

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The convention reassembled at ten minutes past six and proceeded to the regular order of business, the presentation of names for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Griggs, of New Jersey, presented the name of Wm. Walter Phelps.

He claimed New Jersey was as much a necessary state as was Indiana. By the action of the convention this afternoon, the fifteen electoral votes of Indiana had been added to the votes of the surely republican states, and if to these were added the votes of New Jersey, the election of the republican ticket was assured. William Walter Phelps was not in favor of a policy which would take the roof off the laboring man, but in favor of that system which proposed to put a roof over the laboring man of the United States and make him the owner of his own home. With the nomination of Phelps the republican party secured the electoral vote of New Jersey, and probably those of New York and Connecticut. The ticket for New Jersey was Harrison and Phelps. You have put Harrison against Cleveland, New York's fetish of Democracy; and against Thurman, a reminiscence of dead political heresies, would be placed Phelps, a live aggressive man of today, and against the old bandana would be placed the starry flag of America. [Applause.] Phelps was an accomplished gentleman and a tried statesman, and if the ticket was Harrison and Phelps it would carry Indiana and New Jersey dead sure, and he would take the word of Dewey that it would carry New York. The republicans proposed to carry the solid north and pluck from the democracy Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. [Applause.]

Egan of Nebraska, earnestly seconded the nomination of Phelps.

Oliver of Iowa, congratulated the convention on having secured one strategic point by the nomination of Harrison, and he argued it would be a wise move to capture

THE SECOND STRATEGIC POINT

by the nomination of Phelps for the second place on the ticket.

Rosenthal of Texas, on behalf of the German Americans of the United States, paid a high tribute to Phelps, whose nomination he seconded. With a soldier like Harrison at the head of the ticket, and a statesman like Phelps in the second place, victory was sure. [Applause.]

Fuller of North Carolina, seconded the nomination in the name of the young and progressive republicans of North Carolina. [Applause.]

Boutelle of Maine paid a high tribute to Phelps for his ability, his patriotism and his tried and proved republicanism. William Walter Phelps could carry the banner of the republican party to victory in New Jersey this fall, if any man could do it. [Applause.]

Simons of Virginia also briefly but eloquently seconded the nomination of Phelps.

LEVI P. MORTON NOMINATED.

There being no further seconds of Phelps, the call of the states was continued, and when New York was called Senator Warner Miller responded.

He referred, and the audience greeted the reference with warm applause, to the candidacy of Dewey for the presidential nomination, and he said that gentleman's name had been withdrawn in sorrow, not in anger. [Applause.] He assured the convention that the republican party in the state of New York had often been divided; all factions had been in harmony with its action at Chicago. The candidate which New York proposed to present for vice-president was a man with whom he (Miller) had crossed swords. If the convention would concede to the wish of New York and give her this man as its candidate for vice-president, their swords would be drawn in a common cause [applause], and he (Miller) could give the convention the same pledge for a sectional faction of the state, represented here tonight by its action. The convention made it possible for the republicans to save Indiana, and its further action would make it possible to carry New York. [Applause.] This great battle was to be fought out in New York. The democratic party had thrown down the gage of battle, and if the convention would help the republicans of New York, they would carry the fight to a successful issue. [Applause.] If New York delegates were refused this boon, they would go home and do all mortal men could, but they would go home sick at heart and discouraged. He appealed to the convention to hear the voice of New York. If the convention would name tonight the man of their choice they would go home and they would inscribe upon their banners: "American wages for American workmen; American markets for the American people, and protection for American homes," and in this sign they could not be defeated. On behalf of the united delegation of New York, aye, in behalf of the united republican party of the State of New York, I name Hon. Levi P. Morton."

Senator Miller's speech was delivered with great earnestness and with great force. He was frequently interrupted by applause. His statements as to the special reasons why New York should have the vice-presidential nomination were cheered lustily. When he had concluded there was a loud outburst of applause continuing several minutes, and almost

eclipsed the demonstration which occurred when Harrison was nominated. Gage of California, seconded Miller's nomination of Morton.

