

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS TICKET. ADLAI E. STEVENSON Nominated for the Second Time FOR VICE PRESIDENT

Hill Positively Declined to Accept the Place Though It Seemed To Be His If He Wanted It. Convention Hall, July 6, 2:44 p. m.—Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, was nominated for vice president on the first ballot. He received a total of 55 1/2 votes.

THE BALLOTING. Vote by States on Vice Presidential Nomination. Convention Hall, Kansas City, July 6.—The first ballot for vice president resulted as follows: Alabama, cast 3 votes for Stevenson and 19 for Hill; Arkansas, Towne 5; Stevenson 1; California, Stevenson 15; Towne 3; Colorado, Stevenson 8; Connecticut, Stevenson 8; Towne 3; Delaware, Stevenson 4; Hill 2; Florida, Stevenson 4; Hill 4; Georgia, Stevenson 12; Idaho, Hill 1; Illinois, Stevenson 48; Indiana, Stevenson 23; Towne 2; Iowa, Stevenson 26; Kansas, Stevenson 20; Kentucky, Stevenson 26; Louisiana, Hill 16; Maine, Towne 2; Missouri, Hill 10; Maryland, J. Walter Smith 16; Massachusetts, Hill 15; Towne 1; Stevenson 1; Minnesota, Towne 13; Mississippi, Stevenson 18; Missouri, Stevenson 1; Hill 1; Montana, Danforth 1; Hogg 1; Nebraska, Carr 1; Hill 2; Stevenson, 2; Nevada, Hill 1; Stevenson 1; New Hampshire, Stevenson 3; New Jersey, Stevenson 3; New York, Stevenson 6; North Carolina, Carr 22; South Carolina, Hill 6; Ohio, Patrick 42; Oregon, Stevenson 6; Pennsylvania, Stevenson 6; South Carolina, Stevenson 6; South Dakota, Towne 6; Stevenson 2; Tennessee, Hill 2; Texas, Stevenson 20; Vermont, Stevenson 3; Virginia, Stevenson 1; West Virginia, Stevenson 12; Utah, Stevenson 6; Wisconsin, Stevenson 21; Wyoming, Hill 1; Stevenson 1; Rhode Island, Stevenson 3; New Mexico, Stevenson 3; Towne 2; Indian Territory, Stevenson 6; Hawaii, Hill 6.

THE FINAL DAY. Convention Hall, Kansas City, Mo., July 6.—The final day of the national Democratic convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has marked every day of convulsed week and the cloudless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat. But the grateful wind which has saved the week from being intolerable and the sweltering crowds today. It blew steadily from the southwest, hot, it is true, from its passage over the plains, but never the less it was a relief through the great windows at the south end of the hall, fluttered the hunting and flags and fanned the vast crowd.

An hour before the convention hall was opened dense crowds were packed around the national arena and hundreds more were coming on every thoroughfare that afforded access to the building. About thirty minutes after the doors were opened the galleries were all occupied, and still the crowds around the entrance and in the streets had suffered no diminution. Yesterday the hall was so densely packed that it was at times impossible to move around upon the floor, one-fourth of the delegates were unable to see the chairman and the majority of them could hear nothing uttered from the platform. The aisles were choked with delegates, and the passage through them was at all times difficult and late in the evening it was impossible. This morning the police and secretaries of the convention were great vigor to prevent anything like a repetition of the disagreeable features of yesterday's second session, and for consideration of the platform and the nomination of candidates for the presidency being over.

Suiter was the first vice presidential candidate to appear in the hall, and his appearance seemed to excite very little interest. He came down the aisles from the delegates' door, coat thrown open, but jammed hard down on the back of his head, his tall form towering over a small Ohio delegate at his side, across whose shoulders his arm was carelessly thrown and whose ear he talked with great energy. At 9:45 a. m. Chairman Richardson asked that the arms started in a high and a great bouquet of sweet peas in hand and with a sweep of the gavel cut off the strains of the band, slowly stilling the music. The speaker then took the podium to order for his third day's work. But it was some minutes before there was sufficient light for the opening invocation and then the Rev. Rabbi Mayer, of Kansas City, delivered a prayer breathing the sense of responsibility resting upon the convention.

