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NO. 81.

A BIG ROOSEVELT BOOM.

Philadelphia is Gay With Politicians Who Want to Support McKinley and Roosevelt -- The Latter Asks Not to be Nominated.

Philadelphia, June 18--Tomorrow, on the 40th anniversary of the day on which General John C. Fremont was named by the first Republican convention held at Musical Fund Hall, on Locust street, in this city, the national Republican convention will assemble in the great exposition building in West Philadelphia.

Here amid the swelling memories of half a century and in the presence of men who saw the bloodstained clouds lie across the sunrise of the party, the Republicans will meet in the high tide of their glory to name their national candidates and enunciate the platform for the coming campaign.

The symbols of a conquering army never clashed with more vigor than they do here tonight.

Amid the Thousands of Warriors there is but one choice for leader. His face is engraved upon banners and buttons, it is framed in flowers and in ivy on the walls, it adorns the windows of the shops and looks down upon the swarming crowds from every conspicuous place.

Only that outburst of enthusiasm will be the forerunner of the pandemonium that will reign when Roosevelt is named to stand beside him in the coming battle. The stamper in his favor started yesterday threw the town into delirium. It swept through the delegations who had come here with favorite sons to be present, like a prairie fire. Like an immense tidal wave it bore down everything before it.

Other Candidates Collapsed like eggshells when it struck them. The secret was not hard to find. Not Platt and Quay, whose object was to humiliate Hanna, could claim the victory. They might congratulate themselves that it was their work, but they wielded no magic wand. The secret lay deep down in the hearts of the Republicans of the country.

Roosevelt's name, unlike that of other candidates, instantly kindled a new chord in the popular breast. It captured the heart of the convention. It mattered nothing to the rank and file that Hanna and Allison and Governor and Thurston and others felt charged and strained every nerve to stamp out the fire. It mattered not that they were his enemies and his friends poured water on it. Their efforts were as futile as hand grenades against a conflagration.

The people would hear of no one else. They were his picture, they shouted his name. They considered him today as already nominated. The town was Roosevelt mad.

The governor himself was sincerely anxious to avoid the nomination. Some of the friends of the other candidates embittered by the above mentioned appearance created with the prospects of their favorites, were harsh enough to intimate that he had been flirting with the situation from the first.

Humane nature has its limits, so at 4 o'clock this afternoon, after a day of terrific pressure from both sides, Roosevelt issued a statement. Though it threw aside the crown in words, it is regarded as a virtual surrender to the will of the convention.

The Inside History of the struggle which preceded Roosevelt's announcement, the secret conferences of Hanna and his friends, the joint conferences with Roosevelt, the persuasion, appeals, entreaties and even threats, that were said to have been used, will make a chapter forever memorable in convention annals.

Every sort of story was afloat. It was

LORD ROBERTS INVITED THE BOERS TO SURRENDER.

A Boer Despatch Says the Burghers Declined to Do So and Will Go on Fighting--Baden-Powell Has Arrived in Pretoria.

London, June 19--3 a. m.--Lord Roberts according to a Boer despatch from Machadodorp, sent a message to Commandant General Botha on June 13, suggesting disarmament and complimenting the bravery of the burghers.

It was pointed out that the surrender would be without dishonor to the burghers and would prevent much suffering. General Botha asked for a six days armistice in order to confer and consider. Lord Roberts consented to five days. The Boer commandos are retiring on Middelburg, followed by British cavalry and artillery, occasional shells reaching the rear guards. The Boers are destroying the bridges and burning the veldt behind them, carrying off provisions and cattle and leaving the country barren.

Other advisers from Machadodorp say that the Boers have an abundance of arms and ammunition, with dynamite and explosives, and they are preparing heavy wagon trains for a retreat to the Lydenburg district, where the chiefs, notwithstanding rumors to the contrary, are determined to make a stand.

Mr. Steyn, in his proclamation declaring the free State still free and independent, says the fact that the army is yet in the field renders Lord Roberts' annexation contrary to international law.

In a despatch to the war office from Pretoria, dated yesterday, Lord Roberts says that General Baden-Powell has just arrived there.

