EVE OF CONVENTION

All Is in Readiness for the Meeting Today.

M'KINLEY BY ACCLAMATION

A Three Days' Programme Has Been Arranged by the National Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Tomorrow, on the 44th anniversary of the day on which General John C. Fremont was nominated by the first Republican Convention, held at Music Fund Hall, on Locust street, in this city, the National Republican Convention will assemble at the Exposition building, in West Philadelphia.

The cymbals of a conquering army never clashed with more vigor than they do here tonight. Amid the thousands of warriors there is but one choice for leader. His face is engraved on banners, it is framed in flowers and in ivy on the walls; it adorns the windows of the shops and looks down upon the swarming crowds from every conspicuous place. McKinley again will lead the gray beards and the young men in the November battle. Banners are dipped before his portrait, and the mention of his name arouses enthusiasm. When Senator Foraker concludes his speech in the convention Wednesday, a storm wild and tempestuous will shake the great hall.

But that outburst of enthusiasm will only be the forerunner of the pandemonium that will reign if Roosevelt should be named to stand beside him in the coming battle. The stampede in his favor started yesterday threw the town into delirium. It swept through the delegations who had come with favorite sons to present like a prairie fire. Like an immense tidal wave it bore down everything before it. The booms for the candidates of other men collapsed like shells when it struck them. The secret was not hard to find. Platt and Quay, whose object is to humiliate Hanna, claim victory. They might congratulate themselves on their work. They wielded no magician's wand. The secret lay down in the hearts of the Republicans of the country. Roosevelt's name, unlike that of other candidates, instantly struck a responsive chord in the popular breast. It captured the heart of the convention. It mattered nothing to the rank and file that Hanna and Allison and Grosvenor and Thurston and others felt chagrined and strained every nerve to stamp out the fire. It mattered not that even Roosevelt and his friends poured water upon it. Their efforts were as futile as hand grenades against a conflagration. The people would hear of no one else. They wore his pictures, they shouted his name. They considered him today as already nominated. The town was Roosevelt mad.

The Governor himself was sincerely anxious to avoid the nomination. Some of the friends of the other candidates, embittered by the havoc his sudden acceptance created with their favorite's chances, were heard to intimate that he had been flirting with the situation from the first. He appealed to them to stem the tide, and they did what they could, reinforced at every point by Hanna and his lieutenants. General Greene, in his behalf, even called on the delegations and in his name asked them not to support him. But the temper of the convention was undeniable.

Human nature has its limits, so at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a day of terrific pressure from both sides, Roosevelt issued a statement. Though it thrust aside the crown in words, it was regarded as a virtual surrender to the will of the convention. The inside history of the struggle which preceded Roosevelt's announcement—the secret conference of Hanna and his friends, the joint conferences with Roosevelt, the persuasion, appeals, entreaties and even threats said to have been used—will make a chapter forever memorable. Every sort of story was afloat. It was said that Hanna served notice that Roosevelt's candidacy, although it would have been eminently acceptable at first, put forward as it was by the enemies of the Administration, did not now meet with approval, and that the fight would be carried to the last ditch. Roosevelt was said to have been told by his friends that to yield would be to stand in his own light as a candidate for President four years hence; the Vice-Presidency was a graveyard from which he could never be resuscitated. His place, they urged, was at the head of the ticket in New York again this Fall. In the last proposition Roosevelt concurred.

On the other hand it was said Platt emissaries argued that to turn his back on the manifest wish of the Republicans of the country would be to forfeit his right to the future support of the New York organization and the Republicans of the state would look elsewhere for a candidate for Governor. Of course, there are those who are always uncharitable enough to attribute sinister motives to Platt. They intimated that he desired to kill two birds with one stone—eliminate Roosevelt from New York politics and humiliate Hanna for his uncomplimentary criticism of Woodruff. Gossip among New Yorkers even went so far as to suggest that with Roosevelt transferred to the National ticket, Woodruff was already agreed upon as the candidate for Governor of New York. Roosevelt had also other advisers who insisted that it would be suicide to decline the nomination.

