Morning Oregonian.

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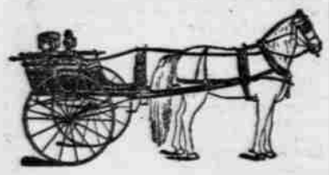

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OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Nine Filipino Generals Acknowledge American Supremacy.

MANILA, June 27.—Nine insurgent leaders, including Generals Pio del Pilar, Concepcion, Garcia and Alvarez were released today upon taking the oath of allegiance to the Government and renouncing all forms of revolution in the Philippines, together with making formal acknowledgment of American sovereignty. This oath is much stronger and more binding than the oath which General Otis administered, and was consequently distasteful to the Filipinos, who accepted it with bad grace, fully realizing the results of any violation. Senor Buencamino took the oath Monday. It is hoped that this sparing of the nine leaders will influence their men to take advantage of the amnesty, which has thus far been without results, other than those of today.

HILL IN CONTROL.

Consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—The Times this morning publishes a special from New York obtained from an authoritative source, saying that James J. Hill has finally succeeded in securing control of the Northern Pacific. The telegram follows:

"New York, June 27.—Henry C. Payne, of the Republican National Committee, left here for Cleveland tonight to see Mark Hanna, and the principal object of his visit is the proposed consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads. Sir William Van Horne, of the Canadian Pacific, has given particulars as to the Hill coup to a business friend in Montreal, who repeated the story here."

Lord Kensington Dead.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein announces the death there of Lord Kensington, of the Life Guards, aged 27, from wounds.

TIMELY RAINS.

Wheat Crop of the Dakotas May Yet Be Saved.

LA CROSSE, Wis., June 27.—General heavy rains are reported at various points as having fallen last night in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North and South Dakota. Rain came at an opportune time in the last-named states, and it is believed that the wheat crop can now be saved.

Storm in Indiana.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., June 27.—A severe storm swept over Southern Indiana today. Creeks are swollen and many bridges are swept away. The wheat crop has been almost totally destroyed, and other crops have been damaged.

SUFFERING FROM HEAT.

Three Deaths and Several Prostrations at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Three deaths and several prostrations from heat were reported today. The dead are:

Mrs. Sarah M. Schaeffer, aged 30 years.
William Woerner, 29, an ironworker.
Mary Tierney, 50.

Samuel Bust and Robert Waddell, ironworkers, are not expected to live. Cloudy skies and a good breeze kept down the temperature this afternoon to 83 degrees.

Two Deaths at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Two deaths were caused by the excessive heat and humidity today. Antonio Shoggens dropped dead on the street, and Oscar Boisener, overcome while sitting in a second-story window, fell to the ground, sustaining fatal injuries. The thermometer registered 89 degrees on the street, and the humidity was almost at the saturation point. A heavy shower late in the afternoon afforded some relief.

Plague at Yokohama.

YOKOHAMA, June 15, via Victoria, B. C., 27.—A case of plague has been discovered on a P. & O. steamer, the first case to make its appearance here.

ON A SINGLE ISSUE

Prohibition Platform Covers Only Liquor Traffic.

M'KINLEY SEVERELY SCORED

First Day of National Convention Cleared Up All Business Except Nominations.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, June 27.—The Prohibition party will make its National campaign this year upon a platform of a single issue, all other issues being subordinated to this question. Upon this platform it is probable that either Rev. S. C. Swallow, the "fighting parson," of Harrisburg, Pa., or John G. Woolley, of Chicago, editor of the New Voice, the Prohibition National organ, will be nominated for President.

The National convention of the Prohibition party met here today, and in three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, cleared up all business except the nominations for President and Vice-President, which will be made tomorrow morning. The convention, in point of numbers and enthusiasm shown, is considered one of the greatest ever held by the advocates of cold water. Thirty-seven states were represented when Chairman Stewart, of the National committee, called the convention to order at the First Regiment Armory today, nearly 700 delegates being present, while scores of others are expected tomorrow, when the party names its National candidates.

The platform as adopted by the convention bears solely upon the question of the suppression of the liquor traffic. In connection with this, however, the Administration, and President McKinley in particular, are bitterly arraigned for the position taken on the anti-canteen law, the action on this being denounced as "treasonable." A bitter fight took place in the committee on resolutions before the platform was finally agreed upon, the members being sharply divided over the question of a single issue or a "broad" platform. The advocates of woman suffrage were particularly emphatic in demanding a suffrage plank, but after a session lasting several hours the matter was compromised by reporting a separate resolution favoring the granting of the franchise to women, and in this form the report of the committee on resolutions was adopted by the convention, after considerable further debate.

