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REPUBLICANS FLOCK TO PHILADELPHIA

Preparations Made for the National Convention.

HANNA DISCUSSES SITUATION

Declares McKinley Has Expressed No Preference as to the Vice-Presidential
Nominee—Many Contesting
Delegations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—With the arrival of the advance guard and the opening session of the national republican committee today, Philadelphia has begun to assume a convention air.

The committee had its first formal meeting today at the Hotel Walton and immediately began the consideration of contests for the membership of the convention. Practically, the only contests of importance are those from Delaware and Tennessee, although developments this afternoon have accentuated the Alabama case.

From Delaware, Addicks is again seeking admission, and the fight is especially interesting because of the bearing it may have upon the election of the two United States senators next winter. The friends of Pension Commissioner Evans and Representative Brownlow of Tennessee are fighting for the control of the republican organization of that state. The contests from Alabama consumed the entire afternoon and resulted in the decision of the committee not to place the names of any of the contesting delegates of either faction on the temporary rolls of the convention, except those from the Ninth district.

The action of the committee was controlled largely by the fact developed in the hearing that federal office holders have taken a very active part on both sides of the controversy in shaping the result. This circumstance was, indeed, so persistently brought out, that Acting Chairman Payne introduced a resolution calling upon the president to have their participation investigated.

Next to the committee meeting the feature of interest today was the arrival of Chairman Hanna.

Senator Hanna was asked after his arrival whether it was true that President McKinley had a candidate for the vice-presidency.

"There is no truth in that report," he said, "none whatever. The president will not interfere. He has no candidate."

"Then, who is your candidate?" he was asked.

"I have none. My only desire is to get the best man."

"You are quoted as being opposed to Woodruff."

"I have said, when asked whether Woodruff was a candidate, that I hoped not, and I do not retract that statement. That is the way I feel. As for Bliss, he is an admirable man, but he is out of the question; he cannot accept. Senator Allison—well, I came over on the train with him and he is absolute in his refusal. There is no doubt of his sincerity in not wanting the place. And as a matter of fact, we cannot spare him from his present place in the senate. He is worth a dozen of us other fellows there."

"What are Dilliver's chances?" was asked.

"Dilliver is an avowed candidate and he has a large following among his friends in the house, but I cannot say anything as to his prospects."

"Truth is," said Senator Hanna, "there is as yet no approach to settlement of the matter."

ROOSEVELT'S REFUSAL FINAL.

Secretary Long the Popular Candidate For Vice-President.

NEW YORK, June 13.—The vice-presidency is the principal subject discussed by republican politicians in this city. Senator Platt says:

"Governor Roosevelt is not to be thought of in connection with the vice-presidential nomination. Governor Roosevelt has already said that he would not accept the nomination. That

declaration must be accepted as final." Senator Platt only laughed when the rumor was quoted to him that certain corporations are anxious that Governor Roosevelt shall not serve another term in the executive chair at Albany. The senator pook-pooked also the report that he was trying to force the nomination for vice-president upon Governor Roosevelt.

"I cannot see anything new in the situation," said Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island. "The party is harmonious and united in its support of President McKinley. The contest over the nomination for the vice-presidency is a wholesome sign of vital interest in the campaign, and of a desire in every part of the country to have a share in the assured success of the next administration. Of course, I favor the nomination of Secretary Long. But if New England should receive this honor, I would repeat what I have said before, that the logic of the situation would then demand that the vice-presidential candidate be selected either from New York or from the west. I would like to see a New York man nominated, if one can be found who will unite all the elements of the party and who is himself made of presidential timber."

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, declared that the entire New England delegation will be for Secretary Long for vice-president. Senator Lodge is an intimate personal friend of Governor Roosevelt, and he believes in the governor's sincerity in deprecating any movement to nominate him for the vice-presidency.

"Governor Roosevelt wishes to be governor again," said Mr. Lodge. "It is a worthy ambition and he has deserved its fulfillment."

BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE.

Pennsylvania Will Push the Candidacy of Former Governor Pattison.