All day long, Hanna's efforts have been directed to the rebuilding of the booms wrecked yesterday in the Roosevelt tornado. All favorite sons have been encouraged to remain in the race, and not without some success. The nomination of Vice-President is three days away. Much can be accomplished in that time by shrewd, hard-headed political leaders. The delegates are all desirous of carrying out the President's wishes, and if the intimation once became the conviction that McKinley himself would prefer another candidate, the popular choice would be abandoned.

Mr. Platt very shrewdly decided that the New York delegation should not formally indorse Roosevelt. It is said that Roosevelt insisted upon this. Then, if he were nominated, it would be said that the nomination was forced on him. But while the New York delegation refrained from indorsing Roosevelt, Platt is said to have passed the word to Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation to continue to fan the flames.

All day the delegates and the crowds were abandoning themselves to the joys of the hour. From dawn until midnight the air never ceased to throb to the pulsations of the music, and the streets constantly re-echoed the steady tramp of feet of marching clubs parading with flying banners. Tonight the throngs were enthusiastic with delight. As a prelude to the event with the flash and scream of rockets and the glare of Greek fire, turning night into day, 30,000 organized Republicans marched through the streets amid great enthusiasm. The crowds overflowed the sidewalks till the procession seemed to force its way through the packed mass of humanity as a strong vessel plows her course up stream through packed ice in Winter.

Although the work of the convention could be compassed within two days, the National committee has arranged a three days' programme, with one session of the convention each day. The nights will be filled in with receptions, smokers, entertainments at the clubs, and open-air meetings.

Tomorrow the session of the convention probably will be brief. It will be called to order by Chairman Hanna and Senator Wolcott, the brilliant Colorado orator, as temporary chairman, will deliver his keynote address. A call of the roll and the announcement of the standing committees, with the perfection of the permanent organization, will wind up the proceedings of the day.

CATHOLIC FEDERATION.

Plan to Organize All Societies in the United States.

NEW YORK, June 18.—With a view to present action, a project that has for its object the federation of all the societies in the United States composed of Roman Catholic laymen is being discussed in Catholic circles throughout the country. Some influential clergymen and laymen are interested. By the plan all Catholic societies are to become affiliated, although each separate organization is to retain its individuality. The idea is to have all the members of the societies subject to a central direction so that all may work together whenever necessary for any special purpose.

It is argued that Roman Catholics in this country are unfairly treated in some respects. The projectors of this union hold that Catholic voters would be able to right whatever wrongs are now declared to exist.

QUARANTINE WITHDRAWN

TREASURY DEPARTMENT DIRECTS RESCINDMENT OF ORDER.

Chinese and White Are Free to Leave California Without Inspection Certificates.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Federal Quarantine Officer Kenyoun has notified the railroad and steamship companies that he has withdrawn all his inspectors, and that both Chinese and whites are free to leave the state without certificates or inspection.

Ashland Inspectors Recalled.

ASHLAND, June 18.—The quarantine against San Francisco, on account of the bubonic plague, at the state line, has been declared off by the Federal authorities and Drs. McGeer and Cross, acting assistant surgeons of the Marine Hospital Service, recalled, they leaving Ashland for San Francisco at noon today.

Ordered by the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Treasury Department has directed Dr. Kenyoun, of the Marine Hospital Service at San Francisco, to rescind his recent order putting into effect the circular issued some time ago by the Marine Hospital, forbidding persons from leaving California unless provided with a health certificate. The department also has directed to contest the case against Dr Kenyoun of contempt of court for putting this regulation into effect.

The Contempt Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The trial of the contempt proceedings instituted against Dr. Kenyoun, the Federal Quarantine Officer, for violating the injunction issued by Judge Morrow, of the United States Court, forbidding him to continue any quarantine in this state on account of the alleged plague in this city, was postponed today, the court stating that he might call the case at any time after the answer to the complaint had been filed, one week having been granted defendant in which to file the answer. The court made it plain to the attorneys that any agreement entered into by counsel with a view to settling the case would not be recognized by the court, who in his statement from the bench stated that the defendant must show proper cause why he should not be punished for disregarding the order of the court.

