

# McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

Nominated by the Republican Convention.

NOMINATIONS UNANIMOUS

The Speeches of the Day Were Made by Senators Foraker and Depew and the Empire State Governor.

Philadelphia, June 23.—President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican National convention at 1:48 o'clock today, and an hour and 10 minutes later Governor Roosevelt, of New York, was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle.

Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never before been equaled perhaps in the history of politics in this country. It was a love feast, a jubilee, a ratification meeting.

There was a fine setting for today's spectacular drama. Bright ponies at either end of the stage made two flaming bits of color. Throughout the vast multitude fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the wings of a crowd of alarmed gulls beating the air. There were no preliminaries. The wrangle expected over the question of reducing the representation in the South was averted by the withdrawal of ex-Senator Quay's proposition. The great hall became quiet as Senator Lodge, standing before 15,000 eager faces, gavel in hand, announced that nominations for president of the United States were in order. The reading clerk advanced to the front of the platform. He was about to call the roll of states for the presentation of candidates.

When Alabama was called, a thin, red-whiskered delegate from that state rose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air, and cheer after cheer went up from the delegates in the pit, as Senator Foraker, of Ohio, strode toward the platform.

At the end of a half hour's speech, the senator placed McKinley in nomination, amid enthusiasm unbounded.

Seconding speeches were made by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Thurston, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass state, and Governor Mount, of Indiana, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote, and several times tried to hawl him down.

## Calling the Roll.

Then the roll of states was called and delegation after delegation rose in solid blocks and cast their votes for McKinley. When Chairman Lodge made the announcement that the president had been renominated for the term beginning March 4, 1901, there was the same wild storm which had been raised by Foraker, and when it was over Roosevelt's nomination for the vice-presidency evoked a succession of similar demonstrations.

Lafe Young, who was with Roosevelt in Cuba, nominated him on behalf of the state which had originally come to Philadelphia for Dolliver. His nomination was seconded by Delegate Murray, of Secretary Long's state, and Delegate Ashton, of Washington, who came here for Bartlett Tripp. (Chauncey Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most dazzling dreams of the country's future. During every pause, the hand played but one air, the tune which Colonel Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

At 2:14 o'clock the convention, which had done the unparalleled thing of nominating both the candidates for president and vice-president unanimously, adjourned.

Governor Roosevelt drove from the convention hall with Mr. Odell, seated in the rear of an open landau. He lifted his broad-brimmed hat to the continuous salutes that greeted him as he passed through the densely packed street, like a conquering hero fresh from new victories. Tonight the faces of McKinley and Roosevelt are on all the badges, and their names are on every lip.

## Roberts Found Guilty.

Salt Lake, June 23.—The jury in the case of B. H. Roberts, on trial for unlawful cohabitation, returned a verdict of guilty. Roberts, in an agreed statement of facts put before the jury, admitted that he entered into a polygamous marriage with Maggie B. Shipp and lived with her and his legal wife, Sarah Louise. It is claimed that Roberts relies on the supreme court to reverse the verdict on technical grounds.

## Strikers Wreck a Bridge.

Gunnison, Colo., June 23.—The Colorado & Southern Railroad Company's iron bridge across the Gunnison river, 2½ miles above this town, was wrecked by an explosion of giant powder early this morning. The explosion is believed to have been caused by sympathizers with the strikers at the coal mines, to prevent the running of trains to the mines.

The animal that first succumbs to extreme cold is the horse

## REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Party's Principles Adopted by the Philadelphia Convention.

Philadelphia, June 23.—The following is the text of the platform adopted by the Republican National convention: The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in national convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, entrusted the power of the United States four years ago to a Republican chief magistrate and a Republican congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls, after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced, than to coin silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a protective tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people, by great majorities, issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. This commission has been executed, and the Republican pledge is redeemed; and prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments.

There is no longer any controversy as to the value of any government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed, and everywhere labor is profitably occupied.

## McKinley's Administration.

We endorse the administration of William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untrodden paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been, in every situation, the true American patriot and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

## Sound Money.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard, and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth congress, by which the parity of all of our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis has been secured.

## Protection.

We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home, competition has been stimulated and production cheapened.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country, meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states.

We favor the extension of the rural free delivery service wherever its extension may be justified.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

In the interest of our expanding commerce, we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary with a seat in the cabinet.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

## The Philippines.

In accepting, by the treaty of Paris, the responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the president and the senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine islands.

The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared.

The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

# MINES OF THIS AND OTHER STATES

## LIVE MONTANA DISTRICT

Many of the Properties Around Libby Are Being Worked Into Producers.

