

STRONG FOR TEDDY

Roosevelt Sentiment Feature of Wichita Convention.

BAILEY NAMED FOR GOVERNOR

Long says the Cuban Bill Will Pass the Senate or There Will Be an Extra Session of Congress.

- Governor-Ex-Congressman William J. Bailey, of Batavia, N. Y.
Lieutenant-Governor-D. J. Hanna, of Bill City.
Secretary of State-Joseph B. Burrow, of Smith Center.
Auditor-Seth C. Wells, of Erie.
Supreme Justice, six-year term-H. E. Mason, of Garden City. J. C. Pollock, of Winfield, and A. L. Greene, of Newton.
Supreme Justice, four-year term-A. H. Ellis, of Erie.
Supreme Justice, two-year term-E. W. Cunningham, of Emporia.
Congressman-at-Large-C. S. Root, of Topeka.
Superintendent of Public Instruction-L. T. Dayton, of Hutchinson.
Superintendent of Insurance-Charles H. Lullaug, of Wichita.

WICHITA, Kan., May 28.—The feature of the Republican State Convention was the strong Roosevelt sentiment. The friends of Mr. Bailey controlled the convention from the start, and began by electing as temporary chairman, George W. Cole, in response to a general demand.

The Cuban reciprocity bill has passed the House, and it will pass the Senate, or there will be an extra session of Congress. If there is an extra session, my friends in the Seventh District must prepare to take care of my campaign, for we will stay there until it has passed and President Roosevelt, our leader now and our leader in 1904. He got no further. The convention cheered and cheered again. Long stood still while the delegates shouted. "Your hearts are right," he said finally.

"How about our voices?" a delegate asked. "I told President Roosevelt when I left Washington that Kansas was with him all the time, and I will know it as we do now. Roosevelt is right, and he is always right. He is right because God made him so."

Senator Burton, who has until recently opposed the President's reciprocity policy, told the convention that reciprocity with Cuba was right and necessary, but no home industry should be injured. A bill now being formulated as a substitute for the House bill, which substitute would be satisfactory to all interests, he said. The convention, after effecting permanent organization, transacted business with great alacrity. Mr. Bailey being nominated on the first ballot, and there being no bitter contest for any of the other offices.

The platform warmly indorses the National Administration. In addition to indorsing the state administration and paying tribute to the character and leadership of McKinley, the following is inserted in platform: "We indorse the recommendation of President Roosevelt that the United States should enter into just and liberal reciprocal trade relations with the Republic of Cuba and we look to a Republican Congress to establish these relations on such terms that the benefits arising therefrom will go to the people of Cuba and to the people of this State, thus resulting in mutual advantage and good will."

"By the terms of the treaty with Spain the Philippine Islands became the territory of the United States and this nation is bound by every consideration of honor and good faith, as well as of self-interest, to assume the responsibility which such a trust entails."

"We heartily approve the Administration in the action it has taken to suppress insurrection and establish the National authority in the islands, as well as the policy it has pursued in instituting this government therein as rapidly as possible and with as large a participation on the part of the people as can at this time be safely and consistently permitted."

The nomination of President Roosevelt two years hence is predicted.

Democrats in a Quandary. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 28.—Troublesome questions were brought up tonight by the state Democratic executive committee, which met here preliminary to the gubernatorial convention tomorrow. The Philippine question and the manner of expressing dissent to the Kansas City platform are said to be rocks on which the split has occurred, and pending decisions of these contests, the matter of selection of convention officers is left open. The convention undoubtedly will nominate James B. Frazier, of Chattanooga, for Governor.

Tompkins Will Not Run Again. COLUMBUS, O., May 28.—Senator Tompkins, Republican Representative of Congress from the Twelfth Ohio district, has announced his intention not to accept re-nomination to Congress. Tompkins defeated Representative Lantz for re-election by 13 votes two years ago.

New Tobacco Company Incorporated. TRENTON, N. J., May 28.—The Havana Tobacco Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, to grow and manufacture tobacco, was incorporated here today. The incorporators are: Manley Wethebe, David C. Phillips, and William R. Jowney, Jr., all of Jersey City.

Secretary Root Will Go to Europe. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Secretary Root will make a short visit to Carlsbad, Germany, the latter part of August for the purpose of bringing Mrs. Root and other members of the family back to the United States. Mrs. Root and the children will leave from New York on the Zealandia, June 4, and proceed to the German health resorts for the benefit of their health.

Steel Trust Changes. NEW YORK, May 28.—W. F. Filbert, assistant controller of the United States Steel Corporation, has been appointed controller to succeed Edward Shearson, who recently resigned to enter business in Wall street.

