The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

The Illinois bride who barred all men from the wedding ceremony save the two necessary to the rite, may be expected to develop father-in-law antipathies.

It is said that every thread of a spider's web is made up of about 5,000 separate fibers. If a pound of this thread were required it would occupy 28,000 spiders a full year to furnish it.

If the example of the St. Louis man who committed suicide because he could not collect a debt due him should be generally followed, the mortality would be something terrible.

A case of leprosy in its worst form has been discovered in London. No hospital or home for incurables will take the patient in and no means of isolating him from contact with other persons has been found yet.

A Baltimore man has come forward with a proposition to establish a Boer colony in Maryland, and as a guarantee of good faith agrees to be one of twenty-five business men who shall raise a fund of $25,000 to organize and prosecute some plan whereby the Afrikanders may be brought to this country.

A fine example of man's triumphs over adverse natural conditions is to be seen in the Sahara. That region has long been identified with utter sterility and barrenness. Yet through the simple expedient of irrigation by artesian wells, more than twelve million acres of it have already been made abundantly fertile.

The right of petition is not a "glittering generality" when it expresses itself on paper a mile long. Residents of Australian gold fields to the number of twenty-eight thousand have signed a petition to the queen, praying to be delivered from certain grievances. Merit in such a case cannot be measured with a yardstick, but the dimensions of the document will be sure to count.

Probably the most novel regiment ever raised is that which has been recently formed at Wellington, New Zealand. The ladies of Wellington have formed themselves into a corps which has been given the appropriate title of New Zealand Amazons. They are girls of fine physique, being much above the average in height. The regiment is drilled according to military schedule, and their maneuvers have attracted considerable attention in the whole of the colony.

The filtration of the water supply of cities by means of sand filter-beds, or mechanical contrivances, has rapidly advanced in this country during the past ten years; but it is far more general in Great Britain than here. Mr. Allen Hazen, an authority on sanitary engineering, avers that the fact is fully established that the death rate from typhoid fever is materially lowered by the filtration of the water supply. In Great Britain, cities containing an aggregate population of more than 10,000,000 people use a sand-filtered water supply, and the result, it is claimed, is shown in London's freedom from typhoid. In this country only one-tenth of the towns and cities have filtered water.

The application of scientific irrigation methods has recently given a new development to rice culture in southwestern Louisiana, as explained in a bulletin of the department of agriculture. Rice requires wet lands, but on such lands harvesting machinery cannot be used. The difficulty has been met by flooding the dry prairie lands during the growth of the rice, and then draining them, by a system of pumps, canals and levees, when the crop is nearly ripe. On the drained lands it is possible to use reapers to harvest the rice; thus the cheap labor employed in foreign rice growing countries can be met by American machinery.

From Guam Capt. Leary reports that the evaporating plant is in excellent condition; that the steam saw mill has been erected and is ready to work, and that the telephone system between Piti and Agana is completed and is in successful operation. Officers of the Yosemite are engaged in topographical survey of the island. He sends the following financial statement, says the Army and Navy Journal: Amount in treasury July 1, 1899 (Mexican) $2,171.51; receipts (July 1 to Jan. 1, 1900), $9,415.25; expenditures (July 1 to Jan. 1, 1900), $6,767.69; amount in treasury Jan. 1, 1900, $4,819.07. The population of Guam is 8,661; 3,128 males over seven years of age, 3,680 women and 1,853 children.

Before the Biological Society in Washington recently, Mr. H. W. Olds presented the results of his studies of bird music. Wonderful as it seems, he said, it is a fact that some of the birds use the human musical scale. He showed by examples how the songs of certain birds are unmistakably governed by the intervals that compose our scale. Sometimes bird musicians, like their human compeers, wander from the key. He thought that there was no escape from the conclusion that birds are subject to a musical evolution which parallels our own.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

TICKET UNANIMOUSLY SELECTED BY REPUBLICANS.

Such Unanimous Demonstrations in Honor of the Nominees of a National Convention Have, Perhaps, Never Been Equaled — McKinley Nominated by Foraker and Seconded by Roosevelt, Both of Whom Arouse Tremendous Enthusiasm — Roosevelt Placed in Nomination by Lafe Young.

For President—
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President—
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The national Republican convention convened in Philadelphia last Tuesday on the anniversary of the foundation of the party. Fully 15,000 people were crowded into the great auditorium when Chairman Hanna called the convention to order. Senator Wolcott of Colorado was selected as temporary chairman, and on taking the chair delivered an address in which he reviewed at length the record of the Republican party since the St. Louis convention. All the promises made at that time, said the senator, had been faithfully fulfilled. He reviewed the legislation that had been enacted under Republican auspices, and dwelt at length upon the prosperity of the country which, he said, was

Due to the Confidence

which Republican administration of affairs always inspired. His speech was frequently interrupted with ap-

William McKinley.