PLAGUE AT GUAYMAS.

Sickness Among Chinese en Route From San Francisco.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—A special to the Globe-Democrat from Hermosillo, Mex., says:

Many exciting rumors have been current here for several days past to the effect that the bubonic plague has made its appearance as Guaymas, this state. A rigid investigation has been made by the Sonora health authorities, under the direction of the National Board of Health. It is found that 20 Chinamen who arrived at Guaymas, a few days ago after passing through San Francisco and the United States in bond were taken sick upon arriving at Guaymas, and the symptoms of their illness indicated that they were victims of the plague.

The whole lot of Chinamen were immediately isolated and are now under surveillance awaiting further developments. Some of them have died, but the number of deaths is not known here.

CENSUS OF PORTO RICO.

Nearly One Million Inhabitants in the Little Island.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Inspector-General J. P. Sanger, director of the census of Porto Rico, has issued bulletin No. 1, giving itemized statements of the population of the island, according to the census taken October 16 last. The population of the island, as shown by that census, was 953,243, about nine-tenths of the population of the State of Maryland in 1880. There are 264 persons to the square mile, the density of population being about the same as in Massachusetts, twice that in New York, and thrice that in Ohio. It is more than seven times that of Cuba. The least-settled district has 58 persons to the square mile. The people of the island are in the main a rural community, San Juan with 32,048 and Ponce with 27,952 being the only cities exceeding 25,000 inhabitants. There are in the island 57 towns having a population of 1000 or more, the total urban population under this definition numbering 203,792, or 21.4 per cent of the total.

IS HE SETTING THE SWITCH FOR THE ROOSEVELT FLYER? —New York Tribune.

Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, N. J., is a warm supporter of the project. He has prepared an address, which is being circulated extensively in support of the federation idea, in which he says:

"We are American citizens. Bigotry should not be allowed to deprive us of the exercise and enjoyment of any of our rights. We are 12,000,000 in America, yet how small is our influence? What representation have we in state and National affairs when we measure it in the proportion we bear to the whole population of the country? If a Catholic presumes to stand for any political office, that same individual who has enjoyed the benefit of our suffrages may be the first to cry out 'Don't vote for him; he is a Catholic.'"

"All honor to the Protestants for the courage with which they stand in defense of their rights."

AN UNEVENTFUL DAY.

No Settlement of St. Louis Strike—Posse Not Discharged.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Today was the most uneventful day in the history of the street railway strike. This was owing to the discontinuance of all negotiations tending toward tht settlement of the controversy, and to utter absence of trouble along numerous routes of the Transit Company.

A slight stir was caused during the day by Sheriff Pohlman, who proposed that the posse comitatus, comprising 2500 citizen soldiers, be discharged. Conference of police and posse officials threw a wet blanket on the Sheriff's proposition by emphatically declaring the time not yet ripe for dispersing the body. The Coroner's inquest today brought out nothing of importance.

The dynamite fiend was abroad again tonight, and at midnight five more or less disabled cars attested to his skillful placing of explosives. No one was injured.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Assembly Meeting in Washington Interrupted.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—A special meeting of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor, acting under a call of Master Workman Chamberlain, began here today. The meeting had hardly settled down to business when a policeman entered the hall and arrested Messrs. Parsons, O'Keefe and Connor, of the executive board, and Martin, Healy, Daily and Armstrong, on a warrant sworn out by an employe of Mr. Hayes, charging them with malicious trespass. They were released on bail. The supporters of Mr. Hayes then barricaded the door and proceeded with the meeting.

The preliminary work of appointing a credentials committee was proceeded with and the assembly took a recess until afternoon, pending the report from that committee.

After their release from court, Mr. Parsons and his friends returned to headquarters, and an effort was made to hold another meeting of the general assembly, when the police, under Captain Austin, acting on complaint of Secretary Hayes, threatened to clear the hall and both factions retired. The doors were closed and remained tightly locked for the remainder of the day.

