

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, JULY 5, 1900.

NO. 12.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TIPS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Mayer Harrison, of Chicago, will not run for governor of Illinois.

Prohibitionists, in national convention assembled at Chicago, say they will poll 300,000 votes.

W. H. Wade, an expert billiard player, and by many considered the best bank shot in America, is dead at Chicago.

Martin J. Russell, one of the proprietors of the Chicago Chronicle, died at Mackinac Island from a complication of diseases.

There were 10,377 deaths from cholera out of 15,479 cases during the week ending June 16, in the province of Bombay, India.

Oregon's vote, officially canvassed, in the equal suffrage amendment was as follows: For equal suffrage, 26,995; against 28,492.

The United States district judge at St. Louis has issued a restraining order to prevent interference with the running of street-cars.

General Wheeler says the war in the Philippines is practically ended. A face can easily be spared from the island for work in China.

A hot wave is prevalent in North Dakota. Crops are in a parched condition. The thermometer at Grand Forks registered 104 in the shade.

Affairs in Cuba are now so tranquil that soldiers are no longer needed. The troops will be withdrawn and sent to Manila to relieve the volunteers.

The Yaqui Indians have nearly all abandoned the warpath. Several hundred are still hidden in the mountains and make an occasional descent on isolated ranches.

The secretary of the navy has authorized the following names for the new battleships and cruisers: battleships, Virginia and Rhode Island; armored cruisers, Maryland, Colorado and South Dakota; protected cruisers, St. Louis, Milwaukee and Charleston.

A strike has occurred among the laborers employed by the Havana Electric Company, Cubans and Spanish, on the ground that they do not receive the same wages as Americans who do similar work. The contractors reply that Americans are worth far more than Cubans.

It is officially announced that Archduke Francis Ferdinand, the Austrian heir-apparent, will formally renounce the right of succession to the imperial throne. He will wed the Countess Sophie Chotek, hismorganatic marriage being the reason for which he will withdraw from the succession.

Five children perished by the burning of a house at Solomonville, Arizona.

Men from the U. S. S. Monocacy have been sent from Chee Foo to Tien Tsin.

Brigham H. Roberts, found guilty of unlawful cohabitation at Salt Lake, was fined \$150.

Charles Melford, a maniac, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, slew a whole family, then killed himself.

Four miners lost their lives by an explosion in the Champion mine, Champion, Mich.

Cologne, Germany, was visited by a cyclone, which demolished many buildings and threw down a number of factory buildings.

Eighty people were killed outright and 54 severely injured by a collision between a freight and excursion train near Green Bay, Wis.

Frank Gilmore, a white man, of New Orleans, was lynched by a mob for the criminal assault and brutal murder of a 60-year-old woman.

A detachment of 40 Americans were caught in ambush by Filipinos on the island of Minamino, with the result that nine were killed and 11 wounded.

An order from Adjutant-General Corbin has been received at the Presidio, San Francisco, directing that the troops of the Sixth cavalry shall be recruited to their full war strength. In view of the fact that this organization was ordered recently to proceed to Manila and the order to recruit to the limit was sent some time later, the opinion is expressed that the regiment is to be sent to China instead of the Philippines. The recruits will be selected from those now at the Presidio.

Ninety persons were killed and 372 wounded in the recent conflict between the troops and tenants in the Varna district, Bulgaria. A state of siege has been proclaimed in the districts of Varna, Shumla, Tirnova, Rasgrad, Ruschuk and Ristovats. The government is anxious to limit the number of newspapers, and has issued stringent regulations as to the qualifications which must be possessed by the editors.

American women, it is estimated, hold \$130,000,000 of national bank stock and \$127,000,000 of private and state bank stock.

In Germany one man in 213 goes to college, in Scotland one in 250, in the United States one in 2,000, and in England one in 5,000.

Well-to-do young men in Berlin are taking drugs which induce heart weakness, in order to avoid compulsory military service.