Just previous to the fall of the gavel the delegates from the New England States marched into the hall in a body, carrying a canteen with the letters "U. S." inverted, and bearing the legend "Anti-Canteen." They were liberally applauded.

Convention Called to Order.

After the convention had come to order, Chairman Stewart delivered his formal address. He said the Prohibition party was wide awake, and should poll 1,000,000 votes this year.

"It is not an easy thing," he said, "to prepare a platform upon which a great reform organization is to go before the country, but our duty is so clear and so plain that this convention could not get far astray. We are agreed that the saloon ought to die, and upon that declaration we are ready to face the world."

Chairman Stewart then announced the temporary officers, as follows: Chairman, Samuel Dickie, of Michigan; secretary, A. E. Wilson, Chicago; assistant secretaries, Colonel J. Ellis, Tennessee, and E. B. Sutton, Idaho.

Chairman Dickie made a brief speech, outlining the work to be done by the convention. He bitterly denounced the Administration for its position on the canteen law, and charged it with "debauching the peoples of its new possessions in the Philippines." He also accused the Government of using its Consular service for gathering information for the use of distillers and brewers.

At the conclusion of Chairman Dickie's speech, the rules and order of business were adopted, and the roll of states was called for the appointment of committees. A recess until 2:30 P. M. was then taken.

Afternoon Session.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:40 P. M. The report of the committee on credentials was not ready, and, pending its completion, the convention was entertained by instrumental and vocal music, in which prohibition was lauded.

The report of the committee on credentials was then presented by Chairman Johann, who stated that the committee had decided that only those delegates present with certificates duly signed were entitled to seats. There were 683 delegates actually seated, representing 37 states. The report was adopted.

Homer Castle, of Pittsburg, submitted the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business. The report recommended Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, for permanent chairman, and Colonel R. S. Cheeves, of Tennessee, for permanent secretary. It was apparent that the Indiana delegation had abandoned its intention of nominating John H. Woolley for permanent chairman, for the recommendations of the committee were adopted unanimously amid a roar of applause.

"Speech, speech," shouted some of the delegates.

"This is just the opportunity I have been waiting for," said Chairman Dickie, "but I won't make a speech. Instead, I'll ask those delegates in the rear of the hall to sit down, and sit down now." The delegates sat down.

The list of National committeemen, as selected by the delegations of the various states, was then read and adopted. It included: California, L. W. Elliott, Gabriell Stickney; Colorado, J. N. Scouller, Mrs. M. E. Craz; Idaho, H. A. Lee, E. B. Sutton; Kansas, T. D. Talmage, J. B. Gearson; Missouri, H. P. Faris, Charles E. Stokes; Montana, Thomas E. Street, E. M. Gardner; Nebraska, A. G. Wolfenbarger, L. G. Parker; Oregon, W. P. Elmore, E. O. Miller; Texas, D. H. Hancock, Rev. J. G. Adams; Utah, Jacob H. Boreman, C. D. Savery; Washington, E. S. Smith, Roger S. Greene.

The convention then took a recess until 8 P. M.

The Platform.

At the evening session of the convention the platform was read by Secretary Hopkins, of the resolutions committee, as follows:

"The National Prohibition party in convention represented at Chicago, June 27 and 28, 1900, acknowledging Almighty God as the supreme cause of all just government, realizing that this Republic was founded upon Christian principles, and can endure only as it embodies justice and righteousness, and asserting that all authority should seek the best good of all governed to this end, wisely prohibiting what is wrong and permitting only what is right, hereby records and proclaims:

Definition of Party.

"First—We accept and assert the definition given by Edmund Burke that 'a party is a body of men joined together for the purpose of promoting by their joint endeavor the national interest upon some particular principles on which they are all agreed.' We declare that there is no principle now advocated by any other party which could be made a factor in government with such beneficent moral and material results as the principle of prohibition applied to the beverage traffic; that the National interest could be promoted in no other way so surely and so widely as by its assertion, through a National policy and the co-operation therein of every state, forbidding the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; that we stand for this as the only principle proposed by any party anywhere for the settlement of a question greater and graver than any other before the American people, and involving more profoundly than any other the moral future and financial welfare; and that all patriotic citizens of this country agreed upon this principle, however much disagreement there may be to minor considerations and issues, should stand together at the ballot-box from this time forward until prohibition is the established law of the United States, with a party in power to enforce it and to insure its moral and material benefits.

