namely, non-interference—the Republican leaders will ask the people for a vote of confidence.

After promising freedom and independence to the inhabitants of the former Spanish possessions, but now not only denying to them that freedom and independence, but denying them equal rights and privileges, and taxing them without giving them representation, the Republican leaders ask to be again placed in a position where they can scuttle the constitution more effectually and make a more complete wreck of republican institutions.

If the United States is to continue as a free republic, a land of refuge for the downtrodden and the oppressed of all nations—a land wherein all men are free and equal, and entitled of right to equal privileges—a great nation which stands proudly alone, and offers its protection to the weak—individuals and states alike—the policies of McKinley and of Hanna must be utterly discarded, and the people will have an opportunity to reject them next November.

To proceed on this blood-stained, victim-strewn path of imperialism means for the American republic infamy and disgrace. This republic stands for something higher, better and nobler than do the robber-nations of Europe, who are so stained with blood and crime that one stain more or less is scarcely noticeable. A single stain on the white robes of Columbia draws the attention of the world, and the fingers of sinful scorners will point derisively at the immaculate one who has joined the ranks of the fallen.

It seems impossible that the American people will sacrifice upon the altars of Belial, and do obeisance to the brazen image, turning their back upon the fair, white Goddess of Liberty. If America abandons its traditions and joins hands with those who long so ardently for its downfall, then will the hope of the oppressed and the trust of the weak of all nations be gone indeed, and the horns of the high altar will no longer be a safe refuge of the hunted victim of robbery and lust.

Thomas Lowry doesn't seem to be making much headway with W. D. Washburn's candidacy for the vice presidential nomination. The Minesota man's name doesn't even appear in the press dispatches among the "also willing."

BRINGING NATIONS TOGETHER.

Two representatives of organized labor in the British islands are at this moment on the ocean on their way to this country, charged with the mission of founding a labor college in the United States on the model of that founded at Oxford and known as Ruskin Hall. They are C. W. Bowerman and James Sexton, the former secretary of the London Society of Compositors and the latter secretary of the Dock Laborers' National union.

These men refer to themselves as representing the two organizations typical of the extremes of skilled and unskilled labor. They come possessed of pledges for the sum of $20,000 to be used in the founding of the American Ruskin Hall, and their immediate purpose is declared to be the selection of representative trades unionists to undertake the launching of the college, which will be located at St. Louis.

In a brief address to the American public these two gentlemen set forth in the following terms at least one of the chief purposes of the founding of the American branch of the Ruskin college:

"The workingmen of the two nations have been victims of much misrepresentation each to the other. This college will provide an opportunity to dispel prejudices falsely conceived, and it is our hope and belief that the institution as a monument of enduring good-will will grow and flourish hand in hand with its British prototype, to diffuse knowledge of the common origin of many of our national institutions and to prove a means of promoting understanding between the democracies of the Anglo-Saxon nations."

Whether the misrepresentations here mentioned have any foundation in fact or not, it is easy to understand what a long step this movement represents in the direction of bringing the toilers of two continents together and establishing among them that sense of identity of interest and purpose which will result in wiping out national divisions some day. We hear a great deal of the results which must spring from the dissipation of time and distance that has resulted from modern invention. Yet very little has been said regarding the almost inevitable result of breaking down the barriers which separate the nations from each other—a result which will not come for generations, but is sure to come before the twentieth century has reached its close.

This movement of the Ruskin college must surely help that day along and teach laboring men the folly of endeavoring to maintain artificial barriers, such as the world has grown old in devising, against the recognized brotherhood of the human family.

As a side line the Philadelphia correspondents are describing the loud garments of Hon. Timothy Woodruff.

Chicago is preparing for a census disappointment. The newspapers are claiming that several thousand names have been overlooked.

For a man who showed such a strong preference for the courts a few weeks ago, W. S. Taylor is suspiciously anxious to have nothing to do with them now.

AT THE THEATERS.

"THE BURGOMASTER."

CHICAGO, June 17.—"The Burgomaster," an original musical comedy by Frank Pixley and Gustave Luders, both of Chicago, received its initial production tonight at the Dearborn theater before an overflowing audience and scored an emphatic success. The piece has a prologue and two acts, and the stage settings, which are elaborate, show New Amsterdam in 1660, Broadway, Manhattan Beach, Madison Square Garden, Randolph street, Chicago, and the court of honor at the world's fair.