LATER NEWS.

Hill sentiment is worrying Charles A. Towns.

Americans and British were the first to break into Tien Tsin.

Germany does not yet consider that she is at war with China.

Rear-Admiral Watson homeward bound has reached Suez.

The East reports many deaths from excessively hot weather.

Smallpox has broken out in the postoffice at Alpha, Wash.

United States Commissioner Rawson has been chosen governor of Nome.

Allen Cochrane, a young man of Myrtle Creek, Or., was dragged to death by a horse.

Outbreaks are now expected in Southern China. Indications of uprisings at Nankin and Canton.

Torpedo-boat destroyer Goldborough made the round trip from Tacoma and Seattle in about two hours.

An uprising against British rule in the island of Baralong, South Sea, has taken place, 100 British being killed.

China is said to have immense quantities of arms and officials assert that she will stagger humanity if driven to it.

Governor Roosevelt has informed the Republican national committee that he will give three solid weeks to campaign work after August 1.

Minister Wu Ting Fang is said to be playing policy at Washington being desirous of standing in with whichever side that wins in China.

Two deaths were caused by excessive heat and humidity at Chicago. The thermometer registered 89 degrees on the street, and the humidity was almost at the saturation point.

A new gold beach has been discovered 55 miles below Cape Nome. Gold is among the grass roots. A thousand men are there and over a million has been taken out in a few weeks.

After suffering with Bright's disease for six months, and with all hope of recovery gone, William J. Montgomery, a well-known mining man of Salt Lake, Utah, committed suicide by firing a bullet through his brain. Montgomery had been a resident of Utah since 1866.

The board of health in New York City has decided to thoroughly disinfect the Chinese quarters in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Coney Island, as a measure of precaution against the plague. The board estimates appropriation \$30,000 for the work, which will be begun immediately.

Russians are moving 30,000 men to ward New Chwang.

Democrats of Arkansas nominated Jeff Davis for governor.

St. Louis strikers now believe their only hope lies in boycott.

An attempt was made to assassinate Emperor William of Germany.

Dr. Jameson has been elected a member of the Cape parliament.

Two deaths and many prostrations from heat in Pittsburg, Pa.

Hot weather and no rain, is disastrous to crops in North Dakota.

Storms played havoc with the crops at The Dalles, Or., and in the vicinity.

Steamer Cleveland arrived at Seattle from Nome. She reports five wrecks.

Heavy rain and subsequent floods are doing great damage in British Columbia.

Director of Posts in Cuba Rathbone has now been permanently suspended and may be prosecuted.

Chinese minister in Berlin says the emperor cannot be deposed, but might be coaxed off the throne.

Ex-Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, dogged by detectives and broken in health, is at Niagara Falls.

President McKinley wants to know why the Monocacy did not fire on the Taku forts when fired upon.

Boers in small bands are harassing large columns of the British. Dewet leads the guerrilla operations.

At the Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, N. Y., Gus Rubin knocked out Tom Sharkey in the 10th round.

The force under Admiral Seymour has been located. Admiral Kempff reports it is ten miles from Tien Tsin.

Roosevelt is going to Oklahoma to attend the Rough Riders' convention, but will not make political speeches.

Chinese difficulties affect Kentucky's ginseng trade, by which hundreds have made their living. Prices have gone down.

Illinois Democrats endorsed Bryan and the Chicago platform, and nominated Samuel Alschuler, of Aurora, for governor.

T. B. Fargo, brother of J. C. Fargo, president of the American Express Company, and of William C. Fargo, founder of the Wells Fargo Express Company, is dead at his home in New York, aged 67.

The Chinese restriction bill, increasing the tax on Chinese immigrants from \$50 to \$100, has been adopted by the house of commons at Ottawa, Canada. The measure also restricts the immigration of Japanese to 12 per cent.

China's new railroad from Canton to Hankow, which by its branches, will be 1,000 miles long. It will be built by American capital.

