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The St. Paul Globe

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WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Minnesota—Fair Friday. Saturday partly cloudy, with cooler in western portion; fresh northerly winds shifting to southeasterly winds.

Iowa—Fair Friday, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion; warmer in eastern portions Friday; southerly shifting to northerly winds. Saturday fair.

North Dakota—Fair Friday. Saturday partly cloudy and cooler; southerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair Friday. Saturday partly cloudy and cooler; southerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair in western; showers followed by fair in eastern portion Friday; brisk northeasterly shifting to northerly winds. Saturday fair, with warmer in eastern portion.

Montana—Local rains and cooler Friday. Saturday fair; winds shifting to westerly.

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	86
Lowest temperature	67
Average temperature	76
Daily range	19
Barometer	29.64
Humidity	60
Precipitation	.03
7 p. m. temperature	84

7 p. m., wind northeast; weather cloudy.

RIVER BULLETIN.

Station.	Danger Line.	Gauge Reading.	Change in 24 Hours.
St. Paul	14	1.2	0.0
Davenport	15	2.0	0.0
La Crosse	10	2.0	0.0
Kansas City	21	16.9	—0.9
Memphis	33	18.6	—0.2
Omaha	18	11.1	—0.1
St. Louis	30	11.4	*0.2

—Fall. *Rise.

River forecast till 8 p. m. Friday: The Mississippi will change but little in the vicinity of St. Paul.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

	*8pm	High		*8pm	High
Battleford	58	92	Cheyenne	84	86
Bismarck	90	92	Chicago	64	68
Calgary	82	92	Cincinnati	76	84
Duluth	64	76	Cleveland	70	80
Edmonton	78	86	Galveston	82	84
Havre	102	108	Helena	96	102
Helena	56	102	Jacksonville	72	84
Huron	66	94	Montgomery	70	70
Minnedosa	58	96	New Orleans	82	84
Pr. Albert	90	94	New York	76	86
Qu'Appelle	100	109	Philadelphia	78	84
S. Current	84	104	Pittsburg	70	84
Williston	96	100	Frisco	64	70
Winnipeg	86	92	St. Louis	78	82
Boston	78	82			

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

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Germanic, Liverpool; Saale, Bremen; Graf Waldersee, Hamburg and Plymouth. Sailed: Majestic for Liverpool; La Champagne, Havre; Auguste Victoria, Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg; Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, via Southampton.
BOSTON—Arrived: Ivernia, Liverpool and Queenstown.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Belgenland, Philadelphia.
PLYMOUTH—Arrived: Columbia, New York, for Hamburg, via Cherbourg.
CHERBOURG—Arrived: Columbia, New York, via Plymouth, for Hamburg.
BREMEN—Arrived: Lahn, New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton.
ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Potsdam, New York, via Boulogne.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

GRAND—Valentine Stock company, in "Ingomar," 8:15, p. m.
Elks' carnival, Cedar street, 12 noon.
Baseball, Hamm Brewing company vs. Duluth, Lexington park, 3:30 p. m.
Midway Lodge No. 183, A. F. & A. M., meets, Masonic hall, Merriam Park.
Commencement exercises, St. Joseph's academy, 3 p. m.
United Singers meet, Mozart hall, 3 p. m.
Lantern parade, Elks and singing societies, 7:30 p. m.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1900.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The Republican national convention has nominated the strongest ticket that it was possible to nominate. President McKinley represents completely the conduct and policy of the party, as outlined during the past three years, as no other man could represent it. Whatever the sense of the country may be on the progress of national events during that period, it will find in his candidacy the amplest opportunity for the fullest expression. There is no hedging of issues possible with William McKinley as the party's candidate or president. If imperialism is regarded as a menace to the perpetuation of American free institutions by the American people, that judgment will find the amplest opportunity for expression through his defeat. If the sentiment of the country is adverse to the domination of the trusts in the industrial and political life of the nation, the defeat of a ticket headed by him becomes inevitable. If the farming out of the national revenues and of the opportunities for individual enrichment which active participation in politics makes possible is resented by the American people, their resentment will find ample opportunity for expression in the repudiation of William McKinley and of those who have had, through him, the actual conduct of the executive department of the national government in their control.