Individual hits were made by William Norris, Delia Stacey, Knox Wilson, Ada Deaves, Charles Allison, Patti Louise Rosa, William Riley Hatch, Bessie Miller and Josephine Newman.

GRAND.

The Valentine stock company scored a decided hit at the Grand last night in "Ma'm'zelle." There were a number of features that the audience had not expected, and they added to the fun of the entertainment to such a marked degree as to warrant their reproduction throughout the week. Meta Maynard essayed the difficult role of Ma'm'zelle, and with a bit of practice her dialect will be all that could be desired. In every other particular she was certainly up to her usual high standard, and at once won her way to the hearts of the audience. Kate Blancke was never in better humor, nor has she been seen in St. Paul in a role that she handled better than she did that of Mrs. Louisa Tuper. Anne Blancke as Mary, a domestic, who is loverless, was as bright as a sunbeam and won her share of the generous applause accorded the company from the rise to the fall of the curtain.

Charles Fleming has more opportunity in the character of Tarleton T. Tuper, a husband who is snubbed, than he has had since the Valentine company opened their summer engagement in St. Paul. He carried the role acceptably throughout. The Lionel Leslie of Mr. Mawson was in line with the always excellent work of that popular and conscientious actor. Jack Webster, as the theatrical manager who is prosperous, developed a vein of comedy that caught the audience and won for him new laurels. Ed. Morrison made an excellent lawyer's clerk, who is jealous of Ma'm'zelle's little affair with Mr. Tuper.

Robert Evans again demonstrated that he is an actor possessing that rare accomplishment—versatility—to a marked degree. His Francois, a Frenchman, who is mysterious, was a masterpiece of mimic life. His appearance in a box, where he demanded an audience with Ma'm'zelle, was the signal for an outburst of merriment in the audience, and for the remainder of the evening each appearance of Mr. Evans was the signal for applause and laughter.

All the members of the excellent company seemed in splendid humor and high spirits, and the play went through with a vim that made it all the more relished by those in attendance.

There were introduced a number of features that were catchy, among them Kate Blancke's drink song. In the scene where Ma'm'zelle makes her debut as an actress, a number of specialties are given, all of which were meritorious. Leonora Croome sang "Mah Babe," and Mary Taylor a catchy song entitled "Follow On," which won for her an encore. Both Miss Croome and Miss Taylor have voices that would win for them in regular specialty work.

Helen Wilton and the little mascot of the company, Fanny Johnson, sang "I'd Leave My Happy Home for You" so cleverly that they were compelled to respond to several encores.

The sketch in black and white was also a clever diversion. Summed up, "Ma'm'zelle," and the specialties introduced during the presentation of the catchy play, proved decidedly the best work of the Valentine company in St. Paul.

Riches Thrust Upon Him.

Washington Post.

According to the testimony of Mayor Van Wyck, he was literally abducted into affluence.

SMART SHORT STORIES.

Randolph Guggenheimer, president of the council of the city of New York, is not a joker, although he allows himself once in many days the privilege of a jest. A friend was telling him one day last week about James J. Coogan's contribution to William Jennings Bryan's campaign fund.

Incidentally, Mr. Coogan's campaign for mayor of New York will always be remembered with gratitude by thousands of workers who found him overwhelmingly generous. Mr. Guggenheimer is noted for his conservatism, and he is proud of it.

"See what Coogan has done," said President Guggenheimer's friend. "He has subscribed $100,000 toward Bryan's campaign fund. Why don't you give $100,000, too?"

"Because," replied the president of the council, with a cold smile, "because I'm Guggenheimer—not Coogan-heimer."

* * *

Another Success story relates to W. J. Florence. Mr. Florence loved to be called out to make a speech before the curtain. One night, in a Connecticut city, he was called out, and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: It is to you I owe all the success I have attained in my profession. It was the early encouragement that I received here that prompted me to go on with my professional work. I was here a boy, I know you all; I recognize you all; we knew each other, and I can never forget the kindness that has been showered upon me by the people of Hartford."

A man in the audience shouted: "This is New Haven, Mr. Florence."

"It thus behooves an actor," said Mr. Jefferson in telling the story, "not only to be prepared in his speech, but pretty well satisfied in what place he is acting."