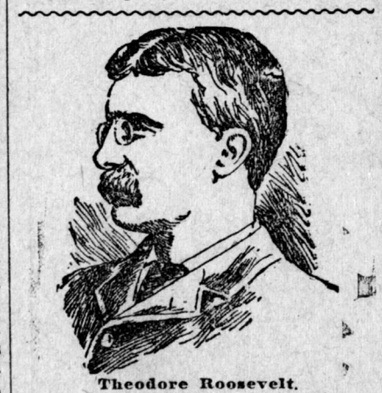
plause. The appointment of the usual committees completed the business of the first day's session.

On Wednesday permanent organization was effected by the selection of Senator Lodge as Chairman. The senator made a brief speech on taking the chair which aroused great enthusiasm. His speech was a scholarly effort, but it practically covered the same ground which had been gone over by Senator Wolcott. The adoption of the platform was practically the only business of importance which was transacted. It had been intended to nominate President McKinley at this session, but owing to the tangle over the vice presidential nomination it

Was Thought Best

by the leaders to postpone that important event until Thursday.

Late Wednesday evening Chairman Hanna issued a statement in which he said that his advice had been asked by the vice presidential candidates in order that an understanding might be arrived at and harmony assured. He said that after consultation with leaders of the party it was his judgment



Theodore Roosevelt.

that the nomination should go to Theodore Roosevelt by acclamation.

The feature of the convention so far had been the great enthusiasm which greeted Gov. Roosevelt on his entrance to the convention and at every other time when his enthusiastic admirers could find the least excuse for showing their preference for the rough rider.

Nominations Are Made.

President McKinley was unanimously renominated for president of the United States by the Republican national convention at 1:48 o'clock Thursday, and an hour and ten minutes later Gov. Theodore Roosevelt of New York was unanimously selected to stand beside him in the coming battle. The scenes attending the selections were tumultuous. Such unanimous demonstrations in honor of the nominees of a national convention have never been equalled, 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 yesterday's spectacular demonstration. Bright peonies at either end of the stage made two flaming pieces of color. Over

the Vast Multitude

fans moved ceaselessly to and fro like the pinions 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 arose and surrendered the first right to speak to Ohio. A flutter of handkerchiefs filled the air and

A Cheer Went Up

from the delegates in the pit as Senator Foraker of Ohio, the idol of militant Republicanism, strode toward the platform. Foraker is a grand looking man with something of the impericusness of Blaine and the dash of a Rupert about him. The air was surcharged with electricity as he mounted the steps, and when he turned about, standing there with gray eyes calmly sweeping the cheering thousands, the magnetic orator must have been conscious of his power to call up a storm that would sweep through the amphitheater. Below him, about him on either side were banked men and women, almost frantically waving hats, handkerchiefs and pampas plumes. In full view of the convention he stood erect, his face as inflexiable as though chiseled in marble waiting for

The Applause to Cease.

When quiet was restored he began to speak. It was now noon, with the sun blazing through the roof and shooting its arrows into all parts of the hall. With resonant, ringing voice and graceful gestures Foraker stilled the noise. He began to call up the hurricane from the start. Whenever he raised his arms aloft the whistling of the gale ran round the hall. When he said the nomination had already been made, that Wolcott, Lodge and the platform had each in turn named his candidate, a great cheer went up. When he said his candidate was the first choice of every man who desired Republican success in November the roar was like the rush of a heavy wind through a rocky cavern.

Foraker's Speech.

He said in part: "Alabama has yielded to Ohio, and I thank Alabama for the act. However, it gives Ohio a superfluous duty to perform. Our candidate for president has already been nominated. He was nominated by the distinguished senator from Colorado when he took the temporary chairmanship of this convention. He was nominated by the distinguished senator from Massachusetts when he became permanent chairman here, and he was nominated, for the third time, when the distinguished senator from Indiana read the platform of his party. He has already been nominated by the whole of the American people. From one end of the land to the other there is

But One Man

mentioned for president on the Republican ticket. That man is the first choice of every other man who wishes for Republican success in November. It is, therefore, not necessary to speak of him here or elsewhere. He has already spoken for himself and to all the world. His record is replete with brilliant achievements in peace and war, of inspiring fidelity to duty and of good works accomplished. Four years ago the American people confided to him the highest and most sacred trust. What has been the result? When he entered office he found business paralyzed. He has brought prosperity unprecedented to the country. He

Found Labor Idle,

he gave it employment. He found mills, shops and mines closed and he opened them to the people everywhere."

