Dayton ∴ Herald.

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DAYTON.....OREGON

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Governor Lord, of Oregon, has issued his annual proclamation, as required by law, warning all persons against the reckless starting of fires in the mountains and among heavy timber.

Reports from Spokane say that crops in many sections of Washington are somewhat damaged, as a result of the hot weather of the past few weeks, oats especially having been badly burned.

News has been received in Havana that unknown parties have burned the Santa Barbara estate near Baro, province of Matanzas. The estate is owned by Senor Manuel Corenado, editor of La Discussion. The damage is estimated at $300,000.

The Venezuelans, through the efforts of President Crespo, intend to donate to the city of New York an equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, and have commissioned the work to the Italian sculptor, Giovanni Turni, of Staten island. The cost of the statue will be $200,000.

The report of Dr. D. A. Paine, of the Oregon state insane asylum, for the month of June, shows that 1,068 patients were confined in the institution at the close of that month. The expense per capita for June was the lowest, with one exception, in the history of the asylum.

A rebel group of 150 men attacked the town of Avalos, in Matanzas province, Cuba. The garrison repulsed the attack without loss. The rebels also attacked the town of Cidra, in Matanzas province, and poured sixty volleys into the place. They retreated as soon as the garrison returned the fire.

The two big sailing ships, the Santa Clara and the City of Philadelphia, sailed from New York last February, bound for San Francisco. The last heard of the Santa Clara was March 30, when she was spoken off the coast of Brazil. The City of Philadelphia was reported in the same locality March 3. Since then nothing has been heard of either vessel.

J. P. Minto, the retiring treasurer of Marion county, Or., showed his reluctance to turning over the office to his successor by removing all the county money from the vault and depositing it in one of the city banks, thus leaving the new treasurer with no money with which to pay county warrants. His action has occasioned much unfavorable comment.

Warner Miller barely escaped being shot while riding on a New York Central train from Albany to Herkimer. The train was passing through the outskirts of Albany, when a bullet crashed through the window an inch above Mr. Miller's head, covering him with splintered glass and passing out of the opposite window.

The trouble which occurred in Aurora, Ill., on the Fourth, when two misguided patriots pulled down a Greek flag, surrounded by American emblems is growing rather serious. A representative of the consul general is there investigating the matter. The representative says that it was an outrage as the Greek had his banner completely surrounded by American flags, which is eminently proper under international law.

A dispatch to the San Francisco Merchants' Exchange says the bark Mohave from Vancouver for Santa Rosalia is ashore at Sooke inlet, and will probably be a total loss. The crew was saved.

In Walla Walla fire destroyed two one-story buildings and the upper floor of a two-story building on Main street between Fourth and Fifth. The fire was caused by a lamp exploding in the rear of a millinery establishment.

Yale was defeated, but not disgraced in the third heat of the Grand Challenge cup, which was rowed at Henley-on-Thames. Leander won by one and three-fourths lengths in 7 minutes and 14 seconds. The record is 6 minutes and 51 seconds.

The rush of tourists to Alaska this season is remarkable. The Queen which has just sailed, carried as passengers 180 first-class and almost as many more in the steerage. All the glaciers and points of interest are visited during these summer trips.

From advices received by the Australian steamer Miowera, which has just arrived in Vancouver, B. C., it now seems probable that the Queensland government will join New South Wales and Canada in granting a subsidy to the Canadian-Australian steamship line. Captain Bird, on behalf of James Huddart, managing owner of the line, recently interviewed the Queensland government, and it is said the government will recommend that parliament grant a subsidy of £6,000 per year for three years. The company is at present negotiating in England for the construction of larger steamers for the line.

About thirty members of the committee appointed at the St. Louis convention, to officially notify the vice-presidential candidate, G. A. Hobart, of his nomination, proceeded to Paterson, N. J., the home of the nominee. Chairman Charles W. Fairbanks made the speech and he was replied to briefly by Mr. Hobart, who outlined his future policy if elected. The ceremony was witnessed by over 3,000 people from various parts of the country. Charles W. Parrish, of Oregon, and J. M. Gilbert, of Washington, were present.

