

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

Cleveland, O., is celebrating its centennial with due ceremony.

News comes from the Washington state Republican headquarters that the state convention will probably be held at Tacoma, some time between August 15 and September 15.

Hon. Samuel Layman, a prominent and well-known Oregonian, died at his home near Woodburn from the effects of injuries which he sustained some weeks ago by falling from a cherry tree. Mr. Layman was 68 years of age.

A meeting of representatives from the large foreign banking-houses was held in New York, to consider plans for the protection of the treasury gold reserve. It is understood a plan was arranged to ease the exchange market until the crop movement starts the balance in our favor.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Edwin B. Webster, the young paymaster who was recently court-martialed at Mare Island and found guilty of a charge of embezzlement, does not intend to abide by the judgment of the court. He will appeal to President Cleveland for clemency before the navy department shall have an opportunity to pass upon the recently found verdict.

Percival Lowell, Boston's famous astronomer, who is now on his way to Flagstaff, Ariz., is at the head of the most important scientific expedition planned for more than half a century. The object of the expedition is to make observations on Mars, and to procure, if possible, evidence to support the theory held by Mr. Lowell and other astronomers that the "red star of war" is inhabited by human beings.

Three members of the revolutionary committee have just arrived in Athens from Crete on a special mission. In the course of an interview they made the following statement on an authority of their committee: "We wish to say it has been decided that we must have granted to us the demands we have sent to the sultan or else we shall fight. The powers must either give us autonomy or see us crushed. Should our demands be neglected, then within fifteen days of July 15, the date at which they were made, we shall break the armistice."

Advices from Hong Kong say that imperial Chinese troops were recently sent to Lanchoo to suppress the Mohammedan rebels, who had risen against the authorities. The rebels surrounded the imperial troops and seem to have totally annihilated them, although the imperial troops were better provisioned and equipped. There were 6,000 troops sent to subdue the rebels and all are either killed or missing.

The rebels are now mad for blood, massacring all in authority, killing and pillaging on their triumphant march through the country.

Chinatown in San Francisco is in a fever of excitement and another high-binder war has been declared.

Clootkin's sawmill, situated on Deep creek near Medical lake, Wash., was burned to the ground. The loss is \$2,500.

Cholera is abating in Egypt. Battles in Crete are almost of hourly occurrence, and the Turks have suffered heavy losses.

The remains of Ed Moran were found floating in the Payall river. Moran is supposed to have drowned himself on June 30 last.

The storthing, the representative body of Norway, has defeated the bill for the temporary increase of duties on petroleum and sugar, and for the imposition of a duty on meat.

Mrs. T. H. Tofree, who was Grover Cleveland's secretary while he was mayor of Buffalo, committed suicide in Mojave, Cal., by drinking carbolic acid. It is supposed she was temporarily insane.

Adjutant General Tattle has received from the secretary of the state of Oregon a warrant for \$5,917, with which to pay the militia boys for their services at Astoria during the recent fishing troubles.

Near Dryden, Mich., George Swasey, a farmer, about 45 years old, killed his three small children and set fire to his house, then blew his brains out. His wife died a short time ago. It is thought that this deranged his mind.

The barkentine Herbert Fuller, Captain Nash, from Boston for Rosario, has put into Halifax, Nova Scotia. There had been a mutiny on board.

The captain, his wife and the second mate were killed in their berths in the night. The first officer, who was on watch, knew nothing about the affair. The murderer or murderers crawled aft to the cabin, descended, and with axes chopped the victims to death. Upon the arrival of the barkentine all the crew were looked up in the police station to await trial.

There is no longer doubt that the wheat crop in Eastern Washington has been badly damaged by hot winds, says a Walla Walla dispatch. Reports from the Palouse country are to the effect that the damage is about 75 per cent, and that many fields are not worth cutting. The grain on Bureka flat, in this county, is damaged about 50 per cent, and will only average about fifteen bushels to the acre. One farmer along the Yellow Hawk now estimates his yield at about fifty bushels to the acre.