The appearance of Theodore Roosevelt, as the party's candidate for vice president, ought not to deceive any intelligent American citizen who realizes the drift of national affairs for the past three years. His relationship toward the national government, assuming him elected, will not enable him in the slightest measure to influence the conduct of any department of the federal government. His name will arouse the enthusiasm of many who otherwise might look with indifference on the contest. But beyond that influence the result will be in nowise affected by his nomination.

Until the national Democracy conveys to the country, through candidates and platform, the party doctrine on which it will rest its claims to the suffrages of the people it will not be possible to judge intelligently on what lines the contest of 1900 will be fought out. The independent political sentiment of the people in the several states will continue to look with anxiety as well as with hope to the action taken at Kansas City. On that action will depend absolutely the result of that contest. If there is destined to be a unified and aggressive opposition to the pretensions of the existing administration, not all the magic which we are taught to believe the name of the New York governor possesses nor the unbounded money expenditures of the trusts and other favored interests will save the imperialist cabal from defeat.

The fate of the party, as well as of the country, will rest on the national convention which meets in Kansas City on the 4th of next July. Every man who understands and believes in the political philosophy of Thomas Jefferson, no matter how materially he may differ with others of his political brethren in the details of party creed or policy, will share in the hope that that convention may be guided in its action by the wisdom and patriotism which alone can arouse the people of the United States to the gravity of the crisis through which their political and social institutions are now passing.

THE MACHINE IN CONTROL.

The present convention at Philadelphia will remain memorable as the first in the history of political parties in the United States wherein one man was recognized as possessing the authority to speak not only for the administration, of which he is not even a member, but for the entire party. Senator Hanna had, indeed, the convention well in hand from the outset, as he has expressed it. He has had the national government no less well in hand for the past three years or so, and it is quite plain that if the American people decide upon the re-election of President McKinley, he will continue to have his party and its national administration well and completely in hand during the incumbency of President McKinley. It is necessary to add the qualification, which seems justified on all accepted understanding of his character, that with Theodore Roosevelt nominated for vice president, and the ticket which he is on being elected, should President McKinley die or resign, Senator Hanna might not have the same occasion to congratulate himself that he had things well in hand that he has had in connection with the work of the convention. The Ohio statesman has, moreover, made very plain his consciousness of this latter truth by the attitude which he has chosen to bear toward Roosevelt's candidacy from the beginning.

There never has been witnessed so complete an abnegation of popular direction in the affairs of a deliberative body supposed to be expressive of public sentiment as has been revealed from the outset in this case. Platform and principles and candidates are all determined before the convention meets. The mass of the delegates are merest ciphers in the nomination of party national candidates, the speakers are all chosen, the speeches are all prepared beforehand, and the actual proceedings are the merest echo of what had already been determined on by men who have no public responsibility whatever.

It has been a happy circumstance for Senator Hanna and the rest of them that they had not been able to settle the vice presidency as readily as they seem to have settled everything else. The undertaking was a little more difficult, owing, of course, to the irrepressible gentleman whom they had undertaken a contract to suppress politically. But in this undertaking they have realized as complete success as in every other direction, and Theodore Roosevelt has apparently been nominated against his will, and because the directors of the imperialist machine desired that he should be.

Those who have thus so completely perverted the purposes of a great historical gathering, such as the national convention of one of the leading political parties has ever been regarded, may believe that popular thought may content itself with their peculiar expression of it. But they mistake the sentiment of the American people if they believe that they can with impunity dispense with even the semblance of consulting the wishes of the millions of American citizens whose political conduct they thus assume absolute control over.

A WARNING.

The very devious proceedings attending the effort of the City Railway company in the assembly last evening to secure the privilege of erecting its poles and wires on certain of the leading thoroughfares of the city ought to be made generally known. They were so palpably dictated by a purpose to disregard the rights of the community and to extend to the street car corporation special privileges which should under no circumstances be extended to it, as to merit public reprobation.

It is a very instructive demonstration which the majority of the present assembly has thus given of its intention, so far as it can, to follow in the footsteps of the former assembly in the reckless dissipation by it in favor of certain interests of valuable public privileges and property. The people should be warned at the outset. It is the Globe's privilege to warn them. It does so, and it will continue to do so. There is perhaps not so much danger as there was a few weeks ago that the schemes of the street car concern can be successfully juggled through the local legislature; but the danger exists none the less. There are few things which this astute and wholly remorseless concern has set itself to do in the past in the way of controlling public action in its favor which it has not succeeded in doing. It has at times laid aside even the appearance of awaiting the action of public authority on its demands. In this particular case of stringing its wires and erecting its poles along certain streets, it has not waited for public sanction. It has gone ahead and done what it asked authority to do, just as it did on a memorable occasion lay down its tracks on Cedar street without any warrant whatever of law or ordinance.