"We insist that such a party, agreed upon this principal policy, having sober leadership, without any obligations for success to the saloon vote and to those demoralizing political combinations of men and money now allied therewith and supplement thereto, could successfully cope with all other and lesser problems of government in legislative halls and in the executive chair, and it is useless for any party to make declarations in its platform as to any questions concerning which there may be serious differences of opinion in its own membership, and as to which, because of such differences, the party could legislate only on a basis of mutual concessions when coming into power.

"We submit that the Democratic and Republican parties are alike insincere in their assumed policy to trusts and monopolies. They dare not and do not attack the most dangerous of them all—the liquor power. So long as the saloon debauches the citizens and breeds the purchasable voter, money will continue to buy its way to power. Break down this traffic, elevate manhood, and a sober citizenship will find a way to control dangerous combinations of capital.

"We purpose, as a first step in the financial problems of the Nation, to save more than a billion of dollars every year now annually expended to support the liquor traffic and to demoralize our people. When that is accomplished, things will have so improved that with a clearer atmosphere the country can address itself to the questions as to the kind and quantity of currency needed.

The Issue Presented.

"Second—We reaffirm as true, indisputably, the declaration of Hon. William Windom, when Secretary of the Treasury, in the Cabinet of President Arthur, that, "considered socially, financially, politically or morally, the licensed liquor traffic is or ought to be the overwhelming issue in American politics," and "that the destruction of this iniquity stands next on the calendar of the world's progress." We hold that the existence of our party presents this issue squarely to the American people and lays upon them the responsibility of choice between liquor parties, dominated by distillers and brewers, with their policy of saloon-perpetuation, breeding waste, wickedness, woe, pauperism, taxation, corruption and crime, and our party of patriotic and moral principle, with a policy which defends it from domination by corruption of bosses and which insures forever against the blighting control of saloon politics.

"We face with sorrow, shame and fear the awful fact that this liquor traffic has a grip on our Government, municipal, state and National, through the revenue system and saloon society which no other party dares to dispute; a grip which dominates the party now in power from caucus to Congress, from policeman to President; from the rumshop to the White House; a grip which compels the Chief Executive to consent that law shall be nullified in behalf of the brewer; that the canteen shall curse our Army and spread intemperance across the seas, and that our flag shall wave as the symbol of partisanship at home and abroad, between this Government and the men who defy it for their own profit and benefit.

The President Arraigned.

"Third—We charge upon President McKinley, who was elected to his office by appeals to Christian sentiment and patriotism, almost unprecedented, and by a combination of moral influences never before seen in this country, that by his conspicuous example as a wine-drinker at public banquets and a wine-serving host in the White House, he has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other President this Republic has had.

"We further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the army canteen, with all its dire brood of disease, immorality, sin and death in this country, in Cuba, in Porto Rico and the Philippines; and we insist that by his attitude concerning the canteen and his apparent contempt for the vast number of petitions and petitioners protesting against it, he has outraged and insulted the moral sentiment of this country in such a manner and to such a degree as calls for righteous uprising and his indignant and effective rebuke. We challenge denial of the fact that our Executive, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the United States, at any time prior to or since March 3, 1899, could have closed every army saloon, called a canteen, by Executive order, as President Hayes did before him, and should have closed them for the same reasons which actuated President Hayes; we assert that the act of Congress passed March 2, 1899, forbidding the sale of liquors "in any post exchange or canteen" by "any officer or private soldier," or by "any other person on any premises used for military purposes by the United States" was and is as explicit an act of prohibition as the English language can frame; we declare our solemn belief that the Attorney-General, in his interpretation of that law, and the Secretary of War, in his acceptance of that interpretation and his refusal to enforce the law, were and are guilty of treasonable nullification thereof, and that President McKinley, through his assent to and indorsement of such interpretation and refusal on the part of officials as appointed by and responsible to him, shares responsibility in their guilt; and we record our conviction that a new and serious peril confronts our country in the fact that its President, at the behest of the beer power, dare and does abrogate a law in Congress, through subordinates whose acts become his, and thus virtually confesses that laws are to be administered or nullified in the interest of a law-defying business by an Administration under mortgage to such business for support.