Rev. Charles S. Wing, of Brooklyn, told the New York Methodists that all the best Methodists were against the amusement restrictions.

NEW RELIEF COLUMN

British Join Allied Forces Near Tien Tsin.

ANOTHER ASSAULT IMMINENT

Foreign Officials at Shanghai Believe the Worst Has Happened to the Legations at Peking.

London, June 27.—The British cruiser Terrible has arrived at Che Foo from Taku, with the latest news, which is as follows:

"Eight hundred sick and 200 Welsh fusiliers have effected a junction with the American, German and Russian forces which had been cut off by the Chinese about nine miles from Tien Tsin. It was proposed to deliver an assault upon the Chinese forces at Tien Tsin last night."

"Foreign official opinions here," says a dispatch from Shanghai to the Daily Express, dated yesterday, "inclined to the belief that the worst has happened to the legations at Peking and to Admiral Seymour. Even if the legations were safe June 14, there is no guarantee that they are safe now. The situation, in fact, grows more and more gloomy. The entire absence of reliable news from the capital seems to justify the worst construction which can be put upon it."

"Had news come from Yan Kung, where the unrest is said to be growing hourly, Viceroy Liu Kin Yih has telegraphed the British authorities that he has ordered the five Chinese cruisers, which have been lying off the harbor there, to proceed to Nankin."

"General Ma's army," says a correspondent at Shan Hai Kan, "consisting of 45,000 men, left a week ago for Peking, and General Sung Ching's troops, numbering 2,500, left for the same place June 15."

"A careful estimate of the number and armament of the Chinese troops around Peking puts the total at 360,000, and it is calculated that these troops possess 277 centimeter Creusot guns, 18 Krupp and 150 Maxims. Their supply of ammunition is practically inexhaustible. It has been mainly supplied by a German firm at Carlitz."

"Another Shanghai dispatch says: 'Li Ping Heng, ex-governor of Shan Tung, who is intensely anti-foreign, has gone to the Kiang Yin forts, on the Yangtze. He has declared his intention of resisting the landing of British forces in that region.'"

Extensive preparations by the allies are going forward. The first regiment of British India's 10,000 men embarked at Calcutta yesterday, and 835 more marines received orders to go out from English ports. The British war effort, in anticipation of a prolonged campaign, is contracting for winter clothing and fur caps.

The Amur army corps, ordered out by Russia, numbers 52,100 men, with 84 guns. Japan proposes to land 15,000 men on Chinese territory within a fortnight. Among the minor military preparations, the Portuguese governor of Macao, island of Macao, at the southwest entrance of Canton river, is sending arms to the Portuguese commission. The Germans in Hong Kong have cabled Emperor William to ask if they may serve in the local forces in defense of Hong Kong. A million rounds left Hong Kong yesterday for Taku by the British steamer Hailong.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times sends the following under yesterday's date:

"A military correspondent at Taku says the operations of the allies are suffering from want of a recognized head, defective organization and the lack of transport."

A RESTRAINING ORDER.

St. Louis Strikers Must Not Interfere With Mail Cars.

St. Louis, June 27.—Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States district court, today granted a temporary injunction in the case of W. D. Mahon and all members of Division No. 1311 of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employees of America, restraining them from interfering in any way with the running of mail cars over the lines of the St. Louis Transit Company. None of the defendants were present. They were represented by W. S. Anthony, while District Attorney Hitchcock and Rosiere acted for the government.

In summing up the contents of the affidavits presented, Mr. Anthony declared that it was not shown that any of the defendants named had been guilty of lawlessness. "On the contrary," he added, "the strike leaders and all the members of the Street Railway Men's Union have counseled law and order. The Transit Company is not responsible, perhaps, for the unsettled conditions which have been made to suffer and bear the brunt of all the disturbances. The president of the union, Mr. Patterson, is dying in the hospital as the result of being stabbed by an assassin."