CALL OF STATES. Immediately following the prayer the call of states began for the purpose of making nominations for the vice presidency. Great confusion prevailed and very few of the delegates were aware of what was going on. Alabama and Arkansas had been passed, and California was called. Then the doubtful form and name of the Georgia delegates from the Californians and in stentorian tones he demanded to know what was going on and that the aisles be cleared of the disorderly intruders. When the chairman responded that California was being called for nominations, Senator Wingo announced that California yielded to Arkansas.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON. Nominated for Vice President by the Democratic National Convention.

It was dramatic in the extreme. The effect was electric. His words set the convention in a frenzy of enthusiasm. The scene which followed was far the most tempestuous of the session, and the name of Hill echoed and re-echoed through the hall. State standards were seized and held aloft and the convention was canopied with fluttering flags and handkerchiefs. Delegates and spectators cheered and the great structure fairly shook with the noise when the galleries became infected with the enthusiasm. Governor Hill, meantime had worked his way through the surging multitude to the platform. As he ascended, his hands were eagerly grasped and he was escorted to the seat of the permanent chairman. He asked Mr. Grady to yield that he might make a statement but Mr. Grady declined to do so.

Major Van Wyck, of the New York delegation hurried to Governor Hill and began an earnest conversation with him. When finally Mr. Grady was permitted to speak he said that Governor Hill might decline. "But decline or not," he shouted, "New York's united and her solid 72 votes will be cast to the end for David Bennett Hill."

While Senator Hill on the platform, waited for quiet and for Senator Grady to finish his speech he kept repeating "I will not take it." To Senator Grady he said: "This is absolutely unfair. You should not do it."

The audience then received Governor Stone, of Missouri, with great enthusiasm, rising to his feet and cheering wildly. When he spoke it was with deliberation, and he was given strict attention, particularly by the local audience. When he spoke it was with deliberation, and he was given strict attention, particularly by the local audience.

Nebraska passed in the call for nomination, and when his name was called and made his way to the spectators' platform. He declared his ticket should be composed of men both of whom had been Democrats in every political affiliation. He therefore seconded the nomination of David Bennett Hill.

Nevada had Mr. Newlands present their views. He named Mr. Towne as his choice, but he was not called for a vote. The audience was displaying its impatience. When New Hampshire was called Colonel Henry O. Kent made a very short speech in favor of Stevenson.

NEW JERSEY SECONDS HILL. Delegate Daly of New Jersey rose to second the nomination of Hill. He spoke vigorously and his terse speech called forth loud cheers. Patrick H. McCarin rose in his seat when the roll call reached New York and announced that the Empire state would yield its time to Delaware. Irving Handy of that state took the floor and like Mr. Daly spoke for Hill. He declared that although the senator had declined a better soldier had never walked beneath the Democracy's banner in Europe to try and secure the nomination of Stevenson from Illinois.

Kentucky did not respond and at the call of Kentucky there were cries of "Blackburn," but the senator did not appear. The speaker then called for Kentucky and Governor McCree of that state spoke heartily and seconded the nomination of Stevenson of Illinois, whom he claimed as a son of Kentucky, he having been born in that state. Delegate E. H. McCaleb of Louisiana, when that state was called announced that he would support the nomination of Stevenson. He was followed by Louisiana, unanimously the nomination of that gifted leader and statesman of New York, again the name of Hill aroused the convention to cheering and applause.



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be brief when he took the platform and he kept his word, seconding the nomination of Stevenson. NOMINATING STEVENSON. Speech of Congressman Williams of Illinois. Convention Hall, Kansas City, July 6.—Congressman Williams in presenting the name of Adlai Stevenson for vice president said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: Illinois is grateful to Arkansas for this evidence of her regard. The United Democracy of Illinois desires to be present to this convention for the next vice president a Democrat (cheers), who drew his first breath from the pure Democratic complexions of Old Kentucky (Cheers). One baptized in the great and glowing Democracy of Illinois, one who has stood squarely on every Democratic platform since the days of Lincoln (cheers), one who has twice represented in congress a district overwhelmingly Republican, one who has been a Democrat (cheers), one who has been a Democrat (cheers); not a warrior but a statesman. A man who stands for civil government against military rule. A man who has been a Democrat (cheers), one who has been a Democrat (cheers); not a warrior but a statesman. A man who stands for civil government against military rule. A man who has been a Democrat (cheers), one who has been a Democrat (cheers); not a warrior but a statesman. A man who stands for civil government against military rule.