"Fourth—We deplore the fact that an Army of this Republic, claiming the right and power to carry our flag across the seas and to conquer and annex new territory, should admit its lack of power to prohibit the American saloon on subjugated soil, or should openly confess itself subject to liquor sovereignty under that flag. We are humbled, exasperated and grieved by the evidence, painfully abundant, that this Administration's policy of expansion is bearing so rapidly its fruits of drunkenness, insanity and crime under

(Concluded on Third Page.)

TO SEYMOUR'S AID

Prompt Response to His Call for Help.

COMPOSITE FORCE ON THE WAY

The Heavy Fighting at Tien Tsin Saturday—In One Month 60,000 Foreign Troops Available.

LONDON, June 28, 3:20 A. M.—The composite brigade of 2300 men which raised the investment of Tien Tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour has probably saved him, but the news has not yet reached Che Foo. The last steamer arriving at Che Foo from Taku brought this message, dated Tien Tsin, Monday, June 25:

"The Russian General in command of the relief force had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential, and that the advance should not be resumed until today. Meanwhile came Admiral Seymour's heliograph that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief started at dawn today (Monday).

"Saturday's fighting began at daybreak. The allied forces opened with several of the Terrible's 4.7 naval guns, six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese artillery replying. The guns of the allies were more skillfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action, one by one, the Chinese retreating about noon.

"There was keen rivalry among the representatives of the various nations as to which would enter Tien Tsin first, and the Americans and British went in neck and neck. The Russians stormed the arsenal, thereby sustaining the largest losses.

"Several thousand Japanese have left Taku for Tien Tsin, and altogether 15,000 Japanese have landed. The International troops now aggregate nearly 20,000, and Japan is preparing to send 20,000 more. With British, American and other troops ordered to go, probably 60,000 men will be available in a month.

"The Ton Shan refugees and the foreign engineers at Che Foo estimate the Chinese troops now in the field as 25,000 drilled troops at Lu Tai, 25,000 at Shan Hai Wan, 15,000 driven from Tien Tsin and 150,000 at Pekin."

The dispatch received by the Foreign Office stating that the foreign legationers were required to leave Pekin within a specified time is interpreted in some unofficial quarters as tantamount to giving the Ministers their passports and to a declaration of war; but as China does nothing like other countries, the official opinion is that there is nothing to do but await the course of events and to see what the Ministers themselves say when they are rescued.

All the students at the foreign hospitals in Canton are leaving. Women missionaries are returning from the West River ports. There was a slight disturbance at Wo Chou, Tuesday, while the women were embarking. The crowd shouted: "Kill the foreign devils!"

According to advices from Shanghai, the Chinese officials, by direction of the Southern Viceroys, are asking the Consuls to agree to conditions "insuring," as the Chinese say, "the neutrality of Shanghai and other coast cities." They are also asking that foreign warships shall not sail or anchor near the forts nor go to ports where there are no warships now; that their crews shall not go ashore, and that the protection of foreigners be left to the Chinese authorities. The conditions are considered at Shanghai to be virtually an ultimatum from Viceroys Liu Kung Yih and Chang Chih Tung. The Consuls desire a sufficient naval and military force to back up their refusal to comply with these demands. The total National force there now consists of 989 men and 32 guns. The Chinese have 6000 men with six guns in the forts and 10,000 men outside Shanghai with modern rifles and machine guns.

The magnitude of the arrangements Japan is making suggests provision against contingencies other than the suppression of the present disturbances in China. She has chartered 19 additional transports, and now has 35 in all.

Seymour's Expedition Relieved.

CHE FOO, June 28, via Shanghai, noon.—Admiral Seymour's expedition has been relieved, having failed to connect with Pekin. There is no news from Pekin. Russian Colonel Schtelle, commanding the combined forces of 1000 men, is supposed to be proceeding to Pekin. Admiral Seymour's expedition is returning to Tien Tsin. His force has suffered greatly.

It is estimated that from 40,000 to 60,000 Chinese troops are before Pekin. Boxers from all sections are swarming there.

EMPEROR WILLIAM PERPLEXED.

Germany Will Need More Troops in China.