MR. GAGE OF CALIFORNIA, in seconding Morton's nomination, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: California came here not solely in the interest of one man, not solely in the interest of any one locality, but we came here in the interests of this whole land. We came here in the interests of the republican party. [Applause.] And, sirs, from the very moment we arrived here we have been governed and guided by that ideal in all our deliberations. Mr. Chairman, we believe it was the outgrowth of that idea which actuated all of us this morning in the nomination of that great statesman and patriot, Benjamin Harrison. [Some applause.] Gentlemen, one of the shrewdest and greatest of democratic politicians of this country a few days ago said that if the republican party was wise enough to select candidates who could carry Indiana and New York, that then we could wipe out their candidates, Cleveland and Thurman. [Applause.] I believe that by the selection which you made this morning you have accomplished one of those results, and I believe that the battle in Indiana is practically fought and won. I believe practically she is ours politically today. Now, let us not lose sight of that great principle in our future deliberations. I think I see before us an opportunity to snatch the electoral vote from the Empire State of New York for the republican party. [Applause.] Governed by that idea, on behalf of California, I arise to second the nomination of that distinguished citizen of the Empire State—Levi P. Morton. [Applause.] A man who is better loved and can poll more votes on the far off Pacific shores than any other living man on this earth save that great American commoner, James G. Blaine. [Great applause.] And I trust and hope you will give them an opportunity to champion his cause and to champion that of Benjamin Harrison also. [Applause and cries of "He's all right."]

GOVERNOR FOSTER OF OHIO

also seconded the nomination. He said the hopes of his state had been shattered, but Ohio would heartily support the ticket.

He believed it good politics to nominate L. P. Morton for vice-president, as it would ensure the success of the ticket without a doubt. He believed eight years ago the nomination of Arthur had made victory sure, because it had assured victory in New York. Let the party now profit by that example, and now do the same wise thing, and name Morton for second place.

Oliver of South Carolina also seconded Morton's nomination.

Hallowell of Kansas briefly but earnestly seconded the nomination.

GENERAL HASTINGS OF PENNSYLVANIA forcibly seconded the motion in a short speech.

"Pennsylvania, he said, had instructed them to say it believed the battle field would be in New York and the second state in the Union should reach out her hands to greet the Empire State of the Union and give her help. [Loud applause.] As God lived, Harrison and Morton would be victorious."

Marsh of Illinois rose to second the nomination of Morton, saying Illinois proposed to do for the doubtful state of New York what she had already done for the doubtful state of Indiana. [Applause.]

General Chambers of Mississippi gave his political history, and explained how it was he had left the democratic party with its hide-bound notions to join the party of progress—the republican party. He was not in favor of selecting a Southern-republican for second place on the ticket; that would be like the charge of Balaclava. It might be grand, but it would not be politic. Wisdom, policy and the best interests of the suffering people of the South demanded a man from New York to stand with the man from Indiana. [Applause.] A cursory remark which Mr. Chambers made to the effect that half the Mississippi delegation was composed of ex-confederate soldiers was wildly applauded.

Treat of Delaware seconded the nomination.

WM. R. MOORE NAMED.

McElwee of Tennessee in a brief speech presented the name of Wm. R. Moore of that state as nominee for the vice-presidency.

Spears of North Carolina created the sensation of the evening by a humorous speech which was highly appreciated by the audience and for which he was warmly applauded. He seconded Morton's nomination.

The roll call of states was then completed, and the convention was about to proceed to a call of the roll when Moore withdrew his own name. He said he wanted no office, but desired to see that political incubus removed from the White House, to have that great free trade Jumbo, that clumsy behemoth of the Bourbon democracy who occupies the place of honor at Washington abolished from that high station.

The convention then proceeded to ballot.

THE VOTE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Alabama—Bradley 5, Morton 13.
Arkansas—Morton 14.
California—Morton 13, Phelps 3.
Colorado—Morton 6.
Connecticut—Morton 12.
Delaware—Morton 6.
Florida—Bradley 4, Morton 4.
Georgia—Bradley 18, Bruce 4, Morton 1.

Illinois—Bradley 2, Morton 27, Phelps 13.
Indiana—Morton 30.
Iowa—Bradley 2, Morton 10, Phelps 14.
Kansas—Bradley 1, Morton 17.
Kentucky—Bradley 23.
Louisiana—Bradley 3, Morton 1, Phelps 2.
Maine—Morton 7, Phelps 5.
Maryland—Bradley 1, Morton 12, Phelps 3.
Massachusetts—Morton 28.
Michigan—Bradley 9, Morton 10, Phelps 2.
Minnesota—Morton 14.
Mississippi—Bradley 3, Bruce 7, Morton 3, Phelps 3.
Missouri—Bradley 3, Morton 25, Phelps 2.
Nebraska—Morton 5, Phelps 5.
Nevada—Morton 6.
New Hampshire—Morton 7, Phelps 1.
New Jersey—Phelps 18.
New York—Morton 22.
North Carolina—Bradley 3, Morton 14, Phelps 3.
Ohio—Bradley 8, Morton 30, Phelps 8.
Oregon—Morton 6.
Pennsylvania—Morton 2, Phelps 8.
Rhode Island—Morton 8.
South Carolina—Morton 7, Phelps 1.
Tennessee—Bradley 11, Morton 8.
Texas—Morton 10, Phelps 1, Walter F. Thomas 1.
Vermont—Morton 6.
Virginia—Bradley 2, Morton 16, Phelps 5.
West Virginia—Morton 12.
Wisconsin—Bradley 1, Morton 13, Phelps 3.

Arizona—Morton 2.
Idaho—Morton 10.
District of Columbia—Morton 2.
Montana—Morton 2.
New Mexico—Morton 2.
Utah—Morton 2.
Washington—Morton 5, Phelps 1.
Wyoming—Morton 2.
Totals—Bradley 103, Bruce 11, Morton 391, Phelps 119, Thomas 1.

Denny of Kentucky, moved that Morton's nomination be made unanimous.

Sensor Sewell of New Jersey seconded the motion and promised the full and hearty support of Phelps to the ticket.

The motion was agreed to, and the chair declared

MORTON THE NOMINEE

of the convention for vice-president.

LONDON, June 26.—The town of Dunwall, on the Gulf of Bothnia, a centre of the timber trade of Sweden, has been almost destroyed by fire.

LONDON, June 26.—The British steamer *Tyngmouth Castle* and the Red Star Line steamer *Noordland* have been in collision. *Noordland* was bound from Antwerp to New York, and it is believed that Mrs. Folsom, the mother of Mrs. President Cleveland, is among the *Noordland's* passengers. The *Tyngmouth* is badly damaged. She put into Southampton in a sinking condition. It is not known to what extent the *Noordland* has been damaged.

NEW YORK, June 26.—This morning Joseph Stafford, a hail boy, shot and killed Rosie Sheridan, a cook in a boarding house, then shot and killed himself.

LONDON, June 26.—In the Commons last evening John Morley moved to censure the government for the administration of the Irish crimes' act. He accused Balfour of grave inaccuracy in his statements regarding the prosecutions, of his injustice toward prisoners in not backing their appeals and in allowing them to be maltreated. A crying instance of the perversion of law was the conviction of Dillon. Goschen replied it was an introduction to anarchical ideas and a new and immoral contemplation of the duties of that citizen that made Ireland what it was. The government was conscious of a just administration, and was ready to meet this motion in every respect.

LONDON, June 26.—A vessel, supposed to be an emigrant ship, foundered in a storm off Cape Good Hope, June 4. All hands were lost.

TIFFIN, Ohio, June 26.—A fast train on the Baltimore & Ohio loaded with Chicago delegates, ran into a freight train near Chicago Junction this morning while going at the rate of 40 miles an hour. The engine, baggage car and freight cars were demolished. The engineer was fatally hurt and many passengers were scratched and bruised. All were taken back to Columbus.

SYRACUSE, Kansas, June 27.—Wallace Mitchell, the murderer who was brought back from Trinidad, Colorado, last night, charged with the murder of the boy Johnson and wounding his father near here, June 9th, was taken from the sheriff late last night by a body of armed men and lynched.

ALBION, N. Y., June 27.—Geo. Wilson, the wife murderer, was hanged in jail here this morning. He strangled his wife in bed owing to complications growing out of his association with a pretty 16-year-old girl named Lanna Thompson.

NEW YORK, June 27.—On Sixth avenue a young woman today vigorously shouldered the lash of a dog whip to the shoulders and head of a fierce-looking man with a black goatee and mustache while the crowd shouted: "Give it to him!"

A woman who stood near got the baby belonging to the woman with the whip thrown into her arms, and she took care of it for the time being, and a policeman made his way through the crowd and got hold of the principals. Before the woman would desist the officer had to pull the whip from her hands. The woman and two men were arraigned. One was her husband, Frederik X. Innes, the well-known trombone player, and the whipped man, Geo. W. Beard. Beard, who is a musician, said he lived at 315 East Twelfth street. In the house, Innes and his wife boarded for fifteen weeks, he said, and owed him \$180 for board. They removed their trunks, he said, to beat him out of the bill. Innes was an old friend of his and both were once members of Gilmore's band. About fifteen weeks ago the couple, he

said, went to his house to board. All the money he received from them was \$20. Last Friday night Innes attempted to move his trunks. Beard attempted to stop him, but Innes beat him black and blue. The next day Innes went to the Civil Court and replevied his property and removed it. While the property was being taken out of the premises Beard was at the Essex Market Police Court applying for a warrant for Innes's arrest for assault. The summons was issued. Beard walked out in search of Innes. Today he saw him and his wife on Sixth Avenue at Fifteenth Street. He was attempting to serve the summons when they attacked him. Justice Patterson discharged them all.

Beard told a *World* reporter that Innes had been at the exposition in San Francisco, and wrote to Beard that he was penniless and wanted to come on to this city. When Innes was at Baltimore Beard told him to come to his house and stay till he got something to do. Last Friday Mrs. Beard asked Innes for money. He said that he had none, but that if he had he would not give it to her, as she was a thief and had stolen his wife's nightgown and handkerchiefs. Beard demanded an apology. Innes refused and demanded that Beard take back what he had said. Mr. Innes got excited over the affair and the whipping followed.

EL PASO, Texas, June 27.—The Mexican freight depot and adjoining buildings in Paso Del Norte, burned at 10:30 this evening; also about seventy freight cars. A large amount of freight was burned. Estimated loss \$200,000.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., June 27.—Thomas Pringle and Patrick Rooney were instantly killed, and Henry Mill back seriously injured this afternoon by the premature explosion of a dynamite cartridge.

HOLBROOK, Arizona, June 27.—A fire at Fort Apache Monday destroyed the entire quartermaster's and commissary's supplies. Estimated loss to the government, including buildings, \$100,000.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—Nine government officials at Seoul have been beheaded in the streets by the populace. Foreigners have taken refuge at the consulates. The outbreak is attributed to Chinese instigation.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—A special from the City of Mexico says: Telegraphic communication, which has been interrupted for several days by the floods, has been restored. The particulars of the disaster on the line of the Mexican Central Railway, particularly at Leon and Silao, have been obtained during the past ten days. The table lands between here and Zacatecas have been visited by unprecedented rains. Every mountain rivulet along the Central Railway for more than 200 miles have been converted into destructive torrents and valleys present the appearance of lakes. Many cities and towns have been inundated and Leon and Silao have been partially destroyed. The first intimation received at this city of the disaster in the north was by telegraph from Silao, dated the 18th inst. It said "it commenced raining heavily here yesterday afternoon and continued all night raising the Silao river out of its banks."

A FLOODED CITY.

The banks breaking at the north end of the town water is passing through the streets with irresistible force. Most of the houses here being of adobe, as soon as they were saturated with the water, began to fall. About 325 houses have been destroyed. The station buildings are occupied by the homeless people who are unable to obtain anything to eat except watermelons and fruit floating in the water. The rain has been general and the whole country around Silao is flooded. Several dykes have given way and it still continues raining.

On the 20th it was learned that the floods have been more destructive in Leon than in Silao. On Monday, the 18th, the river broke over the dykes notwithstanding all efforts to check it. It made rapid headway and finally flooded the city. As the rain fell the river rose rapidly, and flowing into the town, gradually wore away the foundations of the buildings which commenced to fall as night came on. Monday night brought to that city one of the

MOST HORRIBLE SCENES

ever witnessed in any country. The people believing themselves secure went to bed in those parts of the town where the water had not found its way. The steady downfall of rain with the extensive water bed of the outlying country increased the flow of the river and rapidly extended its channel until over half of Leon was under water. The houses tumbled in rapidly, having been worn away by the water, and the

LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY

is unparalleled in the history of any of the great inundations of modern times. As the buildings fell the unfortunate sleepers were either crushed to death or drowned. One whole night of terror followed. Men, women and children fled to the streets, in their night clothes, some to find shelter on higher ground, others to be swept away by the flood. Tuesday morning the rain was still falling and there had been no perceptible decrease in the stream of water. A mammoth lake extended to all points of the compass. Its monotonous appearance, occasionally broken by the half submerged houses, and the highland cropping above its surface, the town had

A WRECKED LOOK.

Where the houses had stood the night previous water was surging to lower grounds. Groups of people, who had been forced by the impending danger to seek flight were without clothes standing about in the rain, crying and deploring their losses. All the houses which the flood left standing were opened to the unfortunate who were provided with everything available. The loss of life up to this writing has reached into hundreds; but the threatening danger has closed the channel of sorrow and hushed the voices which denote nothing more than

FEAR FOR THE FUTURE.

All night it poured until Wednesday morning saw the lake surrounding the city, undiminished in size, with a steady rain disturbing its surface. In the afternoon, however, it ceased raining, and the water commenced to recede. The people recovered from their fright though the water is still covering a portion of the city. It is estimated 700 persons perished. From the strong stench from the heaps of rubbish to which the houses have been converted, one is led to believe there are bodies buried under them. There are also bodies floating in the water still. Eleven bodies have been recovered without moving, and in the ruins of houses there are supposed to be

HUNDREDS OF BODIES BURIED.

The houses destroyed are estimated at 2,000, and the loss at \$2,000,000. Many other towns have been badly damaged, but the loss of life is reported from only Silao. The Mexican Central has suffered very severely. Several washouts have occurred between Aguas Calientes and Leon, but they have now been repaired, and trains are running from El Paso to Ira Puente. All available workmen are employed repairing. The state of Guanajuato and the federal Government are doing much to succor the victims of the floods. Money, food and clothes are being sent from here. The last reports from Leon was

HEART RENDING.

The whole population are working into the ruins of fallen houses. Nearly everybody has lost relations or friends and those who have not have seen their earthly possessions disappear in a night. The estimate of the loss of life and property that has been given is the smallest reported and are certainly within the bounds of truth. The very last statement just received places the number of houses destroyed in Leon at 224 and the homeless families at more than 1000. More than 250 bodies have been recovered from the ruins. There is no probability that the entire number will fall short of 700.

FURTHER DETAILS.

Later—A dispatch from El Paso, Texas, says: Information received from the flooded districts of Mexico says 1500 lives have been lost by the inundation. One thousand bodies have been recovered. Leon is a city of 10,000 inhabitants and a large part of it is in ruins.

The Mexican collector of customs at Paso Del Norte has received an official dispatch stating that one hundred miles of the Mexican Central railroad is impassable, and it will be ten days before the mails can get through and twenty days before the freight can be moved.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., June 27.—Last evening, on the Pennsylvania Schuylkill Valley Railroad, at Cable City, a freight engine was shifting cars when a gravel train bound for Shamokin ran into the rear end of it and ten out of the eleven laborers who were seated on the front car of the gravel train were buried in the wreck. When assistance arrived six were dead. The men were horribly mangled and four others were horribly injured. It is not believed that they can live. They were taken from the wreck. The victims are all Hungarians, and their names are as yet unknown.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—Yesterday a fire in the Belmont mine, in the northern part of the state, burned for six days. Three men, James and Willis Beardon and Joshua Watkins, were imprisoned in the mine and died from suffocation, and another, Andrew Larson, lost his life in attempting to rescue the others.

ST. PAUL, June 27.—By the burning of a small frame house on Edward street, occupied by Lad Burmeister and family, yesterday morning, Burmeister's 13-year-old daughter Maud and Mrs. Margie Ross, an artist from Chippewa, Wis., were suffocated to death. Burmeister and his three younger children had a narrow escape.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—After the most exciting local option fight ever known in Missouri, the prohibitionists of Independence, the county seat of this county and the oldest town in Missouri, won a great victory today, carrying the election by over 200 majority and ending the sale of liquor for four years. The women were everywhere, at the polls, at the lunchstands and on the street corners wearing silk badges and with "dry" ballots in their hands. Girls stood at the polls and at every voting place was a banner on which was inscribed: "Temperance, beans or no beans at all." Free dinners were served at the polling places. Hundreds of children carried banners through the streets and about the voting precincts. Some of these were inscribed: "Sow whisky ballots and