* * *

"The Gem" tells a story of the Prince of Wales playfully declining to write in a lady's album: "A little while ago I spent nearly an hour one evening writing verses in several albums. I even made up a verse so bodly put together that only a royal prince or a duke at the best could have had the shame to write such stuff. Now, madam, what do you think happened to my verses? Well, they were all sold at a good, stiff price a week later to provide funds to support the Society for the Restoration of the Stuarts. Perhaps, Lady ——," and the prince laughed heartily, "if I write in your album you will sell the book to provide funds for the abolition of the monarchy in England."

REPUBLICAN PROMISES.

Only One Out of Seventeen Pledges Has Been Carried Out.

New York Times.

Stated briefly, but strictly according to the programme set forth by the Republicans four years ago, the party proposed to do the following things, described as "the principles and policies of the Republican party." At that time, according to the platform utterances, "By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution:"

First—Promote protection.
Second—Renew and extend reciprocal relations.
Third—Protect domestic sugar production.
Fourth—Build up merchant marine by discriminating duties.
Fifth—Maintain sound money and secure free silver by international agreement.
Sixth—Take care of veterans and scold the pension bureau.
Seventh—Construct an American canal across Nicaragua and protect American interests in Turkey.
Eighth—Restore peace and order to Cuba.
Ninth—Extend the navy.
Tenth—Exclude immigrants who cannot read and write.
Eleventh—Extend the civil service.
Twelfth—Free ballot to every citizen.
Thirteenth—Stop lynchings.
Fourteenth—Establish national board of labor arbitration.
Fifteenth—Pass a free homesteads bill.
Sixteenth—Admit territories at early day.
Seventeenth—Promote temperance and rights of women.

Following this categorical list of promises it is found that the promises that have been made good are these:

Fifth—Gold standard has been established; free coinage of silver abandoned.
Fifteenth—A free homesteads bill has been passed.

"By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution." It has taken nearly four years to put into execution two out of seventeen "principles and policies" set forth as distinctly Republican in 1896.

OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

"I know why I am late in getting home from the office," remarked a bright young woman who toils on literary work.

"Why?" interrupted her not literary sister.

"Because I have been reading the Philadelphia papers at the office every day."

"Does reading newspapers make you slow?" asked the sister, innocently.

And now the young woman is satisfied that the joke about Philadelphia slowness won't do to spring upon everybody.

* * *

Recently a Summit avenue family removed from the old home that had been occupied so many years that there was a great accumulation of truck. One bright young daughter determined to get rid of the rubbish, while the frugal, thrifty mother insisted that nothing should be thrown away. The young woman saw a couple of battered tiles on the stairway. She picked them up and threw them into an ash barrel. Later in the day, while engaged in a telephonic conversation with a sister, the following occurred:

"Everything moved?" she asked.

"O, yes," responded the sister. "But we had a dreadful time finding the hats of the two men who were moving the furniture. Some one had thrown them into the ash barrel."

JUST A LITTLE POLITICS.

Congressman McCleary and Darius F. Reese got their heads very close together at the Windsor last night, and it is said that the Second district congressman promised to deliver the delegation for Capt. Van Sant.

* * *

Harry D. Stocker Jr. yesterday received notification of appointment as sergeant-at-arms of the Silver Republican national convention at Kansas City. This was an unexpected honor to Mr. Stocker, as a man from California had been assigned to that position. The California man failed to make his appearance, however, and friends of the Minneapolis man secured it for him.

The Silver Republican national committee has secured convention headquarters in the Coates hotel.

* * *

The Wheaton Gazette Reporter says that the contest in Grant county for a place on the Republican legislative ticket is said to be between H. K. Nelson, a son of Senator Knute Nelson, and L. O. Foss, who has represented this district in the house for three terms past.

* * *

Fred C. Schiffmann, delegate to the national Republican convention from the Fourth congressional district of Minnesota, left last night for Philadelphia.

A SMILE OR TWO.

Needed a Light.

Detroit Free Press.

"What did the census man ask you, Larkin?" said Bunting.

"He asked me if I had a match about my clothes."

No Reflection on the Boys.

Chicago Post.

"Senator Croesus says he began life as a newsboy."

"Oh, well, we ought not to blame the boys. Some black sheep get into every line of business, you know."