BERLIN, June 27.—A prominent member of Emperor William's entourage, who has just returned to Berlin from Kiel, where he saw the Emperor, says that His Majesty and Count von Bulow, the Foreign Minister, are considerably perplexed as to how Germany is to meet the present situation in China, inasmuch as they are inclined to think that a much larger force of troops will become necessary to carry the campaign to a successful issue. Both are also convinced that Germany should bear her full share of the responsibility. Meanwhile disquieting reports continue to arrive from Kiao Chou, where Governor Jaeschke fears that an outbreak may occur at any moment, precipitating a general revolt and the irruption into the German sphere of large bands of Boxers known to be in the surrounding district in the Province of Shan Tung. Moreover, it is understood that Emperor William has not yet decided whether to continue the former entente cordiale with Russia and France in China, as after the Chino-Japan War, or to turn more to the side of England, the United States and Japan.

Herr Eugene Wolff, in the Berliner Tageblatt, publishes a powerful article regarding China, drawn from intimate and very recent acquaintance with the land and its people. He gives a history of the Boxer movement, and blames Germany and England for not recognizing its dagerous character during the last two years. He says the French Minister in Pekin, M. Pinchon, alone energetically forced the Empress Dowager to remove Que Shen from the Governorship of Shan Tung. Que Shen had been appointed, although the Empress knew that he was the founder of the Boxers.

Herr Wolff declares that either the rumors are true that the Empress has become a drunkard, and is often in a state of irresponsibility, or that she has been hoodwinked into believing that the Boxers only mean to oust the foreigners and have no designs upon the Manchu dynasty. He contends that the powers must force the Empress' court to remain in Pekin, and compel the Empress to stay there until the conference of the powers. At the same time he regards it as of the highest importance that the Tsung li Yamun be thoroughly reformed, and be developed into an actual foreign office, clothed with authority enabling it to enforce its mandates. He also advocates direct dealing between the provincial Governors and the representatives of the powers.

The Kreuz Zeitung expresses a fear that it would be difficult, in case of a long war, for Germany to maintain her influence in the sphere subdued. A much larger German contingent should be sent to China, and it expresses the hope that German troops there be not placed under English commanders, adding: "We have no confidence in English leadership."

The Berliner Tageblatt complains that British news from the Chinese seat of war does not do justice to German valor, adding: "We have noticed that those English reports mention German co-operation only to say something unpleasant or disparaging."

Official English Advices.

LONDON, June 27.—The Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, William St. John Broderick, in the House of Commons today said he was at last able to announce the receipt of information of the relief of Tien Tsin. He added that the government had received two telegrams. One from the British Consul at Tien Tsin, wired June 23, by way of Che Foo, June 27, announced that a British column, under Maurice, of the Welsh Fusiliers, and a naval brigade, under Commander Craddock, had arrived at noon, 500 strong. The message also said that 1500 Russians were reported to be at the Tien Tsin Railroad station, and that 150 Americans and 50 Italians had also arrived. The second telegram was from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 25. It added to the above that Vice-Admiral Seymour was reported to be 10 miles from Tien Tsin, hampered with sick and wounded and engaged with the enemy.

Cuban Troops for China.

HAVANA, June 27.—Much interest was aroused among the American soldiers by the Associated Press dispatch announcing that probably half the troops will leave Cuba during the next few months. The rumor here that the Second Infantry will leave within the next 10 days, as soon as a transport is available, and go directly to China is generally believed. Governor-General Wood, however, denies all knowledge of the reports, and it seems that an officer of the regiment received a private cable dispatch from a friend to that effect.

A Matter of Precaution.

PARIS, June 27.—The French Minister of Marine, M. de Lassan, has received a cablegram from Captain la Joure, at the French arsenal at Foo Chow, saying that he has sent to Hong Kong all the women and children connected with the French mission at the arsenal.

Italian Warships for China.

ROME, June 27.—The Italian cruiser Vettor Pisuni and the protected cruisers Stromboli and Vesuvio have been ordered to Chinese waters.

Funeral of M. J. Russell.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The funeral of Martin J. Russell, who died at Mackinac Island Sunday, was held here from St. Thomas' Church. The pall-bearers were members of the Chicago Chronicle staff, of which paper the deceased was editor and part owner.

GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

WHO WILL COMMAND THE AMERICAN LAND FORCES IN CHINA.

THE SULZER BOOM

Bryan Summoned the New Yorker to Lincoln.

CROKER AND MURPHY WILL GO

Kansas City Taking On a Convention Appearance—Delegates Beginning to Arrive.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Congressman William Sulzer, who is being boomed for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket, and Richard Croker and ex-Senator E. G. Murphy, of New York, will have a conference at Lincoln, Neb., with William J. Bryan before they come to Kansas City to attend the National convention. Sterling Price, of Texas, who has opened headquarters here for Mr. Sulzer, today received a telegram from that gentleman saying he had left New York for Lincoln at noon today. Another telegram says Messrs. Croker and Murphy will be in the Nebraska capital Friday night. Mr. Sulzer hopes to be on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, and it is said the latter expressed a desire to confer with him. Further than this, Mr. Price would vouchsafe nothing.