In the United States district court in Philadelphia Captain W. S. J. Wiborg, of the steamer Horsa, surrendered himself to complete the serving out of his sentence of one year and four months imposed by Judge Bittler for carrying on a military expedition to take men and arms to Cuba to aid the war against Spain.

While three daughters of Henry Gans, of Oswego, were out driving, their horse became frightened and ran away, throwing the young ladies from the vehicle with such violence as to seriously injure two of them.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Villages upon the island of Crete are being pillaged by Turks.

James Stanesbury, the Australian, won the sculling match with "Wag" Harding the English champion, on the Thames.

The new searchlight at Barnegat, N. J., near New York harobr, throws a light which can be seen nearly 100 miles at sea.

Patrick Carney, 60 years of age, was kicked to death in Chicago by James Wilson. The killing was a most brutal affair, the result of a family row.

English bimetalists convened in London. They declared for the remonetization of silver, and think it should be accomplished by international agreement.

The Northern Pacific receivers were given judgment in the federal court in Seattle by default against the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad for $1,258,690.68.

For the restoration of sight to his rapidly failing eyes, Charles Broadway Rouse, a millionaire of New York, will pay $100,000. This offer is open to any one who may wish to try, man, woman or child.

The city authorities of Tacoma indulged in another wire cutting party, during the progress of which the wires of the Commercial Electric Light & Power Company were again removed, the company having replaced the wires during the day.

The boathouse in connection with George & Baker's cannery, near Astoria, was burned, together with a two-masted plunger and a barge. Prompt work saved the cannery proper from destruction. The fire was of incendiary origin. Loss not stated.

In the federal court in Seattle, Judge Hanford, made an order dismissing Oakes, Rouse and Payne, the old receivers of the Northern Pacific, exonsing them and their sureties from further liability, and wiping out the charges of contempt of court, which have been pending against them because of their failure to show up in court when they were under the firebox, as the court directed.

WERE MURDERED AT NIGHT

Chris Vejin and F. O. Nelson Killed Near Astoria.

Astoria, Or., July 14.—Chris Vejin and F. O. Nelson were murdered on the Washington side of the Columbia river, near Point Ellis, about 2 o'clock this morning, and as yet no information has been obtained that points to the identity of the assassins. Vejin owned a whisky scow, which he had anchored near the scene of the murder since the fishing season opened, and was also engaged in fishing. Nelson attended J. G. Megler's fish station a short distance above Point Ellis, and started out from the whisky scow in company with Vejin shortly after 1 o'clock. This was the last seen of them alive. Several shots were heard near by about 3 o'clock, and at daybreak the body of Vejin was found in his boat and that of his companion among the rocks on the shore, a short distance away. Vejin's breast had been pierced by a revolver bullet, and a similar messenger of death had penetrated the side of Nelson's head. Both shots had been fired at close range, the faces of the murdered men being powder-burned.

At noon today Sheriff Hare and Coroner Pohl proceeded to the scene and brought the bodies to this city.

The Point Ellice Disaster.

Victoria, July 14.—An action has been commenced by Martha Kane James against the city of Victoria for damages caused by the death of Francis Thomas James, which was brought by the negligence of the defendant in and about Point Ellice bridge. The plaintiff brings the action for the benefit of herself and Maria Louise Langdon, Maud, Willie and Charles Thomas, children of the deceased. In this action the tramway company is not made the defendant, for the probable reason that the deceased was not on the car, but was crossing the bridge on his bicycle at the time that the ill-fated car went through the bridge May 26 last. So far there is only one other case pending for damages arising out of the accident. It is brought by A. S. Potts against both the city and the company. He alleges that the city was negligent in allowing the bridge to become out of repair, and the company also negligent in allowing the car to be overloaded. The damages are named at $30,000.

Havana, July 9.—It is reported from Santiago de Cuba that Jose Maceo, the well-known insurgent leader, and brother of Antonio Maceo, has been killed. Insistent rumors have been circulated that Jose Maceo died in the last engagement in which he took part in Santiago de Cuba.

A Two Hours' Fight.

Havana, July 14.—A fight between Colonel Pinera's forces and men under General Capet in the San Lorenzo hills, near Moscenas, in the Holguin district, lasted two hours and resulted in the defeat of the insurgents. They left seven killed and carried off seventy killed and wounded. The troops had four killed and fifteen wounded.