The time has surely come when local public sentiment should be thoroughly aroused in this direction. There is a Democratic administration controlling at least one branch of the local legislature, as well as the executive department of the city government. The responsibility is a Democratic responsibility, and it must not be shirked. The concern in question has been recognized in the community for years as a tender to the Republican local machine, and its ownership of the council which has just passed out of existence was never denied, but was almost universally recognized among our people.

If the reader will turn his attention to the report of the proceedings of the assembly last evening, to be found in our news columns, he will readily understand what remarkable resources the street car corporation has shown itself to possess in dealing with the city's servants in public station. The Democratic aldermen had already effectually smothered the resolution on behalf of which so much clever maneuvering was done last night in the assembly; but that circumstance was no deterrent. What has been done once may be done again. One defeat counts for nothing with the aggressive and uncompromising gentlemen who handle such matters for the street railway. But if the men in the council whose ownership neither by the street car company nor by any other private interest can be asserted are watchful and in earnest, the city will continue to be safeguarded against the cleverest efforts which the agents of that corporation may put forth in the future.

A weather vane on a slouch hat might not be an inappropriate emblem for a Republican campaign button.

The favorite sons were not even among the also rans.

It was a poor convention for the spellbinders.

AT THE THEATERS.

GRAND.

"Ingomar," presented by the Valentine Stock company, is acceptable, and the impression left last night at the Grand was favorable, even though in a few minor particulars there was an opportunity to have made it a drama of more striking characteristics. Something in the story of Parthenia's conquest of the barbarian gives an individuality to the tale, and, dramatized, gives it a place in popular favor which is well deserved. The company which presented it last night was adequate, and the performance was one of merit.

The title role was carried by Edward Mawson, whose physique and personality were well adapted to its requirements. His Ingomar was evidently a sincere study, and all that is unfavorable in the comment upon it might be contained in the one remark that at times sheer strength took the place of emotional skill. In the main his character was one of individuality and power and the transition of the barbarian to the civilized Greek was carefully attained. Mr. Mawson gave much to his role and appreciated its possibilities.

Miss Maynard, whose previous appearances in St. Paul have done much for her favor with the public, carried the role of Parthenia with dignity and grace. As the Greek maid, the hostage of a savage tribe for her father's ransom, she was clearly at her best. She maintained the standard of her work without the slightest apparent effort, and the applause and favors which she won from the audience testified to the pleasure which her work afforded.

"Ingomar" is a play in which all depends on the two main characters. For this reason those in minor roles have little opportunity for anything but occasional displays of their ability. Robert Evans as Polydor, the miserly merchant, had much the best opportunity, and improved it to his advantage. Edward Morrison as Myron was acceptable, and Kate Blancke as Actea lent a slight touch of comedy to certain scenes. Charles Fleming, Nora Croome, Miss Taylor, Edward Leonard and others filled necessary parts satisfactorily.

"Ingomar" will be given tonight and tomorrow afternoon and night at the Grand, and on Sunday night the Valentine company will make its final appearance at this playhouse, presenting that delightfully entertaining farce, "All the Comforts of Home."

Monday, the Pike Theater stock company in "The Wife."

METROPOLITAN.

A long line of ticket purchasers at the box office of the Metropolitan Opera house patiently awaited their turns at the window, and cheerfully spent their money for the privilege of seeing Nat C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott in their new play, "When We Were Twenty-one." The engagement of Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott will mark the close of the season at the Metropolitan; the house will reopen Sept. 2, with the Whitney production of "Quo Vadis."

Mr. Goodwin and Miss Elliott are surrounded by many well known players, prominent among whom are Ysobel Haskins, Frank Gilmore, Harry Woodruff, Nell O'Brien, Estelle Mortimer, Clarence Handysides, Gertrue Gheen, Thomas Oberle and others.

Tickets for the Goodwin-Elliott engagement are on sale at the Metropolitan booth in the Elks' carnival grounds.