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TUBE IN THROAT. Child at Topeka Hospital Which Requires Artificial Air Passage. There is a child in Kansas who will be compelled to wear a metal tube in his throat as long as he lives. He is the 3-year-old son of Harry Crittenden, a wealthy cattle man of Coolidge, Kan., and so far as is known is the only child in the United States who gets the air necessary to sustain life through a small tube of gold and metal. His case was slow in starting, shows no external malformation of the trachea, and as the malformation advanced with his growth the passage gradually closed. Several weeks ago the child reached the first stages of suffocation, and was brought to Topeka for treatment. A tube was inserted in the throat, and the child immediately revived and grew strong. At the end of six weeks it was decided to withdraw the tube, and this was done. The tube was again inserted and left four weeks longer, and this was again removed, but minutes after it was withdrawn from the throat the child was in a dying condition. The tube was quickly reinserted, and now the child is in a dying condition. The tube will be changed, so as to provide the requisite supply of air. Medical history gives no instance of a similar case.

A RUSH FOR LINCOLN. Is Expected to Follow Adjournment at Kansas City. Lincoln, Neb., July 6.—Chief interest in Lincoln today in regard to the Kansas City convention seems to be as to when the office that belongs to the Democrat after the final adjournment it will naturally drift to Lincoln. The local demonstration in honor of Mr. Bryan, while Mr. Bryan's name would have the usual proportions after midnight when a marching party formed and with bands paraded to the Bryan home and returned to the city. Mr. Bryan's telephone was kept ringing late into the night by friends who wished to talk to him. Many telegrams from a distance were received. Mr. Bryan was asked what effect he thought the adoption of the platform in its present form would have on the vice presidency. He replied that it tended to eliminate some candidates who would have remained in the contest had the platform contained a more definite affirmation of the silver plank of 1896. No names were mentioned, of course, Mr. Bryan's name is to be the nominee for vice president.

High Priced Admissions. Kansas Farmers Said to Have Paid \$25 For Tickets (Special to the State Journal.) Kansas City, July 6.—The ticket brokers were sharp enough to get hold of the tickets for the convention. Wednesday afternoon tickets brought \$25. Thursday afternoon the Journal correspondents paid a man pay a broker \$5 for a single admission. These brokers sold a ticket to farmers especially, guaranteeing reserved seats, privileges, etc., which was the innocent purchasers to the convention hall building, but took them only beyond the entrances, having no coupons or numbers, which enabled the holder to even see the inside of the convention.

Sketch of Stevenson. Illinois Man Most Likely to Be Named as Bryan's Running Mate. Adlai Stevenson was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835. He received a common school education, and was also a student at Center college, Danville, Ky., and at the University of Bloomington, Ill., where young Stevenson was 17 years old. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1857; made his first entry in January, 1858; was elected to congress in 1875; sent as a delegate to the national Democratic convention in 1884 and 1892; appointed assistant postmaster general under President Cleveland, 1885-'89; elected vice president on ticket with Grover Cleveland; appointed a member of the commission to Europe to try and secure international bimetalism in 1897.

CALLS IT UNFAIR. Speech of David B. Hill Declining the Vice Presidential Nomination. Convention Hall, July 6.—In declining the nomination for the vice presidency, Senator Hill said: "Mr. President and gentleman of the convention: (Great applause) While I greatly appreciate the action of the delegates from New York it is proper for me to say that it is without my approval. (Cries of 'no no') I appreciate also the manifestations of friendliness on the part of the delegates from other states, but I feel that it is my duty to rise here and now and say to you that, for personal reason and good and valid reasons, I can not accept this nomination. (Great applause and cries of 'no no,' and 'you have got to give up your nomination.') I do not desire to be a candidate and I must not be nominated by this convention. (Renewed applause and cheering and cries of 'no no' and 'you have got to give up your nomination.')"