Woodworkers' Strike.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Nearly 2000 members of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' Union met last evening in secret session to consider the refusal of the manufacturers to enter into a new agreement granting a 10 per cent increase of wages. The result of the meeting will not be officially declared before Wednesday, but it is believed that the union decided to strike in the event of a second refusal on the part of the manufacturers. Between now and Wednesday a committee representing the woodworkers will communicate with the manufacturers and endeavor to reach an amicable understanding on the wage question.

The demand for an increase of wages comes from the employes, numbering about 3000. In the event of a general strike of the woodworkers, fully 5000 men would be affected.

The Typewriter Invention.

A statistician has proved that the invention of the typewriter has given employment to 500,000 people, but he fails to state how many cases of weak stomachs and dyspepsia it has induced. All people of sedentary occupation need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It helps nature to bear the strain which ensues from confinement, and it is a wonderful medicine. No one realizes this more keenly than the man or woman who has been cured of stomach trouble by its use.

ELECTION IN CUBA.

General Wood Reports That It Was Orderly.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The War Department has received the following from General Wood, at Havana:

"Reports from all over the island show that the elections were orderly and peaceful. Not a single disturbance was reported. Nearly the entire registration voted. All reports indicate satisfaction."

Enthusiasm at Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sunday, June 17.—There is great enthusiasm here tonight on account of the election of Pedro Grininas, the Mayor.

Banking in Hawaii.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Colonel G. W. MacFarlane, of Honolulu, and his associates in the First American Bank of Honolulu, have been granted a charter for the First National Bank of Hawaii. Mr. MacFarlane will sail for Honolulu this week to arrange for the taking over of the assets and business of the First American Bank by the First National Bank. The new bank has been selected as the medium for paying off the postal deposits of $750,000, due the depositors of the Postal Savings Bank of Honolulu, an obligation that the American Government assumed at the time of annexation, together with the $4,000,000 of Hawaiian Government bonds.

These bonds will be paid later, but the Seligmans, together with the Anglo-California Bank, will finance the payment of the postal deposits on the first of July. Mr. MacFarlane says that he will take with him $750,000 in United States gold coin and Government exchange with which to pay off all the claims of depositors.

The St. Paul & Duluth.

ST. PAUL, June 18.—The Northern Pacific Railway Company today filed with the Secretary of State a deed from the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company, transferring all its property to the Northern Pacific. The consideration named was $2,799,824. The Northern Pacific also filed a mortgage on the newly acquired line to the Guaranty Trust Company, of New York, to secure an issue of $20,000,000 4 per cent gold bonds. Of this amount, only $9,215,000 will be issued at this time.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Won From New York in a Close Game.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Philadelphia defeated New York on Gleason's error in the seventh, and Delhanty's steal to third in the eighth. Attendance 4400. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
New York	1	8	1	Philadelphia	2	7	3

Batteries—Hawley and Bowerman; Bernhard and McFarland.

Pittsburg Beat Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Two consecutive doubles gave the locals their only run today, Phillippi being invincible except in the one inning. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	1	6	4	Pittsburg	4	8	1

Batteries—Callahan and Chance; Delehue, Phillippi and Connor.

Brooklyn Beat Boston.

BOSTON, June 18.—Tennis' fumble of a cross grounder and three singles in the eleventh inning gave Brooklyn three runs and the game today. Attendance 8500. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Boston	3	11	1	Brooklyn	6	9	1

Batteries—Nichols and Sullivan; McGinnity and Farrell.

Cincinnati Beats St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—St. Louis played listlessly in the field today. At that she would have won had Dillard not fumbled Beckley's grounder in the ninth. Score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
St. Louis	8	8	8	Cincinnati	9	16	2

Batteries—Weyhings, Thomas and Robinson; Newton, Brenstein and Peitz.

The American League.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 5, Kansas City 4.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 7, Buffalo 8.