The London, England, Times says: "England, with 500 years of license, is the worst liquor cursed nation in the world."

California Wheat for Peru.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, June 27.—An excellent impression has been made by the announcement that in addition to the 50,000 tons of California wheat which has just arrived at Callao, an equal quantity is on the way to Peru.

Manitoba Crops Failed.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, June 27.—Of 1,800,000 acres of wheat, 1,000,000 acres will never be cut. Rains can-

TO SEYMOUR'S AID.

International Force of 2,300 Respond to His Call for Help.

London, June 29.—The composite brigade of 2,300 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 Saturdays' heavy fighting and marching, that one day's rest for the troops was essential, and that the advance should not be resumed until to-day. 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 Monday."

"Saturdays' fighting began at day-break. 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 13,000 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 Peking."

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 devil!"

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 towns." 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 Viceroy Liu Kung Yih and Chang Chi 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 969 men and 32 guns. The Chinese have 6,000 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.

Cuban Troops for China.

Havana, June 29.—Much interest was aroused among the American soldiers by the 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.

Renewed Boer Activity.

Jameson, St. Helena, June 29.—Sarel Eloff, President Kruger's grandson, who was captured at Mafeking, landed here today with 11 officers and 98 troopers, mostly foreigners. The prisoners were immediately sent to Deadwood, the prison camp. Most of the Boers at Deadwood are in good health, and thus far there has been but one death from enteric fever.

Missionaries Leave Wu Chan.

Hong Kong, June 28.—The steamer Sam Chui arrived today from Wu Chan, on the West river, with a number of women missionaries. She reports that the other Europeans are preparing to leave Wu Chan, as the natives are conducting anti-foreign demonstrations.

Japanese Driven Out.

Redding, Cal., June 29.—Two hundred miners and smelter employees 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.

A Matter of Precaution.

Paris, June 29.—The French minister of marine, M. de Lasseran, 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.

Rome, June 29.—The Italian cruiser Vettor Pisani and the protected cruiser Strozzi and Vesuvio have been ordered to Chinese waters.

A NEW GOLD BEACH

On Alaska Coast 55 Miles Below Cape Nome.

GOLD IS AMONG GRASS ROOTS

Newly Half a Million Taken Out in a Few Weeks. A Thousand Men Are Already There.

Nome, Alaska, June 8.—More definite and complete returns have lately been received concerning the gold strike at Topkuk, 55 miles below Nome. There seems no reason to doubt that this is one of the greatest strikes ever made in this vicinity, as important as the strike at Nome itself.

Though the discovery at Topkuk is of comparatively recent date, many have struck it rich already, and several individual fortunes, running as high as \$25,000, have been taken out. Parties of two or three working with ordinary rockers, it is said, are taking out \$1,000 a day. One little plot of ground, just about big enough for a good-sized grave, yielded \$15,000 worth of the precious metal. It lay just at the edge of the tundra, and the gold was actually among the grass roots. It is reliably estimated that one stretch of beach 600 feet long by an average of 90 feet in width has yielded \$475,000 within the past few weeks.

Another strike, though of a less sensational nature, has been reported at a point on the beach 20 miles south of Nome. At this last-named place and scattered along the beach between Nome and Topkuk over 1,000 men are now at work.

There is little doing at present in this immediate vicinity, and some of the newcomers, who expected to pick up nuggets like shells on the seashore, are somewhat disappointed. Work is proceeding steadily on most of the claims, but there is no excitement just now except over the news of the new strikes.

Tale of a Castaway.