PORTLAND, June 13.—A special to the Evening Telegram from Washington says:

Pennsylvania may present a candidate to the Kansas City convention for the vice-presidency. This, at least, is the opinion of the Philadelphia Bulletin, and also of some of the leading democrats of the Keystone state. A definite effort is being made by certain influential Pennsylvania democrats to boom former Governor Robert E. Pattison for the democratic nomination.

For several months Mr. Pattison's name has been discussed in this connection in Pennsylvania and other states, and it is reported that during the former governor's recent visit to Chicago he received assurances that the democrats of the Northwest would not be hostile to his candidacy. As a political foil for Bryan, Pattison is regarded as especially available. While loyal to Bryan in 1896, he nevertheless retained the confidence of the sound-money democrats, and there are democratic influences at work in Philadelphia and elsewhere which believe that Pattison as Bryan's running mate would materially strengthen the ticket.

It is well known that Pattison is not averse to being a candidate. When interviewed on the subject some time ago he implied his willingness if the convention saw fit to nominate him, to undertake the responsibility of the canvass. Acting under this assurance, a number of the members of the Philadelphia democratic city committee are agitating for an endorsement of Pattison.

GRAND ARMY MEN MEET.

Veterans of Washington and Alaska Hold Encampment at Ellensburg.

ELLENBURG, Wash., June 13.—The state encampment of the G. A. R. of Washington and Alaska today elected these officers: Commander, B. R. Freeman, of Spokane; senior vice-commander, Thad. Smith, of Port Townsend; junior vice-commander, J. S. Smith, of Ellensburg; medical director, T. M. Young, of Seattle; chaplain, W. H. Mock, of Port Angeles; council of administration, Wiscomb, of Olympia; Comstock, of Spokane, and Bradley, of Seattle.

The Woman's Relief Corps elected officers as follows: President, Mrs. Ida McKechee, of Seattle; senior vice-president, Mrs. Kate Burnham, of Spokane; junior vice, Mrs. Maude Frost, of Ellensburg; treasurer, Nellie Nelson, of Seattle; chaplain, Mrs. Alice Graves, of Spokane.

The encampment will be held at Tacoma next year.

CONGER CALLS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS

Wholesale Slaughter of Whites in China Hourly Expected.

RIOTING BEGINS IN PEKIN

Chinese Have Guns Trained on American Mission and Are Assembling to Intercept Advance of International Column.

LONDON, June 14.—The Chinese are entrenched outside of Peking to oppose the advance of the international column. A dispatch from Tien Tsin dated Tuesday, June 12, says:

"I learn that the Chinese have guns trained on the American mission and the British legation."

"Two thousand Russian cavalry and cavalry, with artillery, have landed at Taku."

"A Shanghai correspondent reports that United States Minister Conger, by courier, asks for 2,000 United States troops."

"The question of provisioning the relief force is already difficult, and it is predicted at Shanghai that it will become acute. Leading members of the reform party, representing fifteen out of the eighteen provinces, are at Shanghai."

A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated yesterday, says they are sending a petition to the United States, Great Britain and Japan, praying those powers to take joint action against any attempt on the part of the other powers to partition the empire, and they implore the powers thus addressed to rescue the emperor.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the ships of the Russian Pacific squadron on the active list, as well as those at Vladivostok, have been ordered to proceed with all haste to Chinese waters.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Official dispatches received in diplomatic quarters in Washington show that the rioting in Peking has reached an acute stage, with the rioters directing a number of their assaults against the members of the different foreign legations there.

One of these dispatches states that the secretary of the Belgian legation was attacked twice on Monday, and escaped after being maltreated by the mob. On the same day, two officials of the British legation, serving as student interpreters, were attacked by a large mob of roughs. The young Englishmen held the attacking party back for awhile, but when the mob threatened to close in on them they drew their revolvers, and by show of force made their retreat without bodily injury.

About the same time the British summer quarters, about four miles from Peking, were burned down. The quarters were quite extensive, and had just been completed. They belonged to the British government, and not to Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Peking, which gives added significance to the depredation. The killing of the Chancellor of the Japanese legation at Peking, Sagu Yamaka Aikari, is not referred to in official dispatches received here, but full credit is given to this report by Japanese officials who are personally acquainted with Mr. Aikari and with many of the circumstances detailed.

