

Asheville Daily Gazette.

VOL. V: NO. 114

ASHEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 20, 1900.

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Experience must be a high-school teacher.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION BEGINS ITS WORK

Expansion, the Gold Standard and Prosperity the Theme of Senator Wolcott's Speech.

The Party Reunited From East to West on the Financial Issue.

A Great Demonstration at Mention of McKinley's Name.

New York Believed to Hold the Key of the Situation as Regards the Vice-Presidency.

Philadelphia, June 19.—Senator Hanna said tonight that there were four steady candidates for the vice presidential nomination, namely, Long, Dooliver, Washburn and Scott. All day long it has been apparent that Hanna greatly desired the nomination of Secretary Long. He has not hesitated to say this in public, but he has had several conferences with Long and all others who are supposed to be friendly to Long's candidacy. He continues to believe Roosevelt has eliminated himself from the situation. There are hundreds who differ with Mr. Hanna in this regard. All agree that New York holds the key of the situation and there have been many angry words today over Roosevelt's statement of yesterday.

WOODRUFF ENDORSED.
The New York delegation held a meeting this afternoon and decided to adjourn to the call of the chair. At 9 o'clock tonight it was announced that Chairman Depew had called together the delegates for the purpose of getting some final expression from Roosevelt. The desire for this was because Roosevelt before issuing his statement yesterday conferred with men who had no association with the political affairs of New York state and the organization of the state of New York desired some sort of expression from him tonight. The delegates did not gather before 10:30 and at a late hour the meeting adopted a resolution endorsing Woodruff for the vice presidency. This makes Woodruff New York's choice. The consensus of opinion tonight is that Woodruff cannot be nominated for vice president. The action of the New York delegation tonight means that should Roosevelt not be nominated for vice president the New York state organization will fight his renomination for governor.

OPENING OF THE CONVENTION.
Senator Hanna seemed in no hurry to call the convention to order. Attired in a sack suit with a white vest, he sat chatting with those about him, his broad face beaming, his eye meantime roving over the convention. At 12:30 the band broke into the stirring strains of the Star Spangled Banner. Ten thousand people stood while the stirring air was played and applauded it with a cheer as they took their seats. Chairman Hanna remained standing. He lifted the ungainly gavel and brought it down with a resounding whack. Instantly all eyes were riveted upon him and a wave of applause swept the hall. The chairman then at 12:36 p. m. called the convention to order. The Rev. James Gray Bolton, D. D., of Philadelphia, offered prayer. At 12:45 Senator Hanna made his opening speech. When he mentioned McKinley's name it was the signal, and for the first time the convention broke forth into a whirlwind of enthusiasm. Men and women sprang to their feet, delegates, spectators, staid and distinguished guests, all animated by a common purpose to do honor to the president. Senator Hanna looked down in smiling satisfaction at the tempestuous

demonstration. Flags and handkerchiefs waved everywhere in billows of color. For ten seconds, twenty, thirty, a minute, the demonstration kept up, and then with a wave of the hand the national chairman bid the assemblage resume their seats and let him proceed. **HANNA'S SPEECH.**

Chairman Hanna addressed the convention as follows:
"Gentlemen of the Convention: In bidding you welcome I desire to extend congratulations upon this magnificent gathering of republicans. (Applause.) The national committee made no mistake when they brought the national convention to the city of Philadelphia. (Applause.) This city the cradle of liberty, the birthplace of the republican party (applause), this magnificent industrial center, a veritable beehive of industry, what fitter object lesson could be presented to those of us who have gathered here to witness the success of that principle of our party which has been its foundation, the protection of American industries. (Applause.) This city has long and always been known to the country over for its unbounded hospitality (applause) and the superb management of all great functions which have come within its limits. On the part of the national committee I desire to extend their thanks to the people of Philadelphia, and especially to your honorable mayor (applause) and the loyal citizens, without regard to party, who have labored with him to make the convention a success. Never in the history of conventions of either party has a success been greater.
Delegates, I greet you on the anniversary in Philadelphia of the birthday of our party. (Applause.) I need not remind you that your duty here is one of deliberate judgment, one that you are held responsible for, not only by your party but the country. We are called together once more upon the eve of a great struggle.
"We are now beginning to form our battalions under the leadership of our great statesman, General William McKinley. (Applause.) I was about to give the order for those battalions to move, but you interrupted me. (Laughter.) It needs no order to republicans when they scent from afar the smoke of battle; it needs no incentive for the men that sit in front of me to tell them what their duty is. Upon the foundation of our party rests the belief and strength of every member of it. Before I lay aside my gavel and retire from the position which I have held as chairman of the national committee for four years, I desire, in this presence, in the most public manner, to return my sincere thanks to every member of this splendid committee who stood by me in the struggle of 1896 and especially to that coterie who gathered at the headquarters in New York and Chicago and worked from early morn until late at night for the principles of the republican party and for the welfare of their country. I leave it in the hands of others to tell you what that meant, but in passing to others those duties, I want to make one suggestion, always trust the people (applause), and leave as an inheritance to them the motto of the committee of 1896, 'There is no such word as fail.'
"And now, gentlemen, it becomes my duty and great pleasure to present as your temporary chairman, Senator Wolcott, of Colorado."