Spokane, June 25.—Operations in the gold belt south of Libby, Montana, continue to absorb attention. The district is an old one, comparatively, yet until last fall no effort had been made to get a mill on any of the properties. Last year the West Fisher Mining Company was organized with Iowa capital. A saw mill and stamp mill were constructed last year and several short trial runs in the stamp mill were made to test the milling possibilities of the ore. These runs were entirely satisfactory. This spring operations were resumed in the mill and the development of the mine likewise continued. The mill is now running 24 hours a day, using about 30 tons of crude ore. It is a 10-stamp mill.

Not far from the West Fisher Mining Company's property is a group of claims which have been stocked for \$2,000,000. It is known as the American Kootenai Mining Company, and is owned largely by parties in Cincinnati and Libby.

The Faith, Hope and Charity Company has been incorporated and stocked at a million shares of \$1 each. The property is located on Bear creek, between the Snowshoe and Silver Cable mines. The values are silver and lead with some gold.

Mr. Peterson, of Spokane, has taken a contract to run 100 feet of the Defender claim, situated in Snowshoe gulch, and work is now going on in that property. This property has been developed by about 700 feet of tunnel work and the showing in the long tunnel is considered to be an exceptionally good one.

Work is being carried on in all of the placer claims around Libby, and the feeling among the miners is that the present year will be one of the best in the history of the creek.

## GOLDEN EAGLE ORE.

Twenty Tons Will Be Tested at the Smelter in Trail.

Grand Forks, B. C., June 25.—The main shaft on the Golden Eagle is now down about 140 feet, all in ore, and 22 tons of the high-grade ores have been sacked and will be shipped to the smelter at Trail as soon as wagons can be provided. This will be a trial shipment to test the smelting capacity of the ore. When the Granby smelter is blown in, the Golden Eagle ore will be smelted in this city.

## Rich Strike at Index.

Index, Wash., June 25.—A very rich strike is reported from the old Mountain Mining Company's claim, the Grand Central. A vein 47 inches wide, carrying \$320 in gold, has been cut. This is one of the richest strikes in the district, and is a very large vein for so high-grade ore.

## WILL PROSPECT SIBERIA.

Russian Syndicate Starts from San Francisco for Six Months Tour.

San Francisco, June 25.—The Russian syndicate, which is to prospect the Siberian coast for gold, sailed for the frozen north on the chartered steamer Samoa last week. There are about 40 in the party all told, among them being 27 miners, headed by H. Roberts, of Comstock fame. The vessel cleared for Alexander bay and will be gone about six months.

## LEADVILLE BOOMING.

Last Month 75,000 Tons of Ore Were Produced.

Leadville, Colo., June 25.—From one end of Leadville to the other mining activity is on the increase, and the outlook for the future was never so bright. The camp last month produced over 75,000 tons of ore from its mines already opened up, which had a valuation of considerably over \$1,000,000. In addition to these producing mines a dozen new enterprises were inaugurated that when they open up new ore bodies will subsequently be as great as any of the propositions already producing.

## \$20,000 IN SEVEN MONTHS.

Result of the Waldo Mine Clean-Up in Southern Oregon.

Grant's Pass, Or., June 25.—While the figures are not made public, the clean-up of the placer mine of Wimer Bros. & Company, at Waldo, is believed to be \$20,000. The run was from November 1 to June 1, during which time three acres of dirt were moved. The Simmons mine, in the same locality is still running, and will make a fine showing.

## Old Prussian Opens Up Again.

Gold Hill, Colo., June 25.—It is reported that rich ore has again been struck in the Old Prussian mine, near this place. The vein is said to be three feet wide and to carry from 10 to 36 ounces in gold.

A rich body of ore has been struck on the Pike's Peak claim of the Kubli mine, on Galls creek, in Jackson county, carrying, according to careful estimates, about \$200 to the ton.

## ORE ON THE CLACKAMAS

Rich Gold Ledge in the Saddle Mountain District Near Mount Hood.

Oregon City, Or., June 25.—George Strong, John Evans and Gerhard Bergman have returned after three weeks prospecting on the Upper North Fork of the Clackamas river, having discovered a promising gold-producing quartz ledge. Samples of the ore were sent to Portland to be assayed. The ledge on which these parties located claims is situated in the Saddle Mountain district, which has been prospected, more or less, for the past 25 years. A ledge in the immediate vicinity of this discovery assays \$15 per ton, and the conditions are not so favorable as in the latter lode. This district is only about nine miles distant from Mount Hood, and the snow in places is six to eight inches deep. As soon as returns are received from the assay office, these men will return to their new locations and run a tunnel or sink a shaft.

## GOLD FROM KLONDIKE.

Eighty-five Passengers Bring Out About \$300,000 in Dust.