SHORT AND POINTED.

Maybe He Has Already.

Baltimore American.

Our old friend Li Hung Chang will stir up a whole nest of yellow jackets of the variety that does not serve as decorations, if he persists in training with the revolutionary party.

A Damp and Soggy Eulogy.

Washington Post.

We fear the heroism of Gen. Otis is to go unappreciated. The newspapers didn't give his Rochester reception as much space as is usually accorded to the weather report.

No Lack of Ability.

Chicago Chronicle.

The administration's desertion of Brother Quay in his hour of need is going to be evened up if Brother Quay possesses the ability to do it—and most people think he does.

Mystery to Ig.

Chicago Record.

Ignatius Donnelly does not understand why this scramble for the nomination is on at Philadelphia, as he has made arrangements to be elected vice president himself.

Sign of McKinley's Defeat.

Denver News.

And now there is another omen of the defeat of McKinley. Near Canton, Ohio, a pig has been born with two tails. That settles it.

Maybe That's What He Wants.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

"Timmy" Woodruff may not get the vice presidency, but he is in a fair way to gather a fine assortment of instructive experience.

WAS FORCED INTO SECOND PLACE

Continued From First Page.

finally overthrow those whose success would mean for the nation material disaster and moral disgrace. Exactly as we have remedied the evils which, in the past, we undertook to remedy, so now when we say that a wrong shall be righted it most assuredly will be righted.

We have nearly succeeded in bringing peace and order to the Philippines. We have sent thither, and to the other islands towards whose inhabitants we now stand as trustees in the cause of good government, men like Wood, Taft and Allen, whose very names are synonyms of integrity and guarantees of efficiency. Appointees like these, with subordinates chosen on grounds of merit and fitness alone, are evidences of the spirit and methods in and by which this nation must approach its new and serious duties. Contrast this with what would be the fate of the islands under the spoils system so brazenly advocated by our opponents in their last national platform.

The war still goes on, because the allies in this country of the bloody insurrectionary oligarchy have taught their foolish dupes abroad to believe that, if the rebellion is kept alive until next November, Democratic success at the polls here will be followed by the abandonment of the islands—that means their abandonment to savages who would scramble for what we desert, until some powerful, civilized nation stepped in to do what we would have shown ourselves unfit to perform. Our success in November means peace in the islands. The success of our political opponents means an indefinite prolongation of misery and bloodshed. We of this convention now renominate the man whose name is a guaranty against such disaster. When we place William McKinley as our candidate before the people, we place the Republican party on record as standing for the performance which squares with promise, as standing for the redemption in administration and legislation of the pledges made in the platform and on the stump, as standing for the upbuilding of the national honor and interest abroad, and the continuance at home of the prosperity which it has already brought to the farm and the workshop.

After recounting the achievements of the United States in the far-off islands and presenting in a sentence the claim of this country upon the archipelago, Gov. Roosevelt demanded amid thunderous applause:

"Is America a weakling that she should shrink from the work of a great world power? The giant of the West, like the gladiator of old, looks into the future with hope, with expectancy, which the love of all institutions have made dear to us." (Tremendous applause.)

In conclusion Gov. Roosevelt declared the Republican party and the American people challenge the future, and they were eager for the labor laid out for them, as if by providence.

Roosevelt is no master of the foil. He prefers the broadsword, and as he laid about him with sledgehammer blows the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted: "Hit 'em again." He had the manuscript of his speech in his hand and referred to it occasionally, discarding page after page as he finished until the platform at his feet was strewn with white sheets. When he reached his peroration and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world work of the world powers the whole pit echoed "No" in chorus. When he concluded and resumed his seat in the New York delegation the other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him. Many embraced him and it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders.

Senator Thurston, the Demosthenes of the senate, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the blue grass state, and Gov. Mount also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote and several times tried to howl him down. Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley.

ROOSEVELT'S NOMINATION.

When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker, and when it was over Roosevelt's nomination for the vice presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations.

Lafe Young, of Iowa, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Dolliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray, of Secretary Long's state, and Delegate Ashton, of Washington, which came here for Bartlett Tripp.

Chauncey Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most intense enthusiasm when he pictured the dazzling dreams of the country's future. During every pause the band played but one air, the tune which Col. Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

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

Gov. Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. O'Dell, seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broadbrimmed hat to the continuous salvos that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed streets like a conquerring hero fresh from new victories.

Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges, and their names are on every lip.

NOTIFICATION COMMITTEES.

Men Who Will Officially Inform Candidates of Their Selection.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The following is the committee selected to notify the nominee for president:

Alabama, P. D. Parker; Arkansas, Chas. M. Green; California, W. M. Garland; Colorado, D. H. Moffatt; Connecticut, Lineas R. Plimpton; Delaware, I. F. Allee; Florida, Joseph E. Lee; Georgia, W. A. Pedger; Idaho, W. B. Heybun; Illinois, Frank O. Lowden; Indiana, John D. Widman; Iowa, C. E. Albrock; Kansas, W. D. Holt; Kentucky, E. E. Franks; Louisiana, Jules G. Godchaus; Maine, Wainwright Cushing; Maryland, Wm. F. Airey; Massachusetts, F. E. Huntress; Michigan, Frank J. Hecker; Minnesota, Ray W. Jones; Mississippi, Sam P. Hurst; Missouri, John B. Owens; Montana, David E. Folsom; Nebraska, O. A. Abbott; Nevada, R. L. Fulton; New Hampshire, Fred A. Palmer; New Jersey, Leslie D. Ward; New York, Frank S. Witherbee; North Carolina, W. A. Lemly; North Dakota, Ferd Lentz; Ohio, J. G. Butler Jr.; Oregon, Henry E. Ankeny; Pennsylvania, C. L. Magee; Rhode Island, Joseph C. Fletcher; South Carolina, E. H. Deas; South Dakota, S. B. Collins; Tennessee, George N. Tillman; Texas, J. G. Lowden; Utah, Thomas Kerns; Vermont, W. N. Platt; Virginia, J. Hampton H. Hoge; Washington, Levi Ankeney; West Virginia, W. W. Monroe; Wisconsin, Walter Alexander; Wyoming, C. D. Clark; Alaska, W. D. Grant; Arizona, John W. Dorrington; Indian territory, P. L. Sopher; New Mexico, W. A. Otero; Oklahoma, W. J. French; District of Columbia, W. C. Chase; Hawaii, S. Parker.

The following is the committee to notify the nominee for vice president:

Alabama, N. H. Alexander; Arkansas, S. A. Duke; California, George C. Pardee; Colorado, John B. Thompson; Connecticut, A. J. Sloper; Delaware, Alvan D. Connor; Florida, John F. Horr; Georgia, E. N. Clemence; Idaho, George L. Shoup; Illinois, J. H. Rowell; Indiana, Charles S. Hernley; Iowa, J. J. Marsh; Kansas, James T. Bradley; Kentucky, William J. Deboe; Louisiana, John W. Cooke; Maine, Albert Pierce; Maryland, James Tyler Bradford; Massachusetts, George N. Swallow; Michigan, W. E. Parnall; Minnesota, J. J. Echlund; Mississippi, W. E. Mask; Missouri, Walter S. Dickey; Montana, David E. Folsom; Nebraska, E. A. Laverty; Nevada, T. L. Flanigan; New Hampshire, Albert Wallace; New Jersey, William Barbour; New York, Francis V. Greene; North Carolina, Thomas S. Collins; North Dakota, H. C. Plumley; Ohio, George C. Rollins; Oregon, Thomas McEwen; Pennsylvania, John H. Murdock; Rhode Island, Lucius B. Darling; South Carolina, J. F. Ensor; South Dakota, Emil B. Branch; Tennessee, Frank E. Elgin; Texas, C. M. Ferguson; Utah, C. E. Loose; Vermont, E. M. Bartlett; Virginia, C. G. Smithers; Washington, Levi Ankeny; West Virginia, John D. Rigg; Wisconsin, J. C. Reynolds; Wyoming, George H. Coble; Alaska, W. D. Grant; Arizona, Charles R. Drake; Indian Territory, Dr. W. L. McWilliams; New Mexico, S. O. Romero; Oklahoma, J. C. Pringey; District of Columbia, J. E. Jones; Hawaii, A. N. Hepkoikie.

MR. HANNA RE-ELECTED.