A Chicago dispatch says: The report that Professor Moore, of the university of California, had been offered the chair of political science in the university of Chicago was a great surprise to the students and faculty alike. Dr. Judson, the present head of the department, had not heard of it, and Dr. Goodspeed said: "There is nothing in it; absolutely nothing. Professor Moore is here for the summer, giving a course of lectures on the territory development of the United States. He is not in the political science, but in the history department of the university of California."

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Two young people were killed in a railroad crossing accident in Lancaster, Pa.

The Republican national committee has decided to open the campaign this week.

William Henry Smith, late general manager of the Associated Press, died at Lake Forest, Ill.

Three people were drowned near Wheeling, W. Va., while trying to cross the Ohio in a scull.

The Northwest has again been visited by a disastrous storm. Much damage was done to crops in Michigan and Ohio.

It is reported that a race war has occurred about 16 miles east of Jasper, Fla., in which six men were killed and seven seriously injured.

A London dispatch from Constantinople says the latest news received is that the prosperous villages around Van have been destroyed and every male over 8 years of age killed. The total killed is placed at 19,800.

The strike at the Brown hoisting and conveying works, at Cleveland, O., inaugurated nine weeks ago, which caused several bloody riots, has ended, a settlement between the company and the employees having been reached.

The present outlook for hogprow is not encouraging. Reports from Silverton say that growers expect to receive only about 5 or 5½ cents a pound for this year's crop, at which price many will not go the expense of having their hogs picked.

Among the speakers who will take the stump for the Populist ticket will be Senator Butler and ex-Chairman Taubman, E. V. Debs, Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee; Senator Allen, of Nebraska; Senator Peffer, Mrs. Roberts, of Georgia, and many others, including Coxy and Carl Brown.

In New York two young men had a discussion as to the relative merits of two actresses of their acquaintance. To decide their controversy they fought a battle-royal on the roof of a handsome Riverside residence. The referee declared it a draw after they had pummeled each other to their satisfaction.

A Philadelphia dispatch says: Information received from Stanley under date of June 9, proves conclusively that the ship which foundered off that locality May 14 last was the Philadelphia clipper, City of Philadelphia, and that Captain Johnson, his wife and family, one passenger and a crew numbering in all twenty-five men, perished.

SWEPT ON TO DEATH.

Fifty Lives Lost by a Cloudburst in Colorado.

Denver, July 28.—The torrents of water which rushed down the canyon upon Morrison, Golden and other mountain towns of Colorado last night, were caused by a terrific mountain storm, which extended hundreds of miles or more from Boulder, where the damage was slight. All down the range west of Denver, almost to Pueblo, the storm swept its destructive way.

It has been impossible, thus far, to fully explore the devastated district, but it is believed that when a full investigation has been made at least fifty lives will be found to have gone out during the progress of the storm.

At Morrison and Golden the torrent tore away buildings, uprooted trees, washed out long stretches of railroad tracks, swept away bridges and spread annihilation through the towns. Its work was as brief as the warnings it gave were inadequate, and almost before the citizens knew what had happened the floods had passed, leaving only deadly silence and signs of devastation everywhere.

All that could be done in the dark and confusion was done by the rescuers. Men, women and children were extricated from dangerous predicaments, led down from the roofs of floating houses, helped out of trees and drawn out of the very whirl and death of the torrent.

As far as ascertained, the following is a full list of persons whose lives were lost in the great floods that swept down upon the towns of Morrison and Golden, in the foothills near Denver last night:

The dead at Morrison are: Mrs. Moore Miller and three children, and child of J. C. Longnecker, of Morrison; Mrs. A. S. Proctor; Robert James Proctor, 3 years; Grace Proctor, 7 years; James Casey, 10 years; Edith Casey, 8 years; Mamie Casey, 7 years; Anna Casey, 5 years; Clara Casey, 3 years; Mrs. Anthony Heres; Eugene Heres, 7 years; Mabel Heres, 3 years; Josephine Heres, 6 years; Carroll Heres, 4 years; Thomas McGaugh, 21 years old. At Dayton, a cousin of Mrs. Casey and Annie Hansen, 20 years old, a servant of the Proctors, were killed.

Fatally injured: A child of J. C. Longnecker.