Halifax, N. S., June 18--The Allan liner Sovereign which arrived from Liverpool this morning had among her passengers two strapping young fellows, known as the "Canadian boys," who were members of the first Canadian contingent and were wounded in the famous battle of Paardeberg.

They left Cape Town on April 4th, and arrived in England on 23rd, going at once into Herbert hospital at Woolwich. They left the hospital on May 29th and sailed for Halifax June 7th.

They were wounded in the battle of Paardeberg, but they got there all the same. They went after Cronje and they got him. Durant and Fradscham report that the other Canadians in the Herbert hospital doing well. They were evacuated home.

They say that they went through enough during their stay in South Africa to last them their lifetime, but that they are pleased that they went, so as to be in at the battle of Paardeberg and have satisfaction in seeing Cronje's surrender, and of being personally complimented by General Roberts. While they were in Paardeberg hospital, Roberts, whom they describe as a "gentleman and man," came to see them.

"What regiment do you belong to, my men?" he asked. "Royal Canadians, sir," they answered. "Well, you have done very well. You kept your native country of Canada. Cheer up, boys; it will soon be over."

In an interview Durant gave the following particulars of doings since leaving home: "As you know, we left Quebec on troop-car Sardinian on October 21st; we arrived at Cape Town in due time, and after remaining there a few hours left for De Aar. We then proceeded to Orange River, remaining there nearly a week. While there we received our orders to proceed on our long march, which finished up at Paardeberg. After marching several days we reached the Modder River, which is very dangerous. We kept close together, arm-in-arm, with our rifles slung across our backs. I can tell you I was more than pleased when we got across. The water was muddy and dark, and we were just sitting down to breakfast and our middle. Several of our boys went under a number of times, but came up all right. I forgot to say that after leaving Orange River we passed through Rensburg, Kloofdrift to Modder. We arrived at Paardeberg about 5 o'clock on the morning of February 18, and we were just sitting down to breakfast and got a drink when word was given to prepare for action.

"We met the Boers and were fighting from 6:30 in the morning till 7:30 at night. In that engagement we lost a number of men. Capt. Arnold, of Winnipeg, one of our bravest officers, fell. It was awful to see some of our boys go down in death and some mortally wounded. The groans of the dying were terrible to hear, but we could do nothing. We left where they fell--the dead for the grave and the wounded for the stretcher bearers. It was our first real battle, and I can assure you that, although I felt 7:30 at night, I did not know of it. From that time up to the morning of the 27th, we did not see much of the enemy. We did considerable sapping and trenching. It was about 2 o'clock on the morning of that memorable February 27th that we started to advance. It was a cloudy night, much suited for our work. We advanced up in two ranks, with arms enclashed. The front rank had bayonets fixed; the rear rank had their rifles slung over their shoulders and their hands were picks and shovels. The idea was to advance within 100 yards of the Boer trenches and charge at day-break. We could not see anything and the only way we kept together was by holding on to each other. The reason we decided to wait till morning was to give the Gordons and Shropshires, who were behind, a chance to get up with us. We got up within 100 yards when somebody yelled to tell of their experiences. They belonged to "G" Company first contingent. They have a poor opinion of the Boers and the country and never appreciated Canada so much before. Durant is a son of Moore, of the I. C. R., and was among the first of the Monctonians to volunteer for South Africa. Fradscham will remain in Moncton until tomorrow and will then proceed to his home in Fredericton. These are the first wounded Canadians to be sent home.

A Royal Welcome. Fredericton, June 18--Word has been received here that Private Fradscham, of the R. C. R. L., arrived in Halifax today, having been invalided home from Africa where he was shot in the groin at the battle of Paardeberg. The members of the R. C. R. L. intend meeting Fradscham at the station with a band. A royal welcome is assured him.

STILL A LINE. The Yarmouth Steamship Company Will Continue to Run Its Boats. Yarmouth, June 18--The transfer of the Yarmouth Steamship Company has evidently not been made. It is announced that the company will run their steamers as usual, commencing their four trips from Boston June 25th and from Yarmouth on the 26th. No employees were notified that their services were no longer required.