GREATLY ALARMED. By a Persistent Cough, but Permanently Cured by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Mr. H. P. Burbage, a student at law in Greenville, S. C., had been troubled for four or five years by a continuous cough, which he says "greatly alarmed me, causing me to fear that I was in the hands of an incurable disease. Mr. Burbage, having seen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised, concluded to try it. Now read what he says of its effect: "I had a remarkable change, and after using a bottle of the twenty-five-cent size, was permanently cured. Sold by all druggists."

Speaker Kelly Surrenders. ST. LOUIS, May 28.—Charles F. Kelly, a member and former speaker of the House of Delegates, for whom a bench warrant was issued by Judge Douglas at

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MONROE.

LAKE MONROE, N. Y., May 28.—The eighth annual conference on international arbitration was opened here with an attendance of over 150 members. Ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster was elected president, and delivered the opening address. A review of the year's progress in arbitration by Dr. Benjamin F. Trumbull, secretary of the American Peace Society, and discussion followed. Foster gave a brief summary of the movements of the past year, and the interests of arbitration, dwelling chiefly upon the Pan-American Congress in Mexico and its work, which he characterized as a great step forward in the position of peace in the world.

Dr. Trumbull, in reviewing the arbitration movement, suggested that the next great step in the interest of peace might be the creation of a world commission for the settlement of all boundary questions among nations. He spoke of the completion of an agreement within the last few days between the United States and Mexico for the reference of a long-standing claim to the Hague Tribunal for adjudication, this being the first case to be thus formally laid before that international court.

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United Presbyterians. PITTSBURGH, May 28.—The 44th General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church was formally opened tonight in the Eighteenth Presbyterian Church. Almost the entire number of accredited delegates, 250, were present from nearly every state in the Union, as well as from Canada, Mexico, Egypt and India. The business session began tomorrow. Rev. Dr. George McCormick, of Salt Lake, Cal., is a prominent candidate for moderator.

PALMA IS CENSURED.

Made His Message Public Before He Sent It to Congress.

HAVANA, May 28.—The House of Representatives has reconsidered the bill which provides amnesty for Americans who were under sentence or in jail in consequence of the amendment which provides that amnesty be granted to native-born Americans only. In this form the bill was sent to the Senate. The purpose of the amendment is to exclude from the proposed amnesty those naturalized American citizens who might be released under the bill, and who might still continue to reside in Cuba.

Transit Trade Middlemen's Places. NEW YORK, May 28.—John V. Barnes, president of the New York Produce Exchange, in his report at the annual meeting of the Exchange, declared that the decline in business on the Exchange is the result of trade combinations. He said: "I took many photographs, but do not hesitate to acknowledge that I was terrified. But I was not the only person so frightened. Two newspaper correspondents, who were close to Morné Rouseau some hours before me, became scared, ran three miles down the mountain, and hid in the brush. The other two correspondents on the north end of the island are terrified and are fleeing with their cattle and effects. I spent Tuesday night in a house at Deux crous, with a crowd of 300 frightened refugees."

The Governor abandoned his proposed visit to the devastated places on the island, owing to the torrential rainfall and rough sea. Several craters, the Governor further reported, were vomiting thick smoke.

Another eruption of Mount Pelee occurred as the French cruiser Tage passed St. Pierre recently, resulting in a sudden flow of mud from the bed of the River Bourdon. The Governor concludes that his latest visit to St. Pierre confirms the previous reports that the southern portion of that town was apparently destroyed by an insupportable phenomena resembling a frightful hurricane, which swept from north to south. The fall of scoria formed a layer a foot deep. The northern part of the town is buried under a bed of mud. It is impossible adequately to describe the desolation at St. Pierre.

The Fontabell's Experience. ST. JOHNS, Island of Antigua, B. W. I., May 28.—The British steamer Fontabell, from New York for various West Indian ports, has arrived here, and reports having passed St. Pierre, Martinique, May 27, when vast columns of smoke and flames from Mount Pelee were visible 40 miles away. The Governor concludes that his latest visit to St. Pierre confirms the previous reports that the southern portion of that town was apparently destroyed by an insupportable phenomena resembling a frightful hurricane, which swept from north to south. The fall of scoria formed a layer a foot deep. The northern part of the town is buried under a bed of mud. It is impossible adequately to describe the desolation at St. Pierre.

Pumice Drifting Northward. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.—A considerable quantity of pumice-looking material, believed to be from the volcano in the West Indies, is drifting on the shores in the vicinity of Charleston, and has also brought in pieces from the sea. It is dark in color and brittle, with varied streaks. It is supposed the Gulf stream brought it to this region.