Foraker said the people had put to sleep forever in the catacombs of American politics the 16 to 1 issue along with the "lost cause."

"He has opened the door to China and advanced our interests in every land. In a hundred days he drove Spain from the Western seas and filled the world with admiration for our power. It means freedom and independence for the long suffering people of Cuba and blessing and liberty to the people of Porto Rico. Here at the birthplace of the nation, where the

Declaration of Independence

and the Constitution were framed, is a fitting place for the party of Lincoln, Grant and Blaine to pledge ourselves to continue his work. In his hands the destinies of the party will be carried to a triumphant victory next November. I nominate for president of the United States William McKinley of Ohio."

When Senator Foraker concluded bedlam broke loose. The hall was an enthusiastic seething sea of cheering people. Red, white and blue plumes waved, hats were lifted on canes, umbrellas were hoisted and twisted until they resembled whirling dervishes. On the stage, Senator Hanna, his handkerchief in one hand, a fan in the other, was spurring the vast audience to new endeavors. The music of the orchestra was drowned

In the Awful Din.

The demonstration had now continued with scarcely a lull for ten minutes. Chairman Lodge began to rap for order, but the ring of his gavel was of no avail. A Texas delegate shouted above the roar: "Three cheers for Mark Hanna." They were given with a will. The demonstration all told lasted exactly fifteen minutes. This protracted outburst was but the forerunner of the pandemonium that reigned a moment later when Roosevelt, the man of the hour, mounted the platform to second the president's nomination. When the convention caught sight of him it went off again like a rocket. As he stood there facing the yelling multitude the roar could have been heard for blocks.

Hanna Smiled Blandly

as a daring photographer set up a rapid-fire camera directly in front of the hero of San Juan and began banging away at him. But Teddy did not flinch. He looked about him while he waited for the storm to subside. Several times he raised his hand, but the cheering continued. His stern, square jaw was firmly set as he surveyed the scene. Only once did his face relax. That was when he caught sight of his wife, who sat in the reserved seats overhanging the pit on his right. Then he smiled until his teeth showed and Mrs. Roosevelt fluttered back her handkerchief. When finally he was allowed to begin

He Plunged Directly

to the heart of his subject in the impetuous way which the people so much admire. His first statement was that he rose to second the nomination of William McKinley, who had faced more problems than any other president since Lincoln. The convention got on its feet and it was several minutes before he could proceed. Every movement and every word was characteristic of the man. He looked, spoke and acted like one giving direction to an army about to go into battle. And nothing would content him but to storm the heights as he did at Santiago. Roosevelt is no master of the foil. He prefers the broadsword, and as he laid about him with

Sledge Hammer Blows

the multitude went wild with delight. A Nebraska delegate shouted: "Hit 'em again." He had the manuscript of his speech in his hand and referred to it occasionally, discarding page after page as he finished until the platform at his feet was strewn with white sheets. When he reached his peroration, and with a world of infinite scorn in his voice, asked if America was a weakling to shrink from the world-work of the world powers, the whole pit echoed "No" in chorus. When he concluded and resumed his seat in the New York delegation the other delegates rushed forward and surrounded him.

Many Embraced Him,

and it seemed for a moment as if they would lift him to their shoulders. Senator Thurston, the Demosthenes of the senate, John W. Yerkes, an orator from the Blue Grass State, and Gov. Mount also seconded McKinley's nomination, but before the latter concluded the convention was impatient for a vote and tried several times to howl him down. 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 of Iowa, 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, Delegate Ashton of Washington, which came here for Bartlett Tripp. Chauncy Depew wound up the oratory on behalf of the state which declared for Woodruff. Depew's speech aroused the most intense enthusiasm when he pictured the dazzling drama of

The Country's Future.

During every pause the band played but one air, the tune which Col. Roosevelt had heard in the trenches before Santiago.

The Platform.

The following is a synopsis of the platform unanimously adopted by the convention:

The platform begins by calling attention to the promises that were made in the St. Louis convention of 1896 and after enumerating these declares that faith has been kept in almost every instance, as is shown by the statutes which the last congress added to the laws of the country. Prosperity, more general and more abundant than we have ever known, it is asserted, followed these enactments. It is pointed out that while during the whole period of 107 years, from 1790 to 1897, there was an excess of only $383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of $1,483,537,004.

The administration of President McKinley is indorsed. Its acts, says the platform, 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.