The killing of a number of the diplomatic body and the foregoing assaults upon officials of foreign countries are regarded as representing the most serious phase of the situation that has thus far occurred.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A cablegram has been received at the state department from Minister Conger at Peking, stating that Tuan, the father of the heir apparent, has been appointed president of the Teung Li Yamen; also that three other new ministers have been appointed, all affiliated with the party opposed to foreigners.

On the whole, Mr. Conger reports the situation is not materially improved. Guards are repairing the railway, and as soon as they have arrived at Peking, it is Mr. Conger's belief that the safety of the foreigners at that capital will be assured.

TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—Prof. G. C. Smith, discussing the situation in China, was asked what he thought of the attitude of the European powers toward that power.

"If any people in the world have a right to a country," said Prof. Smith, "the Chinese surely have a right to the country which they are believed to have inhabited for 4,000 years. It is too probable that China will be the next scene of butchery and havoc in the abused name of civilization. Fighting seems in fact to have already begun."

"Would not the result of a war there be increased progress where progress

and civilization have been slow," was asked.

"The Chinese are at least partly civilized; they are industrious in the highest degree. Though their general morality may be weak, their industrial morality is exceptionally strong. There is no reason why the pacific influences of commerce and intercourse should not act upon them as they have acted on the Japanese, who half a century ago might have been deemed proper subjects for philanthropic aggression."

"You think, then, that there is a motive for the advance on China?"

"The great predatory powers are dividing China into what in the cant language of their territorial rapacity are called 'spheres of influence,'" was the reply. "That is to say, they are staking it out for conquest with the intention, if the people resist, of mowing them down. A fearful vista of slaughter and desolation may presently open. The population of China is roughly estimated at 400,000,000. The people are fanatically hostile to foreigners, as in truth, considering the opium wars, they have too much reason to be."

"Would the Chinese be a match for a modernly equipped army?"

"Though singularly unskillful, they are utterly reckless of life. At the same time they are totally unprovided with all modern appliances of war, and in the case of a conflict they would be butchered by the millions."

"What about the missionaries in China?" he was asked.

"One thing is clear—all the missionaries should be compelled at once to withdraw to places of security, or if they choose heroically to remain in posts of danger they should be warned that they do this, as did the early missionaries, at their own risk. It is monstrous that a religion of peace and good will should be made a tool of in the hands of indolent apostles, a brand for kindling the flames of murderous war."

NEW YORK, June 13.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: There is a general feeling in diplomatic circles that the European powers have been united by the dismissal of Prince Ching and that, in the purging of the Tsung Li Yamen of all its moderate men, the emperor dowager has gone over to the Boxers, bag and baggage, and that the powers have been forced to co-operate in the restoration of order at Peking, even if the services of Russian troops are required.

Tallyrand's "Good Europeans" have reappeared upon the scene and have dropped their jealousies and suspicions. A mixed force of two thousand marines will be inadequate if Peking should be in the possession of the Boxers, and if the insurrection spreads from province to province. The Russians will go in with a European mandate, and probably will have as many reasons for remaining as the English had found useful and necessary in Egypt.

SAMPSON GETS BEST OF IT.

Court Awards Him Three to One of Prize Money as Against Schley.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The United States court of claims has passed upon the suit of Admiral William T. Sampson and others under his command at Santiago for prize money on account of the destruction of the Spanish fleet.

The court declares that Admiral Sampson was commander-in-chief and that Commodore Schley was commanding officer of a division of a squadron thereof, on duty under the orders of Admiral Sampson.

The Spanish squadron is found by the court to have been inferior to the American force and a bounty of \$100, therefore, was awarded for every officer and man under Admiral Cervera's command. The total amount of bounty money allowed is \$166,700, of which Admiral Sampson will receive \$8,335, and Admiral Schley about \$3,000. Besides finding that Admiral Sampson was in command during the battle, the court declares that the cruiser New York was among the vessels engaged.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Probable Choice of Governor Thomas of Colorado, For Chairman.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee will meet with the sub-committee on arrangements for the convention at Kansas City next Friday, when the selection of a temporary chairman will be made. Governor Charles S. Thomas, of Colorado, seems to have excellent chances for the position. It is admitted that the choice lies between him, Mayor Rose of Milwaukee, and James D. Richardson, of Tennessee. Others whose names have been mentioned are Mayor Harrison, of Chicago; John Atwood, of Kansas, and Congressman John J. Lentz, of Ohio.