At Chicago—Chicago 4, Milwaukee 1.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Philadelphia	30	16	.652
Brooklyn	26	16	.644
Pittsburg	25	24	.510
Boston	21	23	.477
New York	20	25	.444
St. Louis	20	26	.435
Chicago	20	26	.435
Cincinnati	17	26	.395

THE DAY'S RACES.

Today's Winners at St. Louis and Other Tracks.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Wild Pirate and Tulia Fonso were the only winning favorites today. The results were:

Six furlongs, selling—The Light won, Sam Lazarus second, Bannovard third; time, 1:14¾.

Five furlongs—Wild Pirate won, Enjoy second, Perates Daughter third; time, 1:03.

Seven furlongs—Belle of Memphis won, Tickful second, Van Poorebecke third; time, 1:27¾.

Mile and a sixteenth, owners' handicap—Tulia Fonso won, Skillman second, Our Nellie third; time, 1:47¾.

Six furlongs, handicap—Pinochle won, Kings Highway second, Miss Mae Day third; time, 1:14.

Six and a half furlongs, selling—San Durango won, Lefue Waldo second, Miss Light third; time, 1:21¾.

Races at Sheepshead Bay.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The results at Sheepshead Bay were:

Six furlongs—Contestor won, Venusivan second, Montanus third; time, 1:14 2-5.

Selling, mile and a furlong—Candle Black won, Chappaqua second, The Rose third; time, 1:58.

The Daisy stakes, five furlongs on turf—Lady of the Valley won, Delmarch second, Sentry third; time, 1:05.

One mile—James won, Gilfalon second, Water Cure third; time, 1:42 3-5.

Selling, five furlongs—Harlem Lane won, Welsh Girl second, Quality third; time, 1:01 1-5.

Grass stakes, selling; mile and a sixteenth on turf—The Kentuckian won, Central Trust second, Decanter third; time, 1:46 1-5.

Races at Harlem.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The results were:

Four and a half furlongs—Henry Burt won, Maldreno second, The Butcher third; time, 0:55¾.

Six furlongs—Sly won, May Beach second, Atlanto third; time, 1:13¾.

Short course, steeplechase—Friend won, Zufallig second, Minor D, third; time, 1:16¾.

One mile—Free Hand won, Prestar second, Crosby third; time, 1:42¾.

Five furlongs—Money Muss won, Likeness second, Lasance third; time, 1:12¾.

One mile—Malaise won, Blue Lick second, The Bobby third; time, 1:42¼.

Races at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—The results were:

One mile, selling—Kaftan won, Peter Duryea second, Edna Gessy third; time, 1:43½.

Four and a half furlongs—Empress Lightfoot won, Crescent Queen second, Nancy Dobbins third; time, 0:56.

One mile—Georgia won, Foneda second, Sim W. third; time, 1:42½.

One mile, selling—Jeanett won, Violet Parsons second, Dousterswivel third; time, 1:41¾.

Five furlongs—Drogheda won, Jennie Lissak second, School for Scandal third; time, 1:01¾.

One mile, selling—Ennomia won, Ethiolin second, Margaret Haman third; time, 1:41¼.

International Revolver Match.

PARIS, June 18.—The grand to al of the French marksmen in the French-American revolver match for two distances, s 4828 points. The short range score was 2267, long range 2441.

NEW YORK, June 18.—With a grand total score of 4880 points out of a possible 6000 to their credit, the 10 men composing the American team of clever shots completed their work at both distances, 521.2 feet and 5 yards today. Their total score at short range was 2410, and at long, 2479 points.

AMERICA IN CHINA.

Manila Next Door to World's Greatest Markets.

Minister Wu Ting Fang in Ainslie's.