President O'Connell, of the Sons of Liberty, the oldest organization in New York, is on his way to Kansas City, and will open headquarters for Sulzer tomorrow evening or Friday, and Fred Feigel, editor of the Tammany Times, another Sulzer boomer, will arrive Friday.

The city is beginning to take on a gala appearance in anticipation of an early arrival of delegates; business houses are being decorated, arc and incandescent lights are being strung in profusion on the down-town streets, and a general clean-up is in progress. A good-sized contingent of Eastern newspaper representatives have already arrived, but a general inflow of people is not expected till Friday.

Ex-Governor William J. Stone, National Committeeman for Missouri, and Vice-Chairman of the National Committee, is expected Friday night, as are other members of the subcommittee, which will hold a meeting Saturday. James Boyle, district leader of Tammany, will arrive Saturday, with about a dozen of his colleagues. They come to prepare the way for the Tammany delegation, which will reach Kansas City Monday evening on two special trains.

Sunday the state delegations will begin to arrive. The Pennsylvania delegation, made up of 100 people, and the Montana delegation, headed by W. A. Clark, are due Sunday morning and the Kansas delegation in the evening. Monday the New England delegates from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, with George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, as their Vice-Presidential candidate, will reach the city, and the same day the California, Nebraska and Missouri delegations will arrive. The greatest rush of delegations will arrive Tuesday. Nearly all the states not mentioned are booked to arrive that day.

A convention innovation, the reading of the Declaration of Independence from the platform, will be introduced at the first session, July 4, and, according to the present programme, the music and decorations of that day will be selected with a particular idea of commemorating the National holiday.

The badges for the delegates have been received. They are an elaborate affair. There is an oxidized silver bar for the pin, below which hangs a silk flag about four inches long. To the flag is attached a medal of gold or oxidized silver.

U. S. MONETARY LEAGUE.

A Silver Organization Soon to Meet in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, June 27.—The United States Monetary League, which will meet here at the Auditorium July 2 and 3, will be addressed by a dozen speakers of National prominence. There will be three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening of each day, and two speeches at each session. Acceptances of invitation to speak have been received from Senator W. V. Allen, of Nebraska; Dr. J. R. Reemelin, of Cincinnati; J. R. Sovereign, ex-president of the Knights of Labor; General J. B. Weaver, of Iowa; John P. Altgeld, of Illinois; Fred Williams, of Massachusetts; W. H. Harvey ("Coin"), of Chicago; John P. St. John, of Kansas; Thomas E. Beckworth, of Michigan; Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, and Congressman Sulzer, of New York.

The meeting is not a convention. It will adopt some resolutions on what the platform ought to contain, but it will not attempt to help make the ticket. Judge Charles I. Thompson, of Denver, president of the National organization, and J. Woods Merrill, of Kansas City, are preparing the programme.

STILL IN THE FIELD.

Dewey Open for a Presidential Nomination.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Admiral Dewey, in an interview last night, said:

"I stand just where I was some time ago. If the American people want me as their candidate for President, I am ready."

Asked if he would stand for the nomination of Vice-President, he replied he would not.

Concerning the political outlook in the West, from which part of the country the Admiral recently returned, he said:

"There is a strong feeling in the West for Bryan, and if he runs for the Presidency, I believe he will be elected."

Admiral Dewey paid a high tribute to President McKinley. He spoke of the mental strain under which the Chief Executive labored, and cited the case of the present crisis in China, which is very serious, he said.

Campau a Candidate.

DETROIT, June 27.—Daniel C. Campau, Chairman of the Michigan Democratic State Central Committee, and member of the National committee, is in receipt of many letters from various states urging him to become a candidate for the Vice-Presidency before the Kansas City convention. Mr. Campau's political secretary declared today in positive terms that Campau's name would be presented to the Kansas City convention as a Vice-Presidential candidate.

Japanese Driven Out.

REDDING, Cal., June 27.—Two hundred miners and smelter employes of Keswick and vicinity last night drove 21 Japanese laborers out of town. The Japanese were put on a train for this place and at this point the railroad conductor put them off. There was no violence. The miners object to the Japanese, who were employed to take the places of white men.