Decides That He Will Not Visit Kansas City. Convention Hall—11:07 A. M.—Mr. Bryan had a talk over the wire with Senator Jones, Norman E. Mack and others and has decided not to come to Kansas City.

Weather Indications. Chicago, July 6.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair tonight and Saturday, except showers in east portion Saturday; southwest winds.

BUTCHERED 5,000. Chinese Catholic Converts Massacred by Native Soldiers. Streets of Peking Are Rivers of Blood. TORTURE AND DEATH. Dealt Out to All Foreigners and Native Christians. Fresh Edicts Issued Ordering Extermination.

CRIME OF THE CENTURY. Victoria, B.C., July 6.—Correspondent of the London Daily News writes from Peking as late as June 13, tell of the daily arrival there of refugees from all the surrounding countries of the empire. Some of the refugees had been wounded. Some report having left others dead behind them. The boxer hosts at Peking practically commenced their work of destruction at the capital, according to the correspondents on June 11, when a mob burned the summer houses of the ministers. The race course and foreign cemetery at Shehsan. On the following days, thousands gathered outside the city walls to witness the British and American legations, which had been barricaded. Guns were mounted and other preparations made for a siege. The custom house and the British legation had been bombarded, but were not hit. On the 13th the mob attacked the eastern part of the city during the night and burned it. This part of the city had been the customs house, several missions and foreign houses. Hundreds of native converts were massacred. Some were hacked to death, others were driven into the burning houses and cremated. At Tien Tsin the boxers had destroyed two of the mission buildings and had massacred a number of native Christians. On June 12 a band of 500 strong entered the city and set fire to the Roman Catholic mission and two houses used as schools by the missionaries. An the night, Mary 17 or more of the missionaries were killed. The boxers pushed back into the fire. It was not known how many had been killed. There was a great terror lest the boxers should fire the city.

17 AMERICAN MISSIONARIES. Chicago, July 6.—Officers of the American missionary board in this city state that probably 17 or more of the missionaries from the North China missions are victims of the Peking massacre. Following are the names of those from the Chicago district whom it is feared were murdered by the boxers: Rev. Wm. Russell, a native of Chicago, the Peking compound, who went to the meeting early in May. Miss Mary E. Ambrose, of the Tung Choo mission, who was in Peking. Miss Abbie B. Chapin, Tung Cho. Miss Jane Evans, Tung Cho. Miss Adam Haven, Peking. Mrs. Mary Ann, Peking. Miss Luella Minor, Tung Cho. Miss Virginia Murdoch, Peking. Rev. J. H. Russell, a native of Chicago, the Peking compound, who went to the meeting early in May. Miss Mary E. Ambrose, of the Tung Choo mission, who was in Peking. Miss Abbie B. Chapin, Tung Cho. Miss Jane Evans, Tung Cho. Miss Adam Haven, Peking. Mrs. Mary Ann, Peking. Miss Luella Minor, Tung Cho. Miss Virginia Murdoch, Peking. Rev. J. H. Russell, a native of Chicago, the Peking compound, who went to the meeting early in May.

INSURRECTION IS EXTENDING. Washington, July 6.—A dispatch has been received from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai dated July 5 in which he says the situation is serious and the insurrectionary movement is extending. If allied forces in the north he says should meet with reverse the disturbance will certainly extend to the coast and China resulting in the expulsion and ruin of trade. A strong force, he says is necessary to attack the rebels in the north and to support the viceroys in the south. It is understood that all the consuls of the powers in China have sent identical dispatches to their respective governments.

MISSIONARIES WHO ESCAPED. New York, July 6.—Dr. Halsey, of the Presbyterian board received a cablegram from Che Foo saying that Corbett Van Rensselaer Hodges and his wife, Dr. G. Taylor and the Rev. S. E. Simcox and his wife are at Pao Ting Fu and have not made their escape. The Rev. J. Lowrie has escaped from Pao Ting Fu and is now at Tien Tsin and the Rev. J. A. Miller and Mrs. Miller have escaped and gone to Cores. The cablegram also indicates that the Peking (Continued on Sixth Page.)

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