Will Serve Four More Years as National Committee Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The national committee met in the rooms back of the convention hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

As soon as the committee was assembled Senator Hanna was nominated and re-elected chairman for the next four years. In accepting the nomination he made a very short speech, in which he thanked the old members of the committee for the way in which they had stood by him in the campaign of 1896, and said in accepting the position for another four years, especially for the coming campaign, he did so with the distinct understanding that every member of the national committee would stand by him and work loyally for the success of the ticket which had been nominated.

Col. Dick, of Ohio, was elected temporary secretary.

Chairman Hanna was authorized to select from the members of the national committee an executive campaign committee and the committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

Chairman Hanna left very soon after for Mr. Griscom's, at Haversford, saying that he would not be in Philadelphia until tomorrow afternoon.

He will leave in a few days for Cleveland. He said he would take his time in making the selections for the executive committee.

On motion of Senator Scott, of West Virginia, George Wisewell, of Milwaukee, was unanimously elected sergeant-at-arms of the national committee for four years, in place of H. L. Swords, of New York, resigned.

The headquarters of the national committee will be established at Chicago and New York, as in the campaign of 1896. Mr. Hanna said that his personal headquarters would be wherever he deems it most expedient for the success of the party.

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

QUAY RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

Protest of Southern Republicans Finally Prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Col. Quay, before the convention met, in speaking of his intention to withdraw his resolution regarding representation on the national committee, said it had served its purpose; that last night the Southern delegates flocked to Roosevelt and made the nomination of the New York governor a sure thing.

"Nevertheless," said Quay, "it is a good thing, and ought to be adopted. I feel that I am making a mistake in submitting to the wishes of those who ask me to withdraw the proposed new rules."

CONGRATULATES ROOSEVELT.

President McKinley Sends Greetings to His Running Mate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—At 4 o'clock this afternoon the president sent the following congratulatory telegram to Gov. Roosevelt:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., June 21.—Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, Philadelphia, Pa.: Your unanimous nomination is a high and deserved honor. I extend my heartiest congratulations.

—"William McKinley."

Although no definite time has been fixed for the notification committee to wait upon the president and formally notify him of his nomination, it is known that the president has indicated that it would be entirely satisfactory to him if the committee would visit him at Canton on July 12. He and Mrs. McKinley expect to leave here for Canton not later than July 1, and it is not improbable that they may leave in time to reach Canton on June 30. According to present plans they will remain there through the month of July.

THINK IT WILL BE CLOSE.

London Press Comment on American Presidential Election.

LONDON, June 22.—The morning papers make but brief references to the renomination of President McKinley. The Daily Express, which goes more fully into the subject than the others, discusses the relative chances of Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan, and concludes that this will be a closer fight this year than in 1896.

PRESS ARRANGEMENTS.

Ex-Gov. Stone Makes an Announcement to Newspapers.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Ex-Gov. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee having in charge arrangements for the Democratic convention, gave out the following today:

"A committee of newspaper men has been organized, with Mr. G. M. Hitchcock, of the Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald, as chairman, to consider and determine upon assignment of space or seats to representatives of metropolitan papers in the section reserved for that purpose at the national Democratic convention at Kansas City in July. All communications sent to me on that subject by the large daily papers I have turned over to Mr. Hitchcock, and all communications hereafter by papers desiring space should be addressed to him.

"This committee will have charge of the section set apart in the arena of the convention hall for the use of the representatives of large daily papers and press associations. There will be about 600 seats in that section, with tables for the use of the reporters. This committee of experienced newspaper men will have entire charge of all arrangements relating to that section, and tickets and badges of admission to that section will be furnished by that committee or under its direction."

BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

Announcement of What Is Being Done at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 21.—Chas. A. Walsh, secretary of the national Democratic committee, who established permanent headquarters here for the July gathering, today closed preliminary arrangements for the printing of the convention tickets. This is the first matter of detail for the convention to be announced by the national committee.

Big Chiefs and a large camp of less famous Indians will be here during the convention. They are coming with the two contesting delegations from the Indian Territory. Thomas Buffington, chief of the Cherokees, and one of the most famous Indians living, will be here. Gen. Pleasant Porter, chief of the Creeks, and during the Civil war an officer in the confederate army, is coming, and so is John F. Brown, chief of the Seminoles.

FISH STORIES.