Brooklyn Catholic Church Destroyed.

New York, July 14.—The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, in Brooklyn, with its contents, was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $60,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Swept Over a Dam.

Lawrence, Kan., July 14.—A rowboat containing six people was swept over the dam across the Kaw river just above town at 8 o'clock tonight and four lives were lost.

Denver Light Works Burned.

Denver, July 14.—The two-story brick building of the Denver Consolidated Electric Light Company was destroyed by fire at 7 o'clock this evening. The building contained sixteen Westinghouse engines valued at $5,000 each. The fire was caused by a live wire crossing the switchboard. Total loss, $130,000; insurance, $120,000.

Most insects are provided with a sense of smell, though by what means it is exercised is in many cases unknown.

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

Twenty-Eight People Killed in an Excursion Train Wreck.

Omaha, July 14.—A head-end collision that resulted in an appalling loss of life occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern road, between Logan and Missouri valley, at 6:30 tonight.

The best information indicates that twenty-eight are dead and fifty-one injured, many of whom will die.

The wreck occurred as a result of Engineer Montgomery, of the excursion train, mistaking orders. He was ordered to wait at Logan until the fast mail and the east-bound passenger had passed. He waited for the passenger and then started out, having forgotten about the mail. The trains were going at the rate of fifty miles an hour, when they met three miles west of Logan. Engineer Montgomery jumped and escaped with a broken arm.

The officials of the road positively refused to give any information concerning the matter, stating it is something that concerns them, and not the public. They even refuse to handle the Western Union business, and all the information secured comes by the Omaha Bee's courier service and by telephone.

This morning the Union Pacific Pioneers' picnic was taken out over the Northwestern to spend the day at Logan, and tonight, as the excursion train loaded with 1,200 persons, all residing in and about this city, was moving out of Logan, it was struck by a fast train going east. The two engines crashed into each other, and in an instant freight and passenger coaches were piled one upon the other.

Word was at once sent to this city, and in a short time a special with doctors and officers of the road on board was sent out from Council Bluffs. Reporters were detailed to accompany the train, but, instead of allowing them to board the train, they were ejected with the remark that "We don't want any d—d reporters."

The two engines were completely demolished and the first two cars of each train telescoped. Both crews escaped by jumping. The dead were mostly in the first coach of the excursion train.

The list of the injured is a lengthy one. It contains at least twenty-eight or more names of persons who were seriously hurt, dangerously so to a greater or less degree. In addition, there were at least fifty, if not a greater number, who received injuries of a minor nature. These consisted of bruises and cuts or slight disfigurements, which will practically amount to nothing. A considerable number were also shaken up but not injured. This was especially the case among the passengers who occupied the cars immediately behind the one which was demolished.

All the dead and injured were brought to Omaha today.

The train which carried the dead arrived at the Union depot at 8:30 o'clock. It had been given out that it would not arrive until noon, and this was responsible for the fact that only a few of the relatives of the lost were there to receive their bodies. But even then, there was enough of heart-breaking woe to touch the sympathies of those who saw the pitiful spectacle.

The police had stretched ropes across the platform to keep back the crowd, and the trainmen, assisted by a posse of police, tenderly lifted the bodies from the train and deposited them in a long, ghastly row on the floor in the baggage-room. Each was covered by a sheet, and when the line was complete, a passage was cleared and those who had friends among the dead were allowed to pass through the improvised morgue.

One by one they passed down the line, lifting the coverings from each bruised and blackened face as they went along. Some of them failed to find the face they carried in their hearts. Others found it but too soon, and their sufferings, as they beheld the terrible certainty that killed all hope, was pitiful to see.

One father bent over the sheeted form that lay near the middle of the row. The light that filtered through the breathless crowd fell on the still smiling features of his little boy. The body was terribly crushed, but the face was untouched. Involuntarily, he lifted the shroud a little further until the mangled body was disclosed, and then uttered a cry of agony that brought tears to the eyes of many an onlooker who had looked on death before. The fact that several of the dead were children added not a little to the pathos of the scene.

At the end of the row lay the body of Mrs. Maggie Bradley, while her babe slept between two strong men at the other. Finally the body of the child was laid beside that of its mother, and they were taken away together.