STAMPEDE FOR ROOSEVLETT

Continued From First Page.

to be named is yet by no means certain. Hanna, Allison, Fairbanks and other astute managers, who are in the confidence of the president, it is contended, took Roosevelt at his word when he announced that under no circumstances would he be a candidate. If the nomination was to go to New York, where they admitted it logically belonged, they desired Bliss. But Platt had declared against Bliss, and Hanna would not accept Woodruff. Upon this rock the two leaders split. Meantime the other candidates were encouraged to shy their castors into the ring. Long, Dolliver and all the rest were brought forward, although it was realized that if the president's wish or choice was known, his preference would probably be respected. It was in such a situation today that Platt, with the backing of the Pennsylvania delegation, started afresh to press the nomination of Roosevelt. What Gov. Roosevelt will do is problematical, so is Hanna's course. Tonight Allison, Hanna, Foraker, Fairbanks and other warm friends of the administration are dining at the residence of Clement A. Griscom, and Wolcott, Quay and others dined at the residence of ex-Gov. Bunn, of Idaho, who lives in this city. Upon the result of these two dinners and the decision which will take place about the boards much may depend.

SITUATION IN DETAIL.

Pennsylvania's Action Starts the Sentiment for Roosevelt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The attention both of delegates and other visiting politicians tonight is concentrated upon the movement in the interest of Gov. Roosevelt as a vice-presidential candidate.

The Pennsylvania delegation met early in the day, and it was soon announced that the delegation had taken a positive position for the governor for the second place on the ticket. This announcement was soon followed by the statement, which was made upon excellent authority, that Col. Quay and Senator Platt and others in sympathy with them had held a caucus last night and had decided upon a plan of campaign which was intended to bring Roosevelt to the front as a candidate, stampede the convention for him, and force his acceptance of the nomination. Among others who were taken into the confidence of Quay and Platt was National Committeeman Saunders, who has been doing zealous work in bringing over the inter-mountain state to the support of Roosevelt's candidacy. Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, and Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, are both in the movement, and the managers are claiming the votes not only of the New York and Pennsylvania delegates, but of California, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indiana and Illinois, as well as many others. All this, of course, is upon the supposition that favorite sons will be eliminated from the fight.

QUAY FOR ROOSEVELT.

Col. Quay announced himself as for Roosevelt because of his confidence that the governor's nomination would assure the success of the Republican ticket in November, but there are those—and they are not enemies of the colonel, who announced the belief that his position is the result of antagonism on his part to Senator Hanna, chairman of the national committee. It was also asserted that Quay still remembered the fact that the Ohio senator had cast his influence against him in his recent effort to secure his old seat in the senate by gubernatorial appointment. Quay did not admit the truth of these statements, stating that there were broader reasons for nominating Roosevelt. It was also asserted by those in position to know that Roosevelt's acceptance in case of his nomination was assured, but this was not put upon stronger ground than Senator Platt had given this assurance. There can be no doubt, however, regardless of Roosevelt's own position, that he is to be the Platt-Quay candidate, and they feel safe in the confidence that he will not decline the office if it is forced upon him.

The development of the movement in Roosevelt's behalf had the effect of bringing former Secretary Bliss conspicuously forward as the opposing candidate and the fact was announced late in the afternoon by those very close to him that he would accept if nominated. From the first Senator Hanna and his followers have advocated the nomination of either Bliss or Allison. The latter has made his own declination absolutely unequivocal, thus forcing Bliss to the front despite his own disinclination to accept the position. He repeated today his desire to be relieved of the responsibility, but his friends left him with the knowledge that if the nomination should be tendered it would not be declined.

BLISS NOT UNWILLING.

"I do not want to say that I will not accept before the tender is made, for that would be premature," he said; "but I do say for the hundredth time that I hope the Republican right man will be found for the place and that I will not be asked to serve. On the other hand," he added, after no little entreaty, "I will not say that if nominated I would decline. I know of no American who has ever declined so high an office, and I shall not say that I would do so."

Upon this assurance Mr. Bliss' friends went forth with renewed courage. They accepted this declaration as a positive willingness to enter the contest, and they lost no time in letting the fact be known.

The Pennsylvania delegation will meet tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when it is understood a resolution will be adopted declaring in favor of Roosevelt. It is stated that at least 58 of the 64 delegates from this state will be for Roosevelt. Col. Quay this afternoon gave an interview to the Associated Press, in which he said:

"I do not know what Pennsylvania will do, as all of the delegates have not yet arrived here. I have looked over the situation and find there is nothing else in view except the election of McKinley. I intend to vote for Gov. Roosevelt for vice president."