The general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs is the reason given why prosperity halts and ceases when Democratic success at the polls is announced.

Allegiance to the principles of the gold standard is renewed. Steadfast opposition to the doctrine of unlimited coinage of silver is declared. No measure to that end, it continues, could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial nations of the world.

On the question of trusts the document says: "That while recognizing the necessity of cooperation of capital in the industrial enterprises, we are opposed to all combinations intended to restrict trade, to limit production, to affect prices and to destroy competition, and we favor such legislation as will effectively prevent evils to arise from such combinations."

The resolutions also contain the usual declaration for a protective tariff.

There is also a declaration in the interest of labor, with which is coupled a demand for the restriction of immigration. There is also a demand for the raising of the age limit of children employed in factories and for eight hours of employment for all classes of labor.

The president is commended for his course in the British-Boer entanglement, and the fact is pointed out that the United States has been the only nation to offer arbitration between the warring nations.

There is a declaration in favor of liberal pension laws.

The policy of the administration in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service is commended.

There is an expression favoring the retention of the rights of colored people in the South under the Constitution.

An early reduction of the war taxes is promised.

The construction of an isthmian canal is strongly favored.

The part taken by our government at The Hague conference is commended and steadfast adherence to the Monroe doctrine is asserted.

The policy of the president with regard to the Philippines is indorsed throughout and the largest measure of self-government consistent with welfare and our duties is promised the islands.

Our pledges of independence and self-government to Cuba will be fulfilled to the letter.

LEAVE UNDER GUARD

FOREIGN MINISTERS DEPART FROM PEKING.

News Regarded in Washington as Evidence That China Realizes the Enormity of Permitting the Ministers to Come to Harm—Composite Brigade That Raised the Investment of Tien-tsin Has Pushed on to Help Seymour and Has Probably Saved Him, but the News Has Not Yet Been Received.

Washington, June 29.—The developments of the day respecting China were important and interesting. The Chinese minister's report of the departure of the foreign ministers and their guards from Peking greatly relieved the officials here, who took it as the first tangible evidence that the imperial Chinese government had a full realization of the enormity of permitting the ministers to come to personal harm, and were thus undertaking, as far as lay in their power, to observe the amenities of international exchange. The keenest interest is shown by the officials to learn the conditions under which the

Ministers Left Peking.

Minister Wu's dispatch was ominously silent on that point, and though the minister himself maintains almost obstinately his confidence in the nonexistence of a state of war, it is generally admitted that it will be difficult to accept his conclusion if it shall transpire that the Peking government itself has sent the ministers away with their passports, or what may come to the same thing, with a guard as safe conduct. At the state department it is said that if it shall be explained that the imperial government did this not with a purpose of rupturing diplomatic relations, but simply to

Insure the Safety

of the ministers, which they were unable to guarantee as long as they remained in Peking, then there is still ground for an understanding. It is, however, pointed out that in such case the self-confessed inability of the imperial government to maintain peace and order at the capital would amount to an admission of its utter failure as a government, and would leave China in a state worse than that of actual war. In either event it now appears to the satisfaction of the officials that there was absolute justification for such intervention as we have offered in China.

Seydour Probably Saved.

London, June 29. — The composite brigade of 2,300 men who raised the investment of Tien-tsin and pushed on to help Admiral Seymour, has probably saved him, but the news has not yet reached Chefu, the nearest wirepoint. The last steamer arriving at Chefu from Taku brought this message from Tien-tsin, dated Monday, June 25: "The Russian general in command of the relief had decided, in view of Saturday's heavy fighting, that one day's rest for the troops was essential and that the advance should not be resumed until to-day. Meanwhile Admiral Seymour heliographed that his position was desperate and that he could only hold out two days. The relief

Started at Dawn

to-day (Monday.) Saturday fighting began at daybreak. The allied forces opened with several of the Terrible's naval guns, six field guns and numerous machine guns, the firing being at long range. They continued to advance steadily, the Chinese meanwhile replying. The guns of all the allies were more skilfully handled and put the guns of the Chinese out of action one by one, the Chinese retiring 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 monah."

The Tong-shan refugees and the foreign envoys at Chefu estimate the Chinese troops now in the field at 25,000 drilled troops at Lu-tai, 15,000 at Shang-wan, 15,00 driven off from Tien-tsin and 150,000 at Peking. The dispatch received by the foreign officers stating that foreign legations were requested to leave Peking 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 to await the course of events and to see what the ministers themselves say when hey are rescued. According to a dispatch 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 the crews shall not go ashore and that the protection of foreigners be left to the Chinese authorities. These conditions are considered at Shanghai to be virtually an ultimatum from Viceroys Lieu Kang Lieh and Chang Chih Tung. The consuls desire a sufficient naval and military force to back up their refusal to comply with these demands.