O'Brien Will Be Prosecuted. WASHINGTON, May 28.—Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate committee on Philippines, stated today that witness O'Brien, in testimony before that committee reflected very severely upon Captain McDonald and other Army officers, will be prosecuted by the proper officers on the charge of perjury.

Corporation's Right to Dissolve. NEWARK, N. J., May 28.—Vice-Chancellor Stevens today denied an injunction asked for by Henry M. Rau, of New

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Professor Robert T. Hill, United States geologist and head of the expedition sent to Martinique by the National Geographic

On Monday, was quiet again last night, according to a Herald dispatch from Fort de France. But, the dispatch adds, the inhabitants of the island are in a terrified state. The volcano is puzzling all the scientists, some of whom say the mountain has thus far only made a beginning. Morné Rouseau was saved from destruction last night only by a miracle, says a priest, who was there. Two correspondents, believing the volcano had, for a time at least, subsided, planned an expedition to the mountain for the purpose of securing photographs. Several natives were employed as guides.

After a wearying march, which took most of Monday, Morné Rouseau was reached about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The correspondents were welcomed by a kindly disposed priest, who gave such information as was in his possession. He insisted upon a pause being made for refreshments, and in his humble home food was prepared. It was this generous courtesy of the priest that saved the expedition from destruction. The original plan was that the visit should be made to the crater as soon as possible, and a quick return be made to Fort de France to avoid all danger.

While the evening meal was being prepared the priest pointed out the work of ruin that had been accomplished. He said he had refused to leave his post, though he was not at all certain Morné Rouseau would not be swept from existence as was St. Pierre. It was while he was talking that the explosion came. From their homes the inhabitants of the village ran in a panic. Some did not wait to see

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Evidence of the Explosive Oxidation of the Gases After They Leave the Crater.

MONROE.

FORT DE FRANCE, Martinique, May 28, 5 P. M.—A tremendous explosion of white black smoke from Mount Pelee at 4:15 the morning accentuated the fear-entertaining for the safety of George Kennan, the American author, who, with a land party, has been examining the northern part of the island. The Governor of Martinique was at once consulted with the object of arranging for a rescue party to proceed by land in connection with the voyage along the coast of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, should such steps appear necessary. At about 11 o'clock this morning, Ferdinand Clerc, a wealthy landed proprietor of Martinique, arrived here and announced that Mr. Kennan and his party were safe on a plantation at the north end of the island.

Professor Robert T. Hill, United States geologist and head of the expedition sent to Martinique by the National Geographic

On Monday, was quiet again last night, according to a Herald dispatch from Fort de France. But, the dispatch adds, the inhabitants of the island are in a terrified state. The volcano is puzzling all the scientists, some of whom say the mountain has thus far only made a beginning. Morné Rouseau was saved from destruction last night only by a miracle, says a priest, who was there. Two correspondents, believing the volcano had, for a time at least, subsided, planned an expedition to the mountain for the purpose of securing photographs. Several natives were employed as guides.

After a wearying march, which took most of Monday, Morné Rouseau was reached about 7:30 o'clock in the evening. The correspondents were welcomed by a kindly disposed priest, who gave such information as was in his possession. He insisted upon a pause being made for refreshments, and in his humble home food was prepared. It was this generous courtesy of the priest that saved the expedition from destruction. The original plan was that the visit should be made to the crater as soon as possible, and a quick return be made to Fort de France to avoid all danger.

While the evening meal was being prepared the priest pointed out the work of ruin that had been accomplished. He said he had refused to leave his post, though he was not at all certain Morné Rouseau would not be swept from existence as was St. Pierre. It was while he was talking that the explosion came. From their homes the inhabitants of the village ran in a panic. Some did not wait to see

what was happening, but hurried over the mountains in the direction of Fort de France. Scores went into the churches, fell on their knees, but by far the greater number ran without daring to look back. The display of lightning was terrific and awe-inspiring.

When the start was made on the return trip to Fort de France the guides and correspondents, however, were not so frightened. They continued to ascend to the crater of the volcano. Following the salvos of detonations from the mountain, gigantic mushroom-shaped columns of smoke and cinders ascended into the clear, star-lit sky, and then spread, in a vast black sheet, to the south and directly over my head. Through this sheet, which extended a distance of 30 miles from the crater, vivid and awful lightning-like bolts flashed with alarming frequency. They followed a distinct path of ignition, but were different from lightning in that they bolts horizontal and not perpendicular. This is indisputable evidence of the explosive oxidation of the gases after they have left the crater. This is a most important observation, and explains in part the fearful catastrophe. This phenomenon is entirely new in volcanic history.

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