America has a magnificent opportunity in the Orient, if she will only reach out and take it. A people which has done so much and has taken advantage of so many chances will surely not fail to reap for its commerce the benefits which it has earned by its bravery. The possession of the Philippine Islands brings the United States close up to the greatest markets in the world—markets which have only just begun to be developed, but which have already shown a capacity for development that a great commercial people will understand. There are many millions of people in China and they are ready to buy from other nations the things which they can use. Some in America seem to think that the Chinese now manufacture practically all that is sufficient for their own needs. Far from it. Of course, it is true that for centuries before China was open to foreign trade its people made the goods they used, and this seemed sufficient; but now China is open to foreign trade, and manufactured goods come from America and Europe. We buy them readily. America can sell us goods more cheaply than our people could manufacture them. This is true especially of cotton cloth. That which we manufacture ourselves we weave with our own hands, and it is very durable; but the American product is very fine in comparison, and now it has come to be in common use with us. In some parts of the empire American and English cottons have taken almost entirely the place of our native manufacture. With finer dresses, silks and that sort of thing, it is not yet true; but with cheaper articles it is.

China takes kindly to improvements. We have not only the railroad, but the telegraph and the telephone. The telegraph lines extend throughout the length and breadth of China. There is not a province now without the telegraph. The first cable in China was laid by the Danish company, and our principal telegraph company is now superintended by a Danish engineer. The first telegraph company was organized by an official named Sheng Hsuan Huai, commonly known as Sheng Taotai. He induced Chinese merchants to subscribe and built the line under government protection. The line extended from Tien Tsin for a short distance; then it was continued to Shanghai; then to Pekin, and so branched out from north to south, from east to west. This was 20 years ago, and the telegraph built by private enterprise under government control, with Danish operatives, in the main now covers a wide extent of territory. When it came to extending the system to more remote parts of the country, the private commercial company did not like to undertake the construction and so the government has built these lines itself. Thus there are practically two systems, one semiofficial, the other solely under government control.

The telephone has been introduced more recently. The first telephones were brought in by foreigners for their own convenience, and their use spread gradually. The first line was put up at Shanghai and others followed in different treaty ports. They are all managed by different private companies. We have no long-distance telephone as yet, but that will come in time. With the railroad, the telegraph, the telephone, and a great population thickly settling a vast extent of territory, the future possibilities of the Chinese trade must appeal to the commercial instincts of the United States. With a foothold in the Philippines, America will have a great advantage over other nations which lack possessions in that part of the world. If Americans know how to turn this to good account, they will be able to do wonders.

A New Naval Formation.

Philadelphia Record.

The "hexagonal phalanx" is a new naval formation recently tried by a French fleet in the Mediterranean. There is one vessel at each angle of the hexagon, and the Admiral's ship occupies the center. Their bows all point one way—that in which the squadron sails. The Admiral is equidistant from all the rest, and seen by all equally well. Every one is 400 yards from the next, but the space can be reduced. In case of more vessels under the command the excess would form a reserve, with torpedo-boats added to it. This new order of battle is held to require fewer signals than others.

Shiveley Not a Candidate.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 18.—In a statement to the News today, Benjamin F. Shiveley, of South Bend, stated positively that he was not a candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket. He recently refused to accept the Gubernatorial nomination, and John Kern was chosen. Mr. Shiveley expressed the opinion that Elliott Danforth, of New York, would be on the ticket with Mr. Bryan.

Spain and Peru.

NEW YORK, June 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from Lima, Peru, says:

The Spanish Minister gave a banquet Friday night to the officers of the Spanish cruiser Rio del Plata. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, members of the diplomatic corps and other personages in their speeches said that the cruiser's visit was a manifestation of the affection which Spain has for Peru. In race, customs and principles, it was declared, they formed one grand Spanish family.

Alaska Judges Assigned.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Attorney-General has assigned the Judges of the District Court for the district of Alaska, as follows: Melville C. Brown, District No. 1, to reside at Juneau; Arthur H. Noyes, District No. 2, to reside at St. Michael; James W. Wyckersham, District No. 3, to reside at Eagle City.

Excitement in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, June 18.—The news of the shelling of the forts at Taku has caused great excitement through Japan. It is reported that the powers will ask Japan to send 2000 troops to suppress the revolt. It is probable that the Government will consent. Additional transports are being prepared.