The dead at Golden are: C. A. Johnson; Mrs. A. A. Johnson; Mrs. J. F. Edwards.

All the Denver people who perished were campers at Bear Creek canyon. There were many more campers in that vicinity. Some reports say that when Bear Creek canyon is fully explored it will possibly be found that no less than fifty people perished in the flood.

Violent Storms in Paris.

Paris, July 28.—Violent storms occurred in this region tonight, immense damage having been caused by wind and rain. The lower quarters of the city have been flooded and several casualties are reported.

Fifty Killed at Delhi, India.

Bombay, India, July 28.—A railway collision has occurred at Delhi, by which fifty persons were killed and injured.

Portland's Chances Good.

Portland, Or., July 28.—A distinguished party of Japanese is visiting Portland, the primary object of their presence being to select a suitable Occidental terminal to the proposed new line of steamships to ply between Japan and Pacific coast ports. They were entertained by prominent citizens and expressed themselves as very favorably impressed with Portland for their terminus.

There are said to be several millions of the Chinese almanac printed at Peking every year.

BRYAN IS NOMINATED

Selection of the Populist National Convention.

WATSON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The National Committee Given Plenary Power in All Things Connected With the Party.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, a fortnight ago, was, Saturday, at St. Louis, made the standard-bearer of the People's party by a vote of 1,043 to 321.

The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest, in the shape of a telegram, directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones, after Sewall, his running mate, had been dethroned for the vice-presidential nomination Friday night, and Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, had been named for the second place on the ticket. It was also made in the face of an opposition so bitter that, after the convention adjourned, some of the radicals held a "rump" convention.

The last session of the convention, which lasted from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, was marked by scenes of turbulence.

The Populist Bryan managers decided early Saturday to disregard Mr. Bryan's telegram of Friday and to nominate him and straighten out the tangle afterwards. They started out to rush his nomination through before any other candidate could be put in the field.

General Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, in a masterly address, placed Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was formerly Weaver's running mate, after a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

About fifty seconding speeches were then made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant.

The middle-of-the-road contingent insisted upon knowing at every opportunity whether, in view of his telegram, Bryan would stand on the platform and accept the nomination. But all these pointed questions were neatly parried. Judge Green, of Nebraska, and others, vouched for Bryan's sympathy with Populist principles, but that was all the satisfaction the radicals could get.

A roll-call by states was taken, and when it was completed, it was found that Bryan had 1,043 out of the 1,347 votes in the convention. Frank S. Norton, of Chicago, was the only other candidate. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and General Coxy, of Ohio, were nominated, but their names were withdrawn. Norton received 331 votes, Debs 10, and Donnelly 1. Norton got the majority of the solid vote of Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, and a respectable portion of the votes of Alabama, California, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

The demonstration when Bryan was declared to be the choice of the convention lasted fifteen minutes, and was fully as enthusiastic as that tendered the Nebraska man at the Chicago convention.

Saturday morning a motion was introduced and carried that the national committee be given plenary power in all things connected with the party.

The Vice-Presidential Nominees.

Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first congress, and who, in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, unsuccessfully contested Colonel Black's seat, was nominated for vice-president by the convention on the first ballot, shortly after midnight Friday night. His nomination was made unanimous before the result of the roll-call was announced.

The nominating speeches occupied exactly six hours.

The convention adjourned after Bryan had been declared the nominee. After the adjournment of the convention the national committee held a meeting, and after a spirited contest, elected Senator Butler, of North Carolina, on the second ballot as national chairman.

The first three days of the convention were consumed in organizing, appointing of committees, etc. The platform was adopted Friday afternoon.

Senator Butler was temporary chairman, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska, permanent chairman. General Weaver was chairman of platform committee.

A committee of one from each state was appointed on the second day of the convention to confer with the committee of seven from the silver convention, but after a stormy session of two hours nothing was accomplished and they adjourned.

Whenever the invention admits of a model the inventor is required to furnish it, of a convenient size to show properly and to the best advantage the working of the device.

The board of aldermen of Boston passed by order the other day appropriating \$301,000 for the ventilation and sanitation of schoolhouses.

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention held at St. Louis.