In connection with the movement among the Pennsylvanians to further the nomination of Roosevelt, Attorney General G. P. Elkin, the leader of the Quay forces in the state, said:

"A candidate for the vice presidency should be nominated who will strengthen the ticket. The strongest candidate with the American people today is Theodore Roosevelt. He is the best vote getter by far of all the gentlemen named for second place."

ALLISON ON THE GROUND.

Senator Allison arrived about noon and took quarters at the Aldrich hotel. He was closeted during the greater part of the day with prominent members of the party and late in the afternoon attended a dinner given by Clement A. Griscom at his country place. The senator announced before leaving for Mr. Griscom's place that he was earnestly supporting the candidacy of Mr. Dolliver, and that he hoped to see him nominated for the vice presidency.

Dolliver's friends are still enthusiastic over his chances, and they claim that nothing but an agreement upon some available man by the members of the New York delegation can prevent his nomination.

In the event that the New Yorkers agree upon some available candidate, the Iowa men will not press Dolliver's nomination. They say New York should have the first call upon the nomination if it can decide upon a man. If it does not agree upon this point and the Iowa people do not rate Woodruff as an available man they will push for the nomination of Dolliver against any and all candidates. They are confident that Dolliver will be able to beat Woodruff before the convention and will be a stronger candidate before the people at large.

It is claimed by the Iowa people that they have strong assurances from nearly all the Western states and that the Middle Westerners are with him to a man. They claim that nothing will hold off Dolliver, if New York fails to agree upon a man.

While interest is focused on New York, the delegation from that state looks on with complacence, the members apparently enjoying the commotion. The situation in New York may be described in a paragraph:

The mass of delegates are for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for vice president. Senator Platt is pledged to Gov. Roosevelt to be against his nomination and will not break his pledge unless the governor gives his consent.

This much is known. If the convention names Gov. Roosevelt for the vice presidency he will not decline. He has emphatically said that he would not accept if nominated, but it is known on the best of authority that he will not decline. Nevertheless his determination to protest against the nomination until the last minute is unchanged. While he admitted tonight that the situation looked as if he would be forced into a nomination, he was hoping that such would not be the case and was using every effort to change the sentiment. He said to the Associated Press:

WHERE HIS PLACE IS.

"My place is at the head of the ticket in New York state. I feel that Mr. Hanna is right, and that I can do more to help Mr. McKinley by running in New York state than I can by being on the national ticket."

Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and his campaign manager, William Berri, both asserted tonight that the boom for Roosevelt was helping their case. "If New York and Hanna stand firm against the Roosevelt boom it will be exploded and Mr. Woodruff will get the nomination," said Mr. Berri.

The real logic of this reasoning is not quite apparent, but a significant remark dropped by a lieutenant of Mr. Woodruff's put the matter in a new light.

"Mr. Woodruff," he said, "does not care if Gov. Roosevelt beats him. In fact, he has assured the governor that if he changes his mind and cares to enter for the nomination he (Woodruff) would withdraw."

There were rumors tonight that Roosevelt had consented to stand.

These rumors were perhaps induced by the report that he said if his nomination was finally forced he could not decline it, but he said emphatically tonight that he would not allow Mr. Platt to present his name and would fight against the nomination to the last minute.

The West Virginians are determined to present one of their senators for the nomination. Senator Scott first proposed a boom for his colleague, Mr. Elkins, but today the Scott sentiment began to manifest itself at the West Virginia headquarters. The delegation at least wants to place one of them in nomination, and compliment him with the state's vote. After that there is no definite choice, although the tendencies are toward Roosevelt or some other Eastern candidate.

The Michigan delegation arrived at the Walton and opened headquarters this morning. D. M. Ferry, who is a candidate for the nomination for governor of Michigan, was with the party, and said the delegation had not decided whom to support for the vice presidency. There was, however, a strong sentiment among the Michigan men for Dolliver.

NEBRASKA FAVORS FAIRBANKS.

The Nebraska sentiment has developed quite strongly in favor of Senator Fairbanks' vice presidential candidacy, and such influential members of the delegation as Senator Thurston and Editor Rosewater regard the Indiana man as particularly strong for the place. In this connection a movement is on foot to secure co-operation between a number of Western states, including Nebraska, and a meeting may be held tomorrow to discuss the advisability of united action. Mr. Fairbanks has received the overtures from Nebraska and other quarters with expressions of earnest appreciation, but has said that he did not wish to be regarded as an active candidate. This has prevented any systematic canvass in his behalf, although his friends are working on the theory that, in the present state of uncertainty on the vice presidency, it may be deemed best to turn to a doubtful state for a candidate, in which case they feel Mr. Fairbanks would not resist their efforts.