Nome, Alaska, June 8.—After four months of fearful suffering, during which he helplessly watched the death of one after another of his companions, James Murphy, of New York, a castaway sailor, was rescued from starvation by natives on St. Lawrence island. He was picked up from the island June 1 by the bark Alaska. Murphy is the sole survivor of a party of six which sailed for Nome November 3, 1899, on board the schooner E. A. Crest, of San Francisco. The others of the party, all of whom perished from cold or starvation on St. Lawrence island, were: P. Lair, of Scotchman, owner of the vessel; J. H. Johnson, of San Francisco, master; Charles Elliott, of Denver, Colo., mate; R. A. Nichol, of Plymouth, Mass., cook; J. Smith, of Seattle, sailor.

The little vessel was destined for Cape Nome, but after an unusually rough voyage she was driven ashore on St. Lawrence island. She landed high and dry, and the men made an easy landing, getting most of their provisions and baggage ashore. But the schooner had been scantily provisioned, and the supply was soon exhausted. The weather was severely cold, and the men could find but little shelter. The island was known to be inhabited by natives, and a Catholic mission was supposed to be somewhere in the neighborhood, but Captain Johnson, who started in January to find it, was frozen to death on the way. In the weeks following, Lar, Nichol and Smith succumbed to hunger and cold.

Murphy and Elliott were discovered by a party of natives—March 20, 1900, after having passed nearly four months on the island. The next day, March 21, the two survivors set out for the mission, under the guidance of the natives. Elliott was on the verge of collapse when the start was made, and the party had not gone far on the way when he died in a litter in which the Indians were carrying him. The mission proved to be 70 miles distant from the point at which the schooner was cast away. On arriving there, Murphy was well cared for, and soon recovered strength, although he may never entirely get over the effects of his physical and mental suffering.

Scattered about the camp of the shipwrecked party on the bleak shore of St. Lawrence island lie five unburied corpses. Captain Frank Tuttle, of the revenue cutter Bear, has interested himself in Murphy's tragic tale, and, it is said, will go to the island and give decent burial to the bodies of the five victims. Murphy will go with the revenue cutter to locate the bodies, after which he expects to return to New York.

Will Drill Guatemalan Army.

New Orleans, June 27.—Herr Tiefenbach, of Hamburg, Germany, arrived here today, on his way to Guatemala, where he goes under a contract to teach German military tactics to the Guatemalan army. He stated that the object of the government is to make a general improvement in the army.

C. H. Bryan, of San Francisco, committed suicide on the steamer Ohio, while en route to Dutch Harbor, because of despondency.

Boers in Small Bands.

London, June 28.—The Boer commandos in the eastern part of the Orange River colony appear to have been broken up by their leaders into small parties, that harass large columns of the British incessantly, cutting off scouts, sniping pickets, making a show of force here and there. Commandant Christian Dewet, President Steyn's principal leader, is the genius of these guerrilla operations. He has been the hero of the Boer side in the recent hostilities.

INAUGURATION OF DOLE.

First Governor of Hawaii Takes the Oath of Office.

Honolulu, June 14.—The last of the three great epoch-making events in the history of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States of America took place this morning, when Governor Sanford B. Dole, first executive of the new American territory, was inaugurated. The oath of office was delivered on the spot that was the scene of the other two events—the reading of the all-important proclamation of 1893, and the flag-raising of 1898. Governor Dole was sworn and spoke to the people of Hawaii from the steps of the building where seven years ago he appeared as the leader, and were for the first time an actual beginning was made in negotiations with the American government for annexation.

The palace that has become famous all over America on account of its connection with the history of Hawaii and the history of America's first experiment in expansion, was decorated as in 1898. It was ablaze with the red, white and blue and crowded with people. The Stars and Stripes were everywhere, and they made brilliant all the grandstands, and a huge American flag floated on the staff above.

As usual in all large gatherings in Honolulu, there was a great variety of races. Whites, natives, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese were together, though the white and native outnumbered all others by far, and the whites were a majority over all. The natives were well represented, however, both in the throng that crowded around the steps of the building to hear the governor, and among those who occupied places inside the building and the places of honor on either side of the central stand. The day was a very hot one, and the people hunted for shade as they waited for the ceremonies to begin.