The steamer Dirigo has arrived at Seattle from Lynn Canal, having on board 85 passengers, who brought about \$300,000 in gold dust. The steamer's officers report 160 passengers at Bennett who were unable to reach Skagway in time to catch the Dirigo. These, it is reported at the Skagway offices of the steamship company, are bringing out a very large amount of gold, greater, it is said, than any party of similar size that has yet arrived.

The largest owners of gold dust on board the Dirigo were the McDonald brothers, of Seattle, Rolly and Donald. The former has 230 pounds, valued at \$50,000, and the latter 140 pounds, valued at \$30,000. Charles Hutchinson brought out 200 pounds, valued at \$42,000. The remainder of the shipment is owned by the remaining passengers in sums ranging from \$5,000 up.

The passengers all declare that this summer's output from the Klondike will be much larger than last, and estimates are made all the way from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. As yet they say the clean-up has not started this way, and probably will not until after July 15.

The latest advices from the gold bearing districts remote from Dawson, it is said, show that the clean-up is almost double the amount first reported. Bonanza creek alone, it is stated, will send out \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000, which will be the largest amount coming from any of the creeks.

The Dawson banks, it is said, have taken up about \$2,000,000 already, and when the Dirigo's passengers left, were buying very heavily every day. In the city of Dawson business was very lively. There was no scarcity of labor to speak of, although every man who wanted work was working at good wages. Food prices were beginning to drop, and the general belief was that before another month Seattle prices for ordinary commodities would prevail.

## Oregon Mining Notes.

The Bohemia and Blue River districts, in Lane county, are overrun with prospectors.

The sum of \$419.93 was the result of the latest crushing of 12½ tons of ore from Winningham & Pene's quartz mine, on Applegate creek, in Jackson county, as sold at the mint. The free gold went \$33.59 per ton.

A rich pocket has been discovered on Sucker creek, in Josephine county. One hundred dollars in dust was taken out in a few hours. The vein runs from two inches to a foot in width and will be fully prospected.

## Northwest Notes.

The new commercial club building at La Grande will soon be ready for occupancy.

The canned salmon product of the Siuslaw river is being transferred to Coos bay by the tug Roberts, for shipment to San Francisco.

The recent rains will necessitate spraying in the hop yards as soon as the weather settles. Hop lice have made their appearance in large numbers.

The Indians on the Umatilla county reservation have demanded that fishing on the reserve on Sunday be prohibited, as some of the whites have been dynamiting fish. The agent will comply with their request.

Artesian wells promise to become general in Lake county. The movement has been agitated for several years, and now that a farmer found a good flow of water at a depth of 60 feet, boring will commence in almost every section of the county.

Much hay is being shipped from Palouse, the price being \$12 per ton.

Medical lake, Wash., is slowly but surely rising. The lake has no visible outlet or inlet, and it is supposed that the water is supplied through subterranean passages.

## MIDSUMMER BUSINESS.

Distributive Trade Is on a Restricted Scale.

Bradstreet's says: Midsummer dullness in distributive trade and industry, and further reduction of prices in manufactured goods, particularly iron and steel and raw textiles, but a marked movement in nearly all agricultural products, are the leading features of the business situation this week.

Crop damage has been a moving cause for the advance in the price of cotton. Some weakness has been noted in cotton goods, without, however, favorably affecting distribution. Trade in dry goods has been helped by warmer weather.

Wool is lower, and the woolen-goods market is rather quiet, awaiting the next London wool sale and the opening of the spring-weight season.

A heavy business is doing in refined sugar, and the manufacturers are over-sold. A good margin of profit exists in this trade.

Reports from the boot and shoe industry are of rather unsatisfactory trade prospects, and leather and hides are rather weak at the East, but strong at Chicago, where heavy purchases for Philippine army purposes have strengthened the situation.

Anthracite coal is in seasonable distribution, while the demand for bituminous continues active.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,645,180 bushels, against 4,678,029 bushels last week.

Failures in the United States for the week number 167, compared with 180 last week.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 28, against 23 last week.

## PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

### Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½c.  
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.  
Potatoes, \$15@16; \$16.  
Beets, per sack, 90c@\$.1.  
Turnips, per sack, 75c.  
Carrots, per sack, \$1.  
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.  
Cauliflower, California 90c@\$.1.  
Strawberries—\$1.25 per case.  
Celery—40@60c per doz.  
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.

Tomatoes—\$2.50 per case.  
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.  
Eggs—19c.  
Cheese—14@15c.  
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.  
Hay—Pugent Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.  
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.  
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½c; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

### Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 58c per bushel.  
Flour—Best grades, \$3.05; graham, \$2.55; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.  
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.

Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.  
Millstuffs—Bran, \$12½ ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 25c.

Eggs—15c per dozen.  
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$1.25@3.50; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, \$1.

Hops—2@8c per pound.  
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25 per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3¾c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.  
Tallow—5@5½c; No. 2 and grease, 8½@4c per pound.