"Anybody 'round here who can tell good fish stories?" "Lookin' for a liar, eh? Well, Parsin Raggs fills th' bill about as near as any man this side o' Annynias kin do it." "A parson!" "Yep, thet's th' name th' camp give him fer usin' sich dern bad grammar."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"How's business?" he asked of the manufacturer of the genuine "Hungerstora Bitters." "Great!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Here's a letter we got this morning: 'Gentlemen: I am an enthusiastic angler. Recently I went fishing. The fish wouldn't bite. Fortunately, I had a bottle of your bitters. I poured it into the stream, and then the fish bit so voraciously it made me tired to pull them in."—Philadelphia Press.

The Japanese fretwork is a pretty latticework of thin board in simple designs, which is inexpensive, and can be used with good effect for decorative purposes. It has a pretty, cool look, and fills into doors and windows across the top or around the sides in diamond shape, and makes an ugly room look charming. The beautiful carved openwork designs in light-colored woods and black teakwood are more beautiful, but require more pretentious surroundings than are to be found in many summer homes. They are also more expensive.

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The linen dustcoats this season are the most attractive of all. Some of them, made in the Empire designs, are really charming. Take a dark-blue linen, have a little fitted Empire bodice pointed well up in the back and front, then from the back have a double box plait and from the front stitched side plaits, and there is as pretty a garment as any one could ask. There is a plain straight stock, and this may be of the linen or of white, with a little plastron of the same. There is a little knot finishing the Empire bodice at the bust, and this may be either of the linen or a pretty little chou—or two of them—with ends of some of the pretty dark Persian silks. Then the sleeves flare out into a deep bell turned back; there are hoodlike folds over the shoulders, where there may be a little linen lace let in if desired, and altogether it is a charming garment. Of course there are dustcoats and dustcoats, and some of them are of the plain box variety. But the Empire is loose and comfortable, though it makes a little more pretense of fitting than the other, and it could, and without much trouble, be worn over a traveling skirt without a bodice under it. Taffeta and mohair as well as linen are used for the coats.

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Separate skirts of taffeta are plain and are finished around the lower edge with three narrow shaped ruffles or volantes of the material. The little taffeta coats can be bought now for much less than woolen garments.

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The collars and lapels that are to be found to wear with these coats, as well as almost anything else in the way of coat or bodice, are of linen with an application of lace and linen gauze, white lawn and lace insertion, entre deux collars and lace and mull.

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And there are as many more for the children. They are very pretty and attractive over the little bright red or brown or blue jackets. For small boys' sailor suits there are collars and plastrons of even more varieties in pretty starched materials.

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The entre deux, strips of lace and mull, are finding their way into the thinnest stocks, just a plain stripe to go around the neck with long ends to tie in front. Mull ties are made now as the ribbon ones were earlier in the season, the straight piece which goes around the neck having in the center four or five heavy cords to give it body, the ends being of the plain mull and long enough to cross in the back and tie in front. They and the stock are frequently edged with lace.

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Simple little waist ties are made of silk about the width of an ordinary soft silk necktie, pointed at the ends and simply hemmed around the edges on the machine. They are long enough to pass around the waist and tie in a small bow with rather long ends.

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Pretty little night dresses which have been selling up town the past week for 89 cents delighted the women who like good quality without pretension, and have not much money to spend. These were of a light cambric, made with a short yoke in the back and none in front. They were high in the neck and finished at neck and wrists with a single little hemstitched ruffle of the material. The cheap lace and coarse Hamburg shown on most inexpensive undergarments are an impossibility for many women. Their pretentiousness is disagreeable.

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The most beautiful diamond rings now show none of the setting. In some of the rings smaller stones are set along the ring on each side of the large stone, and the jewels have the appearance of resting on the hand without visible support.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY

THE MODERN ADAM AND EVE.

Boston Post.

"So I must give up my typewriting and live out of doors," she said.

"Yes, if you want to live at all," was the doctor's answer.

"Well, really, sometimes I don't care the snap of my finger for living. It's so monotonous and so hopeless!"

"No wonder! You have made a machine of yourself. When you go back to Mother Earth (you're a country girl, are you not?) you will be in love with life again, as you were a dozen years ago, when you couldn't stay out of doors enough to satisfy your cravings."

"I remember!" her eyes brightened. "I loved to work in the garden; not the flower garden, but among the vegetables, homely, useful things—like myself. No one can give me points on planting. I'm a farmer's daughter."