JAPAN IS ANGRY.

Her Korean Protégés Victims of a Private Strangling Party.

Vancouver, B. C., June 30.—According to Oriental advices, the Japanese government is very angry at the secret execution of General An Kyung Su and Kwon Young Chin, former cabinet ministers of the Korean government, and leaders of the progressive party, who were privately strangled in the Seoul prison as traitors on the night of May 27. Both were concerned in the plot which culminated in the assassination of Queen Min at Seoul in 1895.

For the past four years they had been refugees in Japan and who had returned to Korea under the protection of the Japanese minister. Despite this chaperonage, they were tortured into making a full confession, where they beat and strangled and their bodies exposed as traitors at the big bell and afterward drawn and quartered. The Japanese minister tried to prevent the execution, but was refused audience with the Korean king on account of the latter's alleged illness.

All of the Korean officers connected with the death of Kwon and An have been sentenced to transportation and have already been sent into exile, the latter proceeding being an attempt on the part of the Korean king to appease the Japanese government, which had demanded an explanation from Korea. This explanation has been tendered by the Korean minister of foreign affairs, but is not satisfactory to Japan.

The Japanese journalists who published an objectionable article concerning the crown prince and his bride have paid dearly for their folly. The Tokio local court rejected the plea of insanity set up on behalf of the editor and sentenced him to three and a half years' imprisonment with hard labor and a fine of 120 yen, as well as police surveillance for one year. Morita, who copied the article, received the same punishment, and the man who set up the type, was condemned to eight months' imprisonment, a fine of 30 yen and six months' police surveillance.

Renounced His Rights.

Vienna, June 30.—The Archduke Franz Ferdinand, former heir to the throne, and nephew of the emperor, at the Hofburg today, in the presence of the emperor, archdukes, ministers and state dignitaries, took a formal oath that he and his future wife (the Princess Chotek) will both regard their marriage asmorganatic. Consequently his wife will never assume the position of empress, and the children by their marriage will never claim the right of succession. The oath was attended with impressive ceremony. Count Goluchowski, the minister of foreign affairs, read the documents. The archduke then advanced to a crucifix on the table and placed his fingers upon the Testament which was held by the cardinal archbishop. After taking the oath the archduke signed the documents. The marriage will occur Sunday.

To Abolish Sugar Bounties.

London, June 30.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom adopted a resolution at today's session urging the government to promptly conclude a convention with Germany, Austria and other powers willing to abolish sugar bounties, the convention to include a penal clause prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into the territories of the contracting powers.

Campau a Candidate.

Detroit, June 29.—Daniel C. Campau, chairman of the Michigan Democratic state central committee, and a 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.

WOOLLEY THEIR MAN

Prohibitionists Nominated a Chicagoan for President.

METCALFE FOR SECOND PLACE

Dr. Swallow Might Have Had the Vice-Presidential Nomination, But Declined It.

Chicago, June 30.—The Prohibition National Convention adjourned sine die today, after having passed in nomination for president, John G. Woolley, of Illinois, and for vice-president, Henry B. Metcalfe, of Rhode Island. The nominations in each instance were made on the first ballot.

Only two candidates for the presidential nomination were balloted for—Mr. Woolley and Rev. Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania—Hale Johnson, of Illinois, withdrawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley. This undoubtedly had a great effect on the result, as the convention earlier in the day had been nearly stumped for Swallow by an eloquent speech of H. L. Castle, of Pittsburg, and had the friends of the Pennsylvania clergyman forced a ballot at that time, the result might have been different.

For vice-president three candidates were balloted for—H. B. Metcalfe, Thomas H. Cascardon, of West Virginia, and Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Iowa—Mr. Metcalfe received an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot for the presidential nomination, Dr. Swallow was proposed as the vice-presidential nominee. The convention went wild over the suggestion, but Dr. Swallow, after a hurried conference with the Pennsylvania delegation refused to be nominated.