The train brought over twenty bodies altogether. Only a part of them were identified during the half hour they lay at the depot, and then they were taken away to various undertaking establishments to be prepared for burial.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

Aurora, Neb., July 14.—Hayden Roberts, a farmer, shot his wife to death and committed suicide today. No cause is known for the crime. Roberts was a wealthy and eccentric individual. The murderer attempted to escape, and, finding himself surrounded, blew out his brains.

A Young Incendiary.

Jackson, Cal., July 14.—George Savich, an Austrian boy, 13 years old, is under arrest here on a charge of having caused several incendiary fires that have occurred during the last few days. The boy admits that he caused the fires, and said he was actuated by malice. In one instance the owner had set his dog on him a few months ago. He fired another barn because the owner had accused him of stealing a small amount of money.

Galveston's Second Fire.

Galveston, July 14. — The second large wharf fire here in the last ten days occurred here tonight, and $150,000 worth of property is in ashes. The property destroyed was a warehouse owned by the Morgan Steamship Company, valued at $150,000, and insured for $50,000, and its contents. The fire is believed to be of incendiary origin.

Washington, July 10.—The National Amateur Press Association today named San Francisco as the place of the twenty-second annual conference next July.

MAD WITH EXCITEMENT

Wild Scenes Enacted in the Chicago Coliseum.

BRYAN'S PASSIONATE ORATORY

Delegates and Spectators Alike Carried Away by His Speech—Stampede for the Nebraskan.

Chicago.—On the third day's session of the national Democratic convention, ten acres of people on the sleeping sides of the Coliseum saw the silver-helmeted gladiators in the arena overpower the gold phalanx and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of Democracy. They saw what may prove the disruption or the success of a great political party, amid scenes of enthusiasm such as, perhaps, never before occurred in a national convention.

They saw 20,000 people, with imaginations inflamed by the burning words of passionate oratory, swayed like wind-swept fields; they heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices burst like a volcano against the reverberating dome overhead; they saw a man (Bryan of Nebraska) carried upon the shoulders of others intoxicated with enthusiasm. Amidst the tumult and turbulence, they listened to appeals, to threats, to cries for mercy (from Hill of New York), and finally, they watched the

David B. Hill

jubilant majority cast its delegates and the vanquished stalk sullenly forth into the daylight. The battle for supremacy of Democratic principles was fought in a session that lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Each side sent its champions to the forum. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Senator Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, crossed swords with Senator Hill, of New York; Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts.

The sinister-looking senator from the state of Calhoun (Tillman), with his eye blazing defiance which manifested its unfriendliness by a storm of hisses, opened the debate with a wildly passionate speech, in which he affirmed that the battle for the restoration of silver was a war for the emancipation of the white slaves, as the war of 1860 had been for the emancipation of the black slaves. Disruption of the Democracy had brought one, and he invited another disruption if it would result in this other emancipation.

He went to the extreme of glorying in the suggestion presented, that the issue was a sectional one, a declaration which aroused the resentment of Senator Jones, and he repudiated it in a brief speech which aroused the first demonstration of the day. Even the gold delegates joined heartily in this demonstration against sectionalism.

Senator Vilas bitterly denounced what he termed an attempt to launch the party in a career so wild that the world stood aghast. With a wave of his arm, that was full of impressive portent, he sounded his warning.

Ex-Governor Russell, the keen Massachusetts statesman, who has thrice carried the standard of Democracy to victory in the Old Bay state, pleaded for a word of concession, of conciliation, and concluded with a solemn warning that the country, if not the convention, would listen.

Demonstrations followed at frequent intervals throughout the speeches, but it was Senator Hill who aroused the gold forces to their wildest enthusiasm, and Bryan, the "boy orator of the Platte," who set the silver men aflame.

The demonstration for Hill, who with close logic and trenchant blade sought the very heart of the convention as he bitterly assailed as undemocratic the new creed which the majority was to proclaim, lasted about 18 minutes. Although more protracted than that which greeted Bryan, it was of a different nature.