The California headquarters at the Colonnade are quite unique, showing less of bunting than of huge boxes, baskets and crates of the many varieties of fruits which that state produces. Visitors were made welcome, and the headquarters became a rendezvous for large crowds. The delegation held several meetings during the day, feeling its way on the vice presidential question. Although no formal action was taken at the early meetings, members of the delegation said it was unlikely that Irving M. Scott, or any other Pacific coast candidate, would be pressed for the vice presidency.

TRIPP HAS SUPPORTERS.

Around the Oregon and Washington headquarters it is said they will both stand for Bartlett Tripp until a nomination is made. His name will be presented by Gen. Samuel K. Ashton, of Washington, and the seconding speech will be made by Wallace McCammant, of Oregon. Besides the sixteen votes of these two states, there are claimed for him: Utah, 6; North Dakota, 6; South Dakota, 8, and Alaska, 4.

James Boyd, delegate at large and member of the national committee for North Carolina, said that the delegation from his state is a unit for Senator Pritchard for vice president.

"Senator Pritchard is our candidate," said Mr. Boyd, "and the delegation has been instructed for him. We might succeed in nominating him. It is time the South was represented on the presidential ticket."

The Massachusetts delegation perfected its organization today, and also took steps to get into direct telephonic communication with Secretary Long to ascertain his wishes concerning the vice-presidential situation. This last move was regarded as rather significant. The delegation is strongly in favor of the secretary, and it is believed that co-operation could be secured with the delegations of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode Island, so as to secure a practically solid vote of the 78 New England delegates.

SOUTH FOR ROOSEVELT.

Former Gov. Warmouth, of the Louisiana delegation, was asked tonight how the delegation would stand on the vice-presidential question.

"If Gov. Roosevelt is a candidate," he replied, "I feel confident that he will get the vote of the Louisiana delegation."

The Texas delegation is inclined to be for Secretary Long, but will not announce its position until the Texas contest is decided by the committee on credentials. The delegation will take any man the administration may want.

National Committeeman Payne, of Wisconsin, expressed the opinion that Wisconsin would support Mr. Roosevelt. "For that matter," he said, "I think the whole country will be found for him."

Committeeman Fessenden expressed confidence that Connecticut would accept the nomination of Roosevelt joyously.

"The movement is apparently becoming invincible," he said. "Gov. Roosevelt would be all right in the East, and I think he will sweep the West like wildfire on a prairie."

"New Mexico is for any man acceptable to the administration," said Gov. Oteri today, speaking for the New Mexican delegation.

Towards midnight there was a rumor that Senator Platt had stated that the New York delegation would, at its meeting tomorrow night, indorse Gov. Roosevelt for vice president. The rumor was brought to the attention of Gov. Roosevelt, and at the moment it was told him, State Chairman Odell entered the room.

"Mr. Odell," asked the governor, "is there any truth in that statement?"

"Not that I know of," said Mr. Odell.

"Mr. Platt made the statement in the presence of several newspaper men," said one of the party.

"I understand," said one of the delegation, "that New York will not have a candidate for vice president. I do not think there will be any decision on the part of the delegation."

Just before retiring for the night Gov. Roosevelt said he thought he could stop the stampede in his favor, and that he could convince the delegates that it was to President McKinley's interest that he should remain in New York as governor.

The Dolliver people were convinced at midnight that their man had an excellent chance for the vice presidency, even when the Roosevelt boom is taken into account. They base their claims upon the assumption that Gov. Roosevelt will in the end decline to accept the nomination or to have it forced upon him. This being the case, they say Dolliver has the best chance of any man in the field, and has every chance of being nominated.

OUTLINE OF THE PLATFORM.

Postmaster General Smith Has the Document in His Possession.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — For the first time since the Republican leaders began to assemble in Philadelphia there has today been some earnest work upon the platform and a draft has been made, which, it is believed, will receive the approval of the convention. This document was prepared in part before coming to Philadelphia by Postmaster General Smith, and it is understood that it was submitted to the president for his inspection and approval before Mr. Smith left Washington. Mr. Smith was in consultation during the greater part of the afternoon with Senator Foraker, who, it is understood, will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. The senator has himself given considerable attention to the preparation of the declaration of principles, and he added considerably to Mr. Smith's draft.