WOLCOTT CALLED TO PRESIDE.
Senator Fairbanks from the first row of delegates arose and moved that the selection of Senator Wolcott as temporary chairman be approved and with unanimous voice the delegates so voted. Senator Wolcott, who was on the platform, arose and came forward. The appearance of the Colorado orator set the convention off like a rocket. Senator Wolcott is still a young man, somewhat jaunty in appearance. He wore a blue sack suit and white vest. There was elasticity in his step as he bowed low to the convention and there was something about him which suggested his mountain home. With a pleasant nod of acknowledgement to Chairman Hanna, he turned and addressed the convention.
When, with outstretched arm he prayed the triumphant election of the republican ticket in November the audience surrendered, and when he first mentioned President McKinley's name he could not proceed for a minute owing to the demonstration. As he rehearsed the history of the four years of republican administration, the prosperity which had blessed it, the victories it had won, the glorious outcome of the Spanish-American war, the campaign of misrepresentation, in connection with the Philippines, the conven-

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tion repeatedly broke into applause. It was a keynote speech, covering the legislation which had been placed on the statute books and its deepest note was the prosperity of this country and the legislation which had made its continuance possible if the present administration was continued in power.

PARTY ACHIEVEMENTS.
The speech of Senator Wolcott opened with these words:
"Since the first party convention in these United States there was never one gathered together under such hopeful and auspicious circumstances as those which surround us today. United, proud of the achievements of the past four years, our country prosperous and happy, with nothing to regret and naught to make us ashamed, with a record spotless and clean, the republican party stands facing the dawn, confident that the ticket it shall present will command public approval, and that in the declaration of its principles and its purposes, it will voice the aspirations and hopes of the vast majority of American freemen.
"We need no omen but our country's cause; yet there is significance in the fact that the convention is assembled in this historic and beautiful city, where we first resumed territorial responsibilities, when our fathers, a century and a quarter ago promulgated the immortal declaration of independence.
"The spirit of justice and liberty that animated them found voice three quarters of a century later in this same City of Brotherly Love, when Fremont led the forlorn hope of united patriots who laid here the foundations of our party and put human freedom at its cornerstone. It compels our ears to listen to the cry of suffering across the shallow water of the Gulf two years ago. While we observe the law of nations and maintain that neutrality which we owe to a great and friendly government, the same spirit lives today in the genuine feeling of sympathy we cherish for the brave men now fighting for their homes in the valleys of South Africa. It prompts us in our determination to give the dusky races of the Philippines the blessings of good government and republican institutions, and finds voice in our indignant protest against the violent suppression of the rights of the colored man in the south. That spirit will survive in the breast of patriotic men as long as the nation endures; and the events of the past have taught us that it can find its fair and free and full expression only in the principles and policy of the republican party."
CONCERNING CURRENCY.
Concerning the currency he said:
"The campaign of four years ago was fought on the currency question. The populist democracy insisted that the United States alone should embark on the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting the concurrence of any other nation. The republican party insisted that the question of bimetallism was international and that until it should be settled under agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world gold should continue to be the standard of value in these United States. Upon that issue we triumphed. In accordance with the pledge of the party an honest effort was made to reach some international solution of the question. The effort failed, and the currency question of the countries of Europe were opened for the free coinage of gold alone. The vast discoveries of Alaska, South Africa, and our own country, have furnished a steadily increasing volume of gold and, with the recent European action, have demonstrated that the question is one calling for international action by all the great countries of the world, and if ever entered into, must be by such concurrent action of the leading commercial nations as shall secure permanence of relative value to the two metals. Meanwhile we follow the path of safety. As we grow year by year more firmly established as a creditor nation, the question concerns us less and other countries more. No impairment of national credit can be contemplated by an honorable nation. We have made advances enough, this country can better afford than any other to enter upon the contest for commercial supremacy with gold as its standard, and for us the time has come to give fair notice to the world that we too make gold our standard and redeem our obligations in that metal. For twelve years the platforms of the party have declared in favor of the use of gold and silver as money. The logic of recent events together with the attempt of the democracy to drag down the question from its international character, to associate it with every vagary of populism and socialism, and to give this country to an alliance with Mexico and China, as an exclusively silver using country, has impelled our people to this settlement of this problem, and the recent action of congress has elimi-

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GONGER'S SILENCE ALARMS WASHINGTON

Fears Entertained That He Has Fallen a Victim to the Murderous Chinese Fanatics.

CONSTITUTION AND FLAG.

EXPANSION ARGUMENT.

TAYLOR, OF KENTUCKY.

Washington, June 19.—The government is seriously perturbed over the absence of news from our minister to China. It is feared he is either a prisoner in the hands of the anti-foreign fanatics or is dead. Nothing has been received from him for a week. It can be stated that the president and his advisers will waste no time in diplomatic negotiations with China if Conger has been assassinated. Should this be true the president will probably call an extra session of congress to request men and money to carry on a campaign against China.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, June 19.—To meet the exceedingly grave complication that has developed in northern China and in order that the United States may be commensurately represented in the relief and protective measures forced upon the foreign nations, the president has directed General MacArthur to send three regiments of regulars to Tien Tsin, with their support of commissary, field transportation, signal men and medical staff, which will make a force of 5,000. Admiral Remy has been directed to send the Oregon to Taku as soon as she can start. She will take extra marines and sailors from the Monterey now with here at Hong Kong.

ASSAULT PROBABLE.
London, June 19.—The Express correspondent says it is felt certain that the real explanation of the failure of Admiral Seymour's expedition was divided counsel among his motley force, only American troops honestly co-operating with the English admiral. A former English resident of Peking says: "If the legations have been taken, every one has been massacred. Murder would be the object and motive of the attack. Nobody would be spared if the embassies were captured. The foreign legations were in the same quarter but not closely connected. The British legation was separated from the Russian legation by a large open space used as a Mongolian market and this would be a source of danger, as great

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