The latter was the spontaneous outburst of an enthusiasm kindled by the touch of magnetic eloquence. The star of the brilliant young orator from the plains of Nebraska has burned brightly on the horizon of the convention for two days. There were several demonstrations in his behalf the day before, but this was the first opportunity he had to show himself. The audience had been warmed up, and was full of pent-up enthusiasm. The powder magazine needed but the spark, and Bryan applied it with the skill of genius. His very appearance captured the audience. Dressed like a plain Westerner, in a black suit of alpaca, he stood with a smile playing over his handsome, mobile, clear-cut face, while with uplifted hand he invited the waiting thousands.

He has a face whose lines might have been chiseled from alabaster by some master sculptor. His mouth is firm, his eyes bright, his nose Roman, his raven hair is brushed back from his forehead and falls to his collar.

With well-modulated voice, which gradually rose in pitch until it penetrated the furthermost limits of the hall, he wove the spell upon his audience. His speech was a masterpiece of fervent oratory. With consummate eloquence he stated the case of silver and parried the arguments of the gold men. Mark Antony never applied the match more effectively.

His closing remarks were:

"Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon the cross of gold.'"

The convention took fire with enthusiasm. It crackled as with the war of flames. Hill was forgotten; all else was forgotten for the moment. Cheers swelled to yells, yells became screams. Every chair in the valley of the Coliseum and every chair in the vast wilderness on the hillsides became a dock on which frantic men and women were wildly waving handkerchiefs, canes, hats and umbrellas—anything movable. Some, like men demented, divested themselves of their coats and flung them high in the air.

A Texas delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska. In a twinkling others followed the example. Two-thirds of the state staffs were torn from their sockets and carried as trophies to Nebraska, where they danced in midair. A dozen delegates rushed upon the stage and shouldered the half-dazed orator and bore him in triumph down the aisle. Louder and louder shrieked the thousands, until the volume of sound broke like a gigantic wave, and fell only to rise and break again.

For almost ten minutes this maddened tumult continued, while the delegates with the state standards paraded the inclosure. Old political generals were stupified. If the ballot for the nomination had been taken, it would have been a stampede.

When it was all over the votes were taken first on the minority substitute for the platform offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated 626 to 350. Then, on the resolution to indorse the administration, which was beaten, 357 to 564, and lastly on the adoption of the platform, which was carried, 628 to 301.

Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to indorse the administration, withdrew his resolution to censure the administration.

The Night Session.

At the night session, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, the nominating speeches were made, and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes of the afternoon. The Bryan enthusiasm continued. The galleries went frantic at every mention of his name, and the wild demonstrations of the afternoon were duplicated when he was placed in nomination by Hon. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. K. Lutz, of North Carolina; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana.

Senator Vest placed Bland in nomination, and Governor Overmeyer, of Kansas, seconded the nomination. The name of Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Turpie, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett, of California.

Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Minnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Miss Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was placed in nomination by John S. Rhea, a brilliant Kentucky orator, and seconded by General St. Clair, of West Virginia, and W. W. Foote, of California, and McLean, of Ohio, by Delegate Patrick, of the Buckeye state.

The leaders who are opposed to the nomination of Bland, or who feared the convention might be stampeded to Bryan, decided after the nominating speeches to draw off and wait until the morning before taking a ballot.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Declares for Free Coinage of Silver at the Present Ratio of 16 to 1.

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government, as established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings, the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of states, and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States. Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending classes at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometalism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and can be fastened on the United States only by the sinking of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demopetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in silver or in gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to incorporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be so readjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of government, honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenues caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision of the supreme court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by the democratic congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially divided, to the end that we may all bear the due proportion of the expenses of government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories. The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce.

We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of the railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept the taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government interference by injunction, as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executors, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors.

We approve of the refusal of the 53d congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claim of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension rolls, and that fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

We are opposed to life tenure in public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunity to all citizens of a certain fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Confident in the justice of our cause and necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and desire to have them made effective through legislation, for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Will Fight a Duel.

Havana, July 13.—General Bradley Johnson, correspondent of a New York newspaper here, formerly brigadier-general of cavalry in the service of the Confederate states, has accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Senor Manuel Amhodia, formerly a captain in the Spanish army. Both named their seconds today. The meeting will take place probably tomorrow. A reporter of the Discussion this morning interviewed General Johnson regarding Senor Amhodia's letter challenging him to fight. The gentleman said: "It is not customary for gentlemen to challenge each other through the newspapers. However, if I have offended any gentleman, I am disposed to make good my word. My address is the Hotel Inglaterra, where I shall be until July 11."