The instrument, so far as prepared, is at considerable length, but very clear-cut and emphatic in its enunciations.

It begins by calling attention to the promises that were made in the St. Louis convention of 1896, and after enumerating them, declares that faith has been kept in almost every instance, as is shown by the statutes which the last congress added to the laws of the country. Especial attention is called to the fact that the platform of 1896 promised that the country should be put upon the gold standard, and that this pledge has been faithfully maintained. There is a clean and distinct declaration for the maintenance of this standard, and the resolutions, as far as prepared, make no reference to bimetallism. The resolutions also contain the usual declaration for a protective tariff. The president's policy with regard to the Philippines is indorsed throughout, and his conduct of the war with Spain is upheld in the strongest terms of commendation and praise. The president's course on the Boer-British entanglement is also indorsed, and attention is also called to the fact that under his guidance the United States has been the only nation to offer arbitration between the warring nations. The president also comes into praise for his attitude in The Hague peace conference, and his administration is especially commended for its position and its accomplishment in the matter of an open door in China.

There is no reference to the present critical condition in China. The shipping subsidy bill is indorsed.

Attention is especially directed to legislation accomplished in accordance with the party pledges; in addition to that concerning the passage of gold standard legislation, the synopsis includes the tariff law, the annexation of Hawaii and the liberation of Cuba from Spanish domination. The country is also felicitated upon the acquisition of Porto Rico.

The plank of the Philippines is practically in the language of the president's message, promising the restoration of order and the establishment of authority in the island and the granting of local self-government as soon as the Philippines show that they are prepared for it.

On the question of trusts, the platform recognizes the right of capital to combine for industrial purposes, but condemns all conspiracy in restraint of trade and limitation of prices.

There will be a declaration for the isthmus canal, rather than for a canal via the Nicaragua route pending the report of the commission appointed to investigate. A promise will be made to redeem the promise to establish independence in Cuba as speedily as practicable, and demand will be made for the condign punishment of crimes committed by American officials in Cuba. Legislation for the restoration of the merchant marine will be indorsed. There is a proposition to at least express the hope with reference to China that that empire shall not be dismembered.

H. H. Hanna, who is credited with the authorship of the gold standard bill, was in conference with Messrs. Smith and Foraker for some time today with reference to the financial plank of the platform. He is especially anxious that this plank should be unequivocal in its language and that no concession should be made to the silver interest. The representatives from the Western states are antagonizing him somewhat on this subject, but Mr. Hanna expresses confidence that no concession will be made.

BOER RESOLUTIONS.

Webster Davis Will Force the Convention to Recognize Them.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Webster Davis, former assistant secretary of the interior, who resigned his position after his return from a trip to the Transvaal in order that he might better express his sympathy for the Boers, passed through Chicago today on his way to the Philadelphia convention. In his pocket he carried several pages of Boer sympathy resolutions which he will deliver to be adopted by the convention.

"I shall go before the committee on resolutions," said Mr. Davis, "and endeavor to secure the adoption of my resolutions in the committee. If I am unsuccessful there, I will avail myself of the proxy of one of the delegates and go on the floor of the convention and make a fight. I am determined to place the convention on record, even if it requires the largest kind of a fight."

CONVENTION NOTES.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Each national convention is to be asked to define its position in relation to the accepting or refusing to indorse in the party platform the initiative and referendum. This was decided upon by the Municipal Ownership League.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A committee has been appointed by the National Afro-American council to present before the Republican national convention the question of lynching and the violation of the ballot in the South.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The Kansas delegation today selected David Mulvaney, of Topeka, Kan., as national committeeman, to succeed Cyrus Leland Jr.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—The committee to notify Senator Wolcott of his selection as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention, discharged that duty this afternoon. Hon. Powell Clayton, ambassador to Mexico, chairman of the committee, performed that duty. The notification and reply were informal.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A party of distinguished Republican leaders dined with Mr. Clement Griscom tonight at his country place near the city. The party included Senators Hanna, Allison, Lodge, Fairbanks, Depew and Kean, Secretary Root, Postmaster General Smith, Congressman Grosvenor, Wayne MacVeagh, A. J. Cassett, president of the Pennsylvania railroad, Prof. Butler, of Columbia university, and others. The dinner was given especially for the purpose of permitting an exchange of views on the platform to be adopted by the national convention.