POSSE MUSTERED OUT.

St. Louis People Are Afraid to Ride on Street Cars.

St. Louis, June 29.—Many thousand persons, because of the boycott and through sympathy for the street railway strikers, patronize wagons and busses manned by ex-street railway employes. The remainder of the force of Sheriff Pohlmann's posse, about 600 men, were mustered out of service yesterday. The board of police commissioners have decided they were no longer needed.

RUNDLE IN A FIGHT.

Sharp Skirmish With Large Force of Entrenched Boers.

London, June 29. — Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle had a sharp artillery and rifle skirmish near Senekal Friday with a large force of entrenched Boers. He declined to attack them. This is the only fighting reported. The Boer outposts northeast of Pretoria are busy. The telegraph wires between Standerton and Newcastle were cut Sunday and Sir Redvers Buller had to report by heliograph.

Dewet and Botha Make a Compact.

Commandant Dewet with 3,000 men and three guns is moving northeast in the Orange River Colony. It is understood that he and Commandant General Botha entered into a compact that neither would surrender so long as the other was in the field. Twelve thousand rifles all told have been surrendered to the British. President Kruger is still at Machadodorp. The exposures regarding the hospitals in South Africa have

Made a Great Sensation

in England. They began with three columns of restrained language in the Times yesterday from W. A. Burdette-Coutts, Conservative member of parliament for Westminster. His disclosures have been widely reproduced and the[illegible] are supplemented this morning with denunciatory telegrams and interviews from survivors and army medical men. The archbishop of Cape Town, in an address before the Society of Good Hope in the Cape government house Monday expressed great dissatisfaction at the way in which the sick and wounded were treated. He declared that the warm clothing that was absolutely necessary was freely offered, but was rarely, if ever, distributed by the army doctors, that the sick

Slept Upon the Bare Ground,

and that, even in Cape Town the way in which the hospitals were mismanaged made one's blood boil. Mrs. Hanbury Williams, wife of Maj. John Hanbury Williams, Sir Alfred Milner's military secretary, told the meeting that if the visiting delegations had reported the mismanagement the doors would have been shut in their faces. A news agency dispatch from Cape Town says: "Certain disclosures point to malfeasance in the arrangements for the sick and wounded." The Daily Express refers to the "springless,

Out-of-Date Ambulances"

of the British, and contends that Boer ambulances are notoriously superior. Princess Christian publicly asks for volunteer nurses. The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Lord Roberts will reply fully to the charges of Mr. Burdette-Coutts. Frederick Trieves, consulting surgeon to the London hospital, who was recently at the front, says the charges come to him as an absolute shock, and are quite incredible. He praises the medical department.

HAVE BUT ONE ISSUE.

And That the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic.

Chicago, June 29.—The national convention of the Prohibition party met here yesterday and in three sessions, morning, afternoon and evening, cleared up all business except the nominations for president and vice president, which will be made this 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 of the union were represented when Chairman Oliver Stewart, of the national committee called the convention to order at the First Regiment armory yesterday nearly

Seven Hundred Delegates

being present, while scores of others are expected to-day, when the party names its national candidates. The platform as adopted by the convention bears solely on 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 divided over the question of 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.

Woolley for President.

Expressions of various state delegations last night rather indicate the nomination of Woolley for president and H. B. Metcalf of Rhode Island for vice president. The voting strength of the third prominent candidate for presidential nomination, Hale Johnson of Illinois, apparently decreased rapidly during the day to the gain of Mr. Woolley, and it appears probable that the contest to-day will be narrowed down to Mr. Woolley and Rev. Swallow. The latter's friends, however, confidently assert that his nomination is assured, and a brisk contest may take place before the question of leadership is settled.

Will Give Ruhlin First Chance.

New York, June 29.—J. J. Jeffries, the champion pugilist, states that he will fight Gus Ruhlin on Aug. 25, provided his (Jeffries) arm, which has been in a plaster cast under treatment since May 27, is in condition at that time. In any event he will give Ruhlin the first chance.

Man Overboard.

Chicago, June 29. — An unknown man fell or jumped overboard from the Goodrich liner Virginia yesterday when that steamer was five miles north of this port on her way from Milwaukee. A life boat was manned, but after the search had been carried on for half an hour the Virginia continued on her way. Nothing was left on the boat to identify the man.

Reports from Dresden say that King Albert of Saxony is suffering from cancer of the bladder.

DEFECTIVE PAGE