The doctor took up the morning paper and read: "To let, a small cottage house, modern improvements, with kitchen garden; terms easy."

"Would that suit me," she asked?

"I think so."

"I'll apply."

"Let me know the result," said the doctor as he ushered her to the door.

It was such a pretty cottage, and the owner lived next door. His name was Adam Everett. She smiled when the agent told her this, for she was Eve Sherburne. "A new Adam and Eve," she said softly, scenting a romance in this untried country.

"Your husband, madame," said the agent suavely, "will be sure to like this place; and if he has a taste for farming he will find every facility to gratify it. The former tenant was an enthusiast, and improved the place wonderfully."

"Indeed. Lost his money, run away, or died?"

"Married! It spoils a man's prospects! I beg your pardon a thousand times; I mean unless the woman is practical and a home body. Now, you and your husband will be contented and proporous."

"A happy prophecy. Does the owner object to letting the cottage to a single woman?"

The agent raised his eyebrows. "Aren't you looking for yourself? I thought you seemed pleased with everyting that you were coming."

"I am. The husband you credited me with does not exist.

Miss Sherburne learned a few days later that she would be a welcome tenant; so, taking the doctor out to pass judgment, she engaged Hawthorne cottage.

She had lived there a week and had not caught a glimpse of the owner. She almost lived out of doors. She unpacked her violin, and practiced music almost forgotten in the stress of daily mechanical work. She sang, too, and the song floated in through the open windows of the next cottage.

"I wonder if it would be wise to call," thought Adam Everett. "I hardly know the etiquette." He was a florist. He loved flowers, and their cultivation was to him a pleasure as well as profit. When he saw every available inch of his tenant's grounds being planted and sown he succumbed to curiosity and interviewed Miss Sherburne's gardner.

"What does Miss Sherburne intend to do?" he asked carelessly. "I see you are planting.."

"She wants to raise and sell vegetables," said the countryman, "and, by gum, she knows more about it than a regular farmer. She can give me points. She's a worker, too; she can handle the tools as well as a man. If she were only a bit heavier, but she's gaining. Her cheecks are as red as poppies."

Eva Sherburne sat on the piazza at dusk resting. She heard the gate click and a step on the graveled walk. A voice said, "I'm Mr. Everett, your landlord. I came over to get acquainted. I have brought some flowers." "They are lovely. O, thank you! The country is beautiful."

Sitting in the rocking chair in the dusk she talked and he listened, then he talked and she listened. They found much in common.

One day, returning to his 6 o'clock dinner, he found on his table some asparagus in a delicate dish, temptingly served. A card beside announced "Miss Sherburne's compliments. It will be her pleasure to supply cooked vegetables in their season."

To her door he carried every morning flowers enough to make her rooms fragrant and beautiful. The rain, the winds, the charm of woods and fields, the quiet and the freedom won Eve back to health again. She was in love with life once more. Was it because of the friendship that had grown between a lonely man and woman, she wondered, or because she was in better health.

Adam Everett, man fashion, wasted no time in wondering. At the gateway Eve stood one lonely night, resting her arms on the bars, singing softly. Up the path to the other side came Adam. She made a motion to unclose the gate. He stopped her, saying: "Keep it shut, Eve, until my fate is settled. Am I to enter paradise? I found on my table tonight a plate of apples, a woman's gift. I have eaten. You have tempted me away from my solitary existence. The first Eve tempted man out of paradise, you are tempting me."

A blush suffused her face. She stepped back and swung the gate wide in answer. **Adam entered.**

WOMEN DELEGATES TO BOTH.

The rolls of the Republican and Democratic national conventions will each contain the name of a woman, Mrs. W. S. Taylor, the wife of the former governor of Kentucky, will represent her sex at Philadelphia, while Mrs. Joseph M. Cohen will sit as alternate at Kansas City.

Mrs. Taylor was elected an honorary delegate-at-large to the national convention by the state Republican convention, and it is doubtful whether she will be allowed to vote. Mrs. Cohen, who is the president of the Democratic Women's club, of Salt Lake City, Utah, was unanimously chosen an alternate by the convention of her state, and half a dozen of the men who represent the state have already asked her to act for them during certain sessions of the convention. It seems probable, therefore, not only that she will have a vote in the selection of candidates, but she will also be entitled to the floor if she desires to address the convention.