

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

WILLIAM'S PROCLAMATION.

BERLIN, June 18.—Emperor William has issued a proclamation to the Prussian people. He says:

"The grave has scarcely closed over Emperor William First before my father, Frederick Third, is called away. Emperor Frederick bore his hard fate and showed heroic Christian resignation. He remained faithful to his kingly duties in the few months allotted him and exhibited all his noble qualities. His victories on the battle field will be remembered as long as the German heart continues to beat. I have taken a great liking to the King of all kings and pray God to teach me like my father to be a just and lenient prince, to foster piety and the fear of God, to guard the peace, to promote the welfare of man, to be the helper of the poor and distressed, to be the firm guardian of right and progress, and in my kingly duties to be in unison with the people, who in good and evil days have stood true to their kings. I count upon the people's fidelity, and conscious of their purpose reciprocate it heartily as a true prince to a true people, both equally ready to make sacrifices for the Fatherland. My confidence is derived from this, and God will lend me strength and wisdom to the discharge of my kingly office for the welfare of the Fatherland."

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

BERLIN, June 18.—In spite of the hurried preparations the funeral was not only a military display worthy of the great soldier, but the ceremonial was graced by every evidence of public grief and affection. In the morning rain was still falling and the clinging draperies gave the route a sad and weird aspect, but as the hours were on the rain ceased and by 9 o'clock the sun was bright and hot. When the Emperor's children came to take a farewell of their grandfather, the three boys walked hand in hand. Then came the little princesses and lastly the nurse carrying the youngest. The eldest boy folded his hands and prayed. As the children retired, the Imperial family and mourners entered and took up positions. Chaplain Loebel having asked a blessing, the Emperor and King of Saxony knelt by the coffin and prayed while the others filed out. Dowager Empress Augusta sat upon the terrace closely veiled, and Empress Victoria and other ladies stood on the balcony while the procession was forming. The scene when the Imperial family emerged from the gloomy hall with its flickering lights to the exquisite summer beauty of the park, was in

STRANGE CONTRAST

with that on the occasion of the late Emperor William's funeral. Half an hour elapsed before the procession was ready to start. The Emperor gave the signal after having watched every movement made in arranging the hearse and coffin, which was placed very high. Victoria's wreath hung at the foot of the coffin, and others lay on the platform around it. The golden helmet of the Hohenzollerns was placed at the head of the coffin. Eighteen generals bore the canopy of velvet. In Potsdam garlands of oak leaves had been laid upon the ground on either side of the road for a mile or more, and the middle of the road was strewn with oak leaves. Behind the lines of veterans and members of trade societies stood the patient spectators. The brilliancy of the unclad uniforms glittering in the sun presented a picture very different from that presented on the occasion of the funeral of Emperor William. As

THE CORTEGE

marched along every head was uncovered, and there was hardly a dry eye. The clergy came first, followed by the court officials. Then came 60 young pages dressed in black hose, scarlet coats and black hats with ostrich feathers. A feature of the cortege was eighteen physicians walking side by side. The central figure was the new Emperor. Count Von Moltke walked with difficulty, the exertion being a great strain on him. The service in the church was most impressive.

Toward the end of the service there was an interesting incident. A dull light pervaded the building. The curtains were closed everywhere except at one point, where the light shone in and fell with brilliant radiance on the young Emperor, whose face in the light gained a prominence which would otherwise have been impossible in so large an assemblage. When he arose from praying at the coffin his eyes were filled with tears. Then sadly he bowed his head. The Empress and Princess of Wales then advanced and were joined by the Prince of Wales; they prayed by the coffin, the Princess weeping. Other relatives followed. In the archway of the church the Emperor thanked the relatives for their presence, and bade them adieu. The church was then cleared and prepared for the solemn service. Empress Victoria unable to bear the strain of the ceremony drove away with her three youngest children to Barnstadt, arranging the drive so as to return when all was over. The Worth wreath was enclosed in the coffin. On the return from the services at Barnstadt, the Empress went to the church unattended and prayed beside the coffin.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Lying in a heap upon the stone flagging at the foot of the stoop at 29 Washington Place, pretty Jada Cargile was found in a pool of blood at 4:30 o'clock Sunday morning. Half an hour previous to