Notice of a Motion to Raise the Admission Fee for Chinese. Ottawa, June 18--(Special)--Sir Wilfrid has given notice of the following resolution in regard to an act respecting Chinese immigration now before the house: 1. That a tax of one hundred dollars shall be imposed on every person of Chinese origin entering Canada. 2. That a person in command of or in charge of any vessel or vehicle bringing Chinese immigrants into Canada shall be personally liable to pay majesty for payment of tax of any such immigrant carried by such vessel.

China Has Defied the Powers of the West. Americans Interested in the Demonstration. Admiral Kempff Has Full Authority to Act in Any Way He Pleases With the Other Nations.

Washington, June 18--The war department confirms the report that the Ninth Infantry has been ordered from Manila to China. Colonel Liscum commands the regiment, which has had its headquarters at Tarlac, about two hours distant by rail from Manila. War department officials say that the regiment probably is already aboard the transport and ready to sail for China.

The navy department has been informed by Admiral Kempff that the Taku forts yesterday fired on the foreign ships and after a brief engagement surrendered.

Owing to the eccentric action of the telegraph wires and cables which interferes with Admiral Kempff communicating with the navy department and also with his superior officer, Admiral Remy, at Manila, the navy department may give Admiral Kempff an independent command in the interests of quick dispatch of business.

There has been no friction whatever between the two admirals and the command-in-chief of the station. Admiral Remy has lent due support to Admiral Kempff's views on the foreign ships and has sent from Shanghai to Chefoo by Admiral Remy without express instruction from the department and has served a very useful purpose. It is supposed that the department that no instruction to that effect had gone forward from here, so it is supposed that Admiral Remy is again acting voluntarily to strengthen the hands of Admiral Kempff.

Fears for Marines. Great apprehension exists at the navy department as to the fate of the United States marine guard of 60 men which was landed at Tien Tsin and dispatched by rail to Pekin before the railroad was interrupted.

They were forwarded to Pekin under an authorization granted by the Chinese government to the United States minister at Pekin in common with other ministers to the Chinese empire. The Chinese government has ordered the marine guard to be sent to the United States minister at Pekin in common with other ministers to the Chinese empire.

Authority to Do Anything. It is explained that in the opinion of the authorities this order conferred upon the marine guard is not intended to be used to fight, or to do anything in fact, on the sole condition that, in his judgment, his acts should tend to the protection of the American interests. It was learned at the British embassy this afternoon that there were two British admirals in the Pei-Ho River, Admiral Seymour and Admiral Bruce. Therefore Lamsig's reference to the arrival of the British admiral at Tien Tsin does not mean necessarily that Seymour has returned with his foreign column.

Included in the detachment of 100 marines with the international expedition sent to the relief of the foreign residents at Pekin are the following well known officers of the marine corps: Major L. W. T. Wells and Lieut. R. F. Wynne, C. N. Reid, A. E. Harding, H. Leonard and G. L. Jolly.

In view of the international character of the attack upon and capture of the

TWO MEN FROM PAARDEBERG.

H. E. Durant, of Moncton, and H. S. Fradscham, of Fredericton, Have Returned Crippled to Canada--Saw the Surrender of Cronje.

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Suicide to Decline

The nomination. As the situation now exists notwithstanding Roosevelt's virtual declaration that, if nominated, he cannot decline, he may not be nominated after all. All day long Hanna's efforts have been directed to the subduing of the booms wrecked yesterday by the Roosevelt tornado. All the favorite sons have been encouraged to remain in the race and not withdraw some excess of Roosevelt.

The nomination for vice-president is three days' away. Much can be accomplished by that time by shrewd, hard headed politics. The delegates are all desirous of carrying out the president's wishes and if the intimation once becomes conviction that Mr. McKinley himself would prefer another candidate, the popular choice would be abandoned.

Mr. Platt very shrewdly decided that the New York delegation should not formally endorse Roosevelt. It is stated that he vetoed it would be passed that the nomination was forced upon him, but while the New York delegates retained from endorsing Roosevelt, Platt is said to have passed the word to Quay and the Pennsylvania delegation to continue to support Roosevelt.