A West Virginia Tragedy.

Cincinnati, July 13.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Cattletsburg, Ky., says: At Kenova, W. Va., John F. Bloomer was shot dead by his father without cause or notice. The frantic father tried to kill another son and to commit suicide, but failed and was arrested. He pretends not to known anything about the affair."

Mrs. Lucy Arthur, a colored woman died in Stockton, Cal., a few days ago, at the age of 106 years.

BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

Nominated for President by the Democrats.

DELEGATES STAMPEDED TO HIM

He Was Elected on the Fifth Ballot—Arthur Sewell, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Chicago.—W. J. Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," and ex-congressman from Nebraska, was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, upon the fifth ballot.

Ever since Bryan's brilliant oratorical effort on the third day of the convention, he has been steadily gaining strength in the convention, and after the first ballot former supporters of other candidates rapidly transferred their allegiance, singly, in pairs and in droves, to the young statesman who had so ably defended their free-silver cause in and out of convention, and at all times.

After Mr. Bryan was nominated the convention unanimously ratified the choice of the majority.

The decks were cleared for balloting, which was to begin as soon as the Democratic national convention reassembled, at 10 o'clock on the fourth

W J Bryan

day. The real struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational developments of the previous day, when the Bryan wave swept through the convention, and threatened for a time at least to stampede it then and there. It had disturbed all calculations and thrown the ranks of the other candidates into confusion.

The Brayn forces were making the most of the phenomenal rise of the young orator of Nebraska. The adjournment at midnight had given the leaders of other candidates an opportunity to rally their forces, and it served also to give some hours in which some cool counsel might prevail against the wave of sentiment which was at high tide the night before.

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

There were no other nominations, and Chairman White announced that the roll-call of states for the nomination of president would proceed. Great excitement swept over the hall. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Blackburn, 83; Bland, 233; Boies, 86; Bryan, 105; Campbell, 2; Hill, 1; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Teller, 18; Tillman, 17; not voting 183.

On the second ballot Massachustetts deserted Bland for Bryan, which created a sensation and started the other states, and in the two following ballots Bryan kept gradually gaining one state after another, until the result of the fourth ballot showed Bryan in the lead with 276, Bland having fallen to 241. This precipitated another demonstration which lasted for forty minutes. Twenty thousand people yelled themselves hoarse cheering for the Nebraskan. Several of the states' delegates then retired for consultation, and when they filed back into the hall the fifth ballot was taken, resulting in Bryan receiving the necessary two-thirds. On motion it was made unanimous.

The Vice-Presidency.

A caucus of delegates was held until 2:30 in the morning, but no agreement could be reached on the vice-presidency.

When the convention opened in the morning the following names were presented: Bland, of Missouri; McLean, of Ohio; Williams, of Massachusetts; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Fithian, of Illinois; Daniel, of Virginia; Pennoyer, of Oregon, and Sewell, of Maine.

Five ballots were taken. Up to the fourth ballot Bland and McLean led. Their names were then withdrawn, and on the fifth ballot Arthur Sewell, of Maine, was elected.

After the third ballot was taken Bland sent a telegram to the convention, asking that his name be withdrawn and that the nomination be given to some man east of the Mississippi river.

W. J. Bryan's Career.

William Jennings Bryan, who is popularly known as "the boy orator of the Platte," is the youngest man ever nominated for the presidency by a political party in the United States, exceeding, as he does, the age limitation fixed by the constitution by only sixteen months. He is the editor of the Omaha Daily and Weekly World-Herald, one of the leading silver organs of the country, and has for many years, advocated the free coinage of silver.

He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860, which makes him now but a few months over 36 years of age.

For four years, during the sessions of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, he represented the first district of Nebraska, in the national house of representatives. He was indorsed by the voters of Nebraska for United States senator in 1894, but the state legislature of that year being controlled by the Republicans, he was defeated, and John M. Thurston elected.

The nominee for vice-president is comparatively unknown.