BANKER "GOLD-BRICKED."

Pays \$13,000 for Alleged Bar of Gold Which Is Found to Be Copper.

HASTINGS, Neb., June 13.—William Kerr, president of the Adams County Bank of Hastings, has received word from the Denver mint that the "gold" brick he had purchased from a stranger at Leavenworth, Kan., a few days ago for \$13,000, is composed of copper.

ULTIMATUM TO THE FREE STATERS

Must Surrender by Friday or Lose Their Property.

BRITISH FORCING THE ISSUE

Kruger to Establish a Capital at Nelspruit, in the Mountains, and Keep Locomotive Constantly Stunned Up, Ready for Flight.

LONDON, June 14.—General Buller has sent notice to the Free Staters that unless they surrender by June 15, their farms and other possessions will be confiscated. President Kruger, according to a dispatch from Lourenco Marques, keeps a locomotive, with steam up, attached to the car in which he concentrates the executive offices of the government, and it is said that he intends to leave Machadodorp soon and to establish a Transvaal capital at Nelspruit, in the mountains, a fine defensive region.

Schreiner, the Cape Premier, and his colleagues resigned last evening. Sir Alfred Milner accepting their resignation.

General Buller's casualties on June 10 were 23 killed, 125 wounded and two missing.

The dispatch from Lord Roberts, clearing up the situation at Pretoria and along the lines of communication, stands alone.

Military observers, noting that no mention is made of prisoners, assume that General Dewet got away with his forces practically intact.

General Buller entered Volks Rust Wednesday, pushing through Charlesfont, and encamped near Laing's Nek.

The tunnel was not much damaged. Both ends were blown up but the engineers think that the necessary repairs can be effected in about four days.

The advance troops of General Buller saw the Boer rear guard four miles distant yesterday. It was estimated that 8,000 Boers were withdrawn. The town people at Ermelo counted fifteen guns.

LONDON, June 13.—Roberts' line of communications has been practically restored by a complete victory gained by Generals Methuen and Kitchener over General Dewet yesterday. The Boer camp was captured and the burghers, it is added, were scattered in all directions.

After a week's silence Lord Roberts has been heard from, his line of communication having been practically restored by means of a complete victory gained by Generals Methuen and Kitchener over General Dewet at Rhenoster River yesterday. Lord Roberts, on being notified of the cutting of his line of communications, sent General Kitchener in all haste to join General Methuen.

June 11th Roberts attacked General Botha who was in strong force 15 miles southeast of Pretoria. After strenuous opposition, the British forces gained considerable ground, but General Botha, when Roberts left the field, was still undefeated.

A dispatch forwarded to the war office by Major-General Knox from Kromstad, presumably sent there by messenger, reads as follows:

"Kromstad, June 12.—We have been requested to forward you from Lord Roberts the following dispatch from the Pretoria presidency at 8:08 a. m. today:

"Pretoria, June 12.—Pretoria and Johannesburg are perfectly quiet. After surrendering the city Botha retired to a place about 15 miles east of the Middleburg road. He had a small force, but during the last few days his numbers increased, and his being so near the town kept up the excitement in the country, preventing the burghers from laying down their arms and interfering with the collection of supplies."

"It therefore became necessary to attack him. This I did yesterday. He had a strong position, practically unassailable in front which enabled him to place the main portion of his troops on his flanks, which he knew were his vulnerable parts. I sent French with Porter's and Dixon's cavalry brigades and Hulton's mounted infantry round by our left, and Ian Hamilton with Broadwood's and Gordon's cavalry brigade, Ridley's mounted infantry and Bruce Hamilton's infantry brigade around by our right. Both columns met with great opposition."

"At about 3 o'clock in the afternoon I saw two of Hamilton's infantry battalions advance to what appeared to be the key of the enemy's defenses on their left flank. This was almost done before dark, and I ordered the force to bivouac on the ground they had won. Pele-Carew, with his division, occupied our center. As I have explained, he could not attack but he gradually advanced so as to support Ian Hamilton

(Continued on Fourth Page.)