All the delegates and the crowds were abandoning themselves to the joys of the hour. From dawn until midnight the air never ceased to throb to

The Pulsations of Music and the streets constantly echoed the steady tramp of feet as famous marching clubs paraded with flying banners. Tonight the throngs were enthusiastic with delight. As a prelude to the convention tomorrow with the flash and scream of rockets and the glare of Greek fire turning night into day, thirty thousand organized Republicans marched through the streets amid great enthusiasm.

The crowds overflowed the sidewalks till the procession seemed to force its way through the packed mass of humanity as a strong vessel plows her course up stream through packed ice in winter.

Although the work of the convention could be compressed within two days, the national committee has arranged a three days' programme, with one day for the convention each day. The nights will be filled with receptions, smokers, entertainments at the clubs and open air meetings. Tomorrow the session of the convention probably will be brief. It will be called to order by Chairman Hanna and Senator Wolcott, the brilliant Colorado orator as temporary chairman, will deliver his keynote address. A call of the roll and the announcement of the standing committee will follow, and the permanent organization will wind up the proceedings of the day.

The Brussels correspondent of the Standard in a despatch dated yesterday, says: "Russia has massed 40,000 men with seven batteries at Kiaochow with orders to proceed to Maimatchin, a Chinese town contiguous to Kiaochow, and thence to advance along the telegraph route to the Mongol town of Urga, two hundred miles south of Kiaochow and seven hundred fifty miles northwest of Pekin."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times under yesterday's date, gives the following description, said to be taken from official sources, of the action at Taku: "On the afternoon of June 16, in view of the large bodies of Chinese troops assembling at the forts, of the fact that torpedoes had been laid in the river and that all communications were interrupted, the naval commandos held a council and decided to send an ultimatum, calling for the disembarkment of the troops and announcing that, if this demand were not complied with, before 2 a. m. of the following day, the united squadrons would destroy the forts."

"Shortly after midnight the forts opened fire. The British, French, German, Russian and Japanese warships replied. Two of the forts were blown up and the rest were carried by assault."

"Two British, one American and five Chinese warships are in Chee Foo harbor. The morning papers consider that a state of war practically exists and that the issue is between western and eastern civilization. The Times says that the latest news infinitely increases a situation already sufficiently serious."

Canadian Sick and Wounded. Toronto, June 18--(Special)--The Telegram's special cable from London says W. M. Glover, of Dovercourt, Ont., and a trooper in "A" Canadian Mounted Rifles ill at Springfield, is improving. The condition of Pte. A. Robson, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, is unchanged.

Advanced Always. Toronto, June 18--(Special)--The Telegram's special cable from London says the paper a graphic description of the relief of Mailing in the course of which he says: "The Canadians and the infantry on the left had a tougher job and more protracted work, but not an inch did they lag except to move forward."

To Pay a Sealing Claim. Victoria, B. C., June 18--(Special)--Fourteen thousand three hundred dollars have been forwarded to Collector Mine by the department of marine and fisheries in settlement of the remaining unsettled claims arising out of the Behring Sea seizures.

SUICIDE AT THE CITADEL. A Gunner from the Island Cut His Throat in Quebec. Quebec, June 18--Gunner Wheatley of the R. C. A. committed suicide in the Company's room at the Citadel last night by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. Wheatley was 27 years old and belonged to Charlottetown, P. E. I. He is supposed to have been a temporary inmate.

Particular About Whom He Prayed For. Montreal, June 18--Rev. A. Murman, pastor of Zion Congregational church, resigned his pastorate last night, because he declined to pray for the Queen and the success of the British arms in South Africa. He is an American citizen and recently came to this city. His course recently caused some feeling in the congregation. Murman says in the States he never prayed for the president and he did not propose to pray for the Queen here, and under no circumstances would he pray for the success of British arms.

WADE FOR BRIDGETOWN. Popular Halifax Barrister the Choice of the Liberals. Bridgetown, N. S., June 18--A large and representative convention of the Liberals of Annapolis county assembled in Bridgetown this afternoon, to nominate a candidate to contest this county in the next dominion election, in the interest of the party. F. R. Wade, barrister of Halifax, was unanimously chosen as the standard bearer. The nomination was greeted with vociferous demonstrations of approval.

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