the discovery of the inanimate body, the girl, who was but nineteen years of age, left her mother's side in bed saying she was thirsty and wanted to get a glass of water. Less than four months ago Jada Cargile and her mother, a widow of 60, came to this city from Richmond, Virginia. In former years the Cargiles were in affluent circumstances, but a year ago Mr. Cargile died, leaving the family penniless. Friends fell away from them and Mrs. Cargile decided to seek a new home in the north. When Mrs. Cargile, half an hour after her daughter left her side, found she had not returned she went in search of her, thinking she might have gone out to get the early morning air. She looked out of the window and had hardly projected her head when her eyes encountered the prostrate form of her daughter lying at the foot of the stoop with her head and the upper portion of her night dress bathed in blood. With a shriek that could be heard a block away, the mother hastily withdrew from the window and started down the stairs. Others heard her scream and reached the girl before her. She was quite dead. Her skull was fractured and her jaw broken. The girl had either jumped or fallen from the upper window or roof. Mrs. Cargile was nearly frantic with grief and during her lucid intervals declared it was not suicide but that her daughter had fallen out of the window in her sleep.

That this was not true, however, is shown by the fact that she was awake when she left her mother. It was thought that she had jumped out of the hall bedroom window on the third floor, which was open, but further investigation led to the belief that she had ascended to the roof and then deliberately threw herself out. The scuttle leading to the roof had been unfastened and was wide open contrary to custom.

The guests of the house have often remarked upon the utter woe-begone and distressed appearance of the mother and daughter. "It was apparent to all," said Miss Helen Windsor, the actress, who also boards there, "that they were financially embarrassed, and several of the ladies offered to befriend them but both mother and daughter appeared to possess too much pride to accept aid."

Miss Ingersoll, a niece of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, also spoke in kind terms of the unfortunate girl and mother. The servants said it has been known during the past few weeks that the Cargiles had reached that crisis when their poverty made them desperate.

They had gradually sold or pawned most of their wardrobe, it is said, and even their undergarments were disappearing in the same way. Both mother and daughter were possessed of some accomplishments, the former being a pianist and excellent vocalist, while the daughter had devoted considerable time to the study of art. Both of them tried hard to obtain employment in their respective branches, as teachers, but without success. The mother will probably lose her mind.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—The town of Lubers, in the northern lumber regions of Pennsylvania, was almost wiped out of existence by a conflagration. Nearly 300 houses are in ruins and 4000 people are homeless. The fire is still burning.

The fire could not be controlled until it had destroyed the whole business portion of the town and several hundred residences. The loss is put by insurance agents at a million dollars, but this is likely a large estimate, and as most of the insurance is written outside of the town, the agents who have placed most of it cannot be seen to obtain any figures. An area a mile long by an average of almost half a mile wide, extending from Rochester collieries store to Terpe House and to the extreme end of the long street on the east side of town is a complete ruin. The blackened walls and piles of coals is all that is left of one of the most prosperous towns within a hundred miles. Three thousand people are homeless and destitute tonight and in need of immediate aid or they must suffer. The flames spread so rapidly that many of them escaped with barely their clothing which they wore. The origin of the fire could not be determined.

BRUSSELS, June 18.—Letters from the Congo affirm the fears that trouble has befallen the Stanley expedition. The Nord has received no news regarding Stanley.

The Congo officials here think the report received from Auerhimi was due to the confusion regarding Ward's journey. Still they are anxious as to Stanley's fate.

CHICAGO, June 19.—At the conclusion of the prayer, Chairman Jones announced that the secretary, Mr. Fessenden, of the national committee, would read the call of the convention issued by the national committee. Allusions in the call to the position of the party on the tariff question, to the determination of the party to have a fair election and an honest count and other salient points were warmly applauded by the convention.

JONES' SPEECH.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the call Chairman Jones stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows:

"The republican party may well be congratulated through its representatives here assembled upon the auspicious prospects that lie before it. The will and courage of this convention will surely lead it to victory in the campaign which we are about to begin. There can be no doubt as to

the side on which the great majority of the votes will fall. Each party will be judged by its record. If the grand achievements of the republican party shall be appreciated and the utter failure of the democratic party be understood, the two parties are diametrically opposed to each other. One favors progression, the other retrogression; one lifts up, the other pulls down. Thanks to Cleveland and his southern allies, the democratic party has thrown off the disguise in which it heretofore sought its battle in the northern states and has boldly declared for British free trade and against American protection. This avowal has caused much adulation in certain sections of this country and in all England which from the beginning has been hostile to the industrial progress of the United States. But it has fallen heavily upon the patriotic portion of the democratic party. However, we must not expect there is an end of dishonest pretenses. Deceit, fallacies and sophistry will again be resorted to and practiced. Therefore we should have a platform based on true republican principles, free from equivocation or ambiguity and should nominate candidates who are the embodiment of these principles. The founders of this government said it was absolutely essential for self-preservation that the original thirteen states should become united for

THE PURPOSE OF PROTECTION

and defense against alien acts and influences as well as for an economical and effective government. One of the first acts of the general government was to provide for revenue and for the protection of the industrial interests of the country. All our presidents from Washington to Jackson inclusive, advocated tariff for revenue and for protection. All the great and patriotic statesmen of those days coincided in this plan. No man of note who was a lover of his country down to Jackson's first term entertained or expressed doubts as to the constitutionality or policy of protecting the industries of the United States against foreign competition. The tariff question was not considered as one embracing chiefly the manufacturer's interests but one which broadly embraced the condition of the laboring classes, the mutual interest of all producers in the home market and of the country's real independence.

The British who now shout free trade protected themselves against all competition until they were masters of the commercial world and until they realized that the United States with its great advantages and by a moderate use of the same means became a formidable rival. It was only when Great Britain perceived the future of her American rival that she attempted to regain that control over this country by artifice which she was unable to hold or claim by force of arms."

After relating the history of the alliance of the South with the English manufacturers during the administrations of Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, Chairman Jones continued: "The republican party vanquished the democratic party, passed the homestead law, destroyed slavery, elevated 'mudsills,' restored the credit of and redeemed the country and started it abov on the lines contemplated by the fathers. Today we occupy a much higher place than any other people on the face of the earth. The republican party believes it is not necessary or right that we should be reduced to a common level with the other nations but that we should have all the benefits of all our national advantages and the full enjoyment of our glorious heritage. The logical consequences of the theories of the democratic party would have left this country with but a fringe of population on its waterways. Many of the leading

BOURBON DEMOCRATS

of today look upon the magnificent development and grand achievements of the nation which are crystallized as a natural and wholesome growth, and believe we ought to go back to the days of ignorance, sloth and small things as quickly as possible. Through the criminal folly of certain professed republicans and by fraud and duplicity on the part of the democratic party our honored and gallant standard bearers in 1864 were defeated. Fortunately for the country we still have wise laws passed by the republican party and still have a majority in the Senate of the United States which majority has prevented unwise legislation. We are again confronted with the same democratic party, mother of all evil, from which this country has suffered asking for power to control and direct its future course, and we find the same element which first led it astray by malignant influence and dominated it down to the grievous days of the Rebellion, again in full control of its affairs. If the majority of American voters favor the giving away of the home market, incomparably the best in the world, and the forcing of our people, now the most prosperous and happy on the face of the earth, into competition with and down to the level with the cheapest, poorest and most miserable of our foreign rivals, democratic revolutionary doctrines will prevail. If the republican party will resume its authority and successfully lead this great country with its beneficent institutions toward the sublime goal which all patriots believe is its heaven-ordained destiny, I have no doubt of the result." Chairman Jones then introduced J. S. Thurston of Nebraska as temporary chairman of the convention.

Delegate

OSBORNE OF KANSAS OBJECTED

to the assumption on the part of the national committee of the right to name the temporary chairman and asked if Thurston had been elected by the committee.

Chairman Jones replied in emphatic affirmatives, for which he was vigorously applauded, but Osborne was not to be subdued and in the name of the Kansas delegation declined to be responsible for the action of the national committee in this matter and regarded it as a great mistake. [Hisses.] He desired the roll of states called in order that Kansas might cast its vote for Hon. Wm. Warren.

No attention was paid to his demand, however, and Thurston immediately began his address.

Thurston's speech was delivered with a resonant voice and could be heard all over the hall and was continually interrupted by applause. His reference to Blaine's refusal to allow himself to be nominated for the Presidency was received with cries of "No!" "No!" from all over the hall; but his declaration that the convention dare not commit the offense of going against Blaine's express will was wildly applauded. His references to Blaine were cheered, as were also references to other candidates, but much less enthusiastically.

Root of Arkansas, moved that the convention elect all the officers named by the national committee.

The chair said he understood Chairman Jones having recognized no objection to the nominations of the national committee, they had been accepted by the convention and are now temporary officers of the body.

Osborne of Kansas, said he was glad that this gave him an opportunity to again protest against the acceptance of the recommendation of the National Committee without a vote. He asked that the vote of Kansas be recorded for William Warner of Missouri.

Root said his motion did not include the temporary chairman who had, he fully understood, been duly elected. As the other officers, he now found, were included in the general acceptance of the committee's report, he withdrew his motion.

DAKOTA'S DEMAND.

Judge Moody of Dakota, moved that Dakota be allowed ten votes instead of two, in the proceedings of the convention as she was entitled to this vote by her population and by all the precedents in the history of the party. He proceeded to give a record of past conventions to show that the territory increased its population in such proportion as to justify its vote in the convention being increased.

Chairman Thurston stated that the National Committee recommended that Dakota be allowed ten votes, during the preliminary proceeding and that Washington Territory (by the grace of the democratic party) be allowed six. The subject was dropped at this point.

On motion of Bingham of Pennsylvania the rules of the last convention were adopted for the government of the present convention until further action.

Hall of Kansas offered the following:

The delegates to the republican convention, representing the surviving comrades of the distinguished soldier and General of the Army, Philip H. Sheridan, and representing also the living principles for which he gallantly fought and triumphed during the great era of the war, send him the sincere congratulations on the prospect of his recovery and hope his life may be preserved many years.

The resolution was greeted with cheers and adopted by a rising vote, the immense audience joining with the delegates in doing honor to the sick soldier.

Lewis of Kentucky presented a petition from the committee of G. A. R. asking if tickets of admission could be accorded them.

Taft of South Carolina made an eloquent speech in which he criticized the action of the democratic party in Congress for refusing to consider pension legislation, extolled the republican party as

THE FRIEND OF THE SOLDIER

and asked that the rules be suspended and the request of the G. A. R. be complied with.

At the suggestion of Butterworth (Ohio), however, the petition was referred to the national committee with instructions to comply with the request.

George R. Davis of Illinois moved that the roll of states and territories be called and that each state and territory present its members of the committee on rules and regulations, permanent organization, credentials and order of business.

This was agreed to, and the call was proceeded with. When Dakota was reached it was agreed to suspend the call, and the names of the committee were handed in, in writing.

The chairman then said:

Gentlemen of the convention: I wish to make a suggestion. There is present in this room as the guest of the Nebraska delegation, that eminent citizen and first nominee of the republican party for the office of President [applause] and I ask you at the request of that delegation that its chairman be given an opportunity to present General Fremont to the convention. [Loud applause.] Do I hear any objection? [Cries of "No, No."] If not, the chairman of the delegation from Nebraska will come forward to the platform and perform that pleasant duty. [Applause.] Gentlemen of the convention, I introduce to you

Chairman Green of the Nebraska delegation. [Loud applause.]

Green said more than 30 years ago the pioneers of the republican party met in Philadelphia and nominated its first candidates and "freedom and freemen" became the battle cry of the party. Hundreds of thousands of those who first responded to this call now sleep in unremembered graves while some of the leaders have achieved monumental fame. Lincoln, Grant, Logan and others of those, have gone to their grave with fame entwined around their memories. One of the leaders first to grasp the standard of the cause and rush to the front of battle still lives, and he is here with us, and I present to you Jno. C. Fremont, of Nebraska.

GENERAL FREMONT

Was warmly greeted as he was presented.

He was unwilling, he said, to delay the business of the convention and therefore would consume only a few moments of the time. He was sensibly grateful for the welcome he had received. He was happy and proud to see here in this great national assembly the welcome given by his friends and companions of many years, by his party friends, by the men and the sons of men with whom it has been his conspicuous honor to be associated since the first opening of the campaign of 1860. [Applause.]

FRED DOUGLASS

was here recognized as he came on the stage back of the speaker, and was loudly called for. On advancing to the speakers desk he was introduced by the chairman as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: I have the honor to present to you a man who needs no introduction—our old friend Frederick Douglass.

Mr. Douglass said he had only this to say, that he hoped the convention would make such a record in the proceedings as to put it entirely out of the power of the leaders of the democratic party and the leaders of the mugwump party [laughter] to say they see no difference between the republican party in respect to the class I represent and the democratic party. [Applause.] I have a great respect for a certain quality that I have seen distinguished in the democratic party—its fidelity to its friends [laughter] and its faithfulness to those whom it has acknowledged as its master for the past forty years. [Laughter and applause.] They were faithful; I mean the democrats were faithful, before the war. They were faithful during the war. They gave them all the encouragement they possibly could without drawing their own necks into the halter. [Laughter and applause.] They were faithful during the period of reconstruction. They have been faithful ever since. They are favorable today to a solid south. I believe the republican party will prove itself equally faithful to its friends (cries of "Good! Good!"). And those friends during the war were men with black faces. They were eyes to your blind, they were shelter to your shelterless sons when they escaped from the lines of the rebels, they are faithful today, and when this great republic was at its extremest, indeed when its fate seemed to tremble in the balance and the crowned heads and enemies of the republic were saying in Europe, "Aha! Aha! this great republican bubble is about to burst!" when your armies were melting before the fire and pestilence of rebellion, you called upon your friends the blacks. When your star spangled banner, now glorious, was trailing in the dust, heavy with patriotic blood, you called upon the negroes. Yes! Abraham Lincoln called upon the negro to reach forth his iron arm and catch with his steel fingers your faltering banner, and they came 200,000 strong. [Loud cheers.] Let us remember those black men in the platform, that you are about to promulgate. Let us remember those black men stripped of their constitutional rights to vote for the [cheers] great standard-bearer whom you will present to the country. Leave these men no longer to wade to the ballot box through blood, but extend over them the arm of this republic and make their pathway to the ballot box as straight and smooth and as safe as that of any other citizen's. [Cheers.] Be not deterred from duty by the cry of "Bloody Shirt." [Cheers.] Let that shirt be waved so long as blood shall be found upon it. [Cheers.] The government that can give liberty in its constitution ought to have the power, to protect liberty in its administration. [Cheers.] I will not take up your time. You have my thoughts before you. I speak in behalf of millions who are disfranchised today." [Cheers.]

GOVERNOR FORAKER

When Douglass concluded, Mr. Foraker arose in his seat and was cheered. He asked for the committee on rules, resolutions, permanent organization, and order of business as constituted by the different states.

The secretary proceeded to read the names of the committee on permanent organization. When the Virginia members' names were presented, it was stated that two sets of names would be sent up by the contesting delegations from that state.

The chair said he would submit

THE VIRGINIA QUESTION

to the convention when the full list of committees had been read. The national committee, he said, placed upon the rolls of delegates as *prima facie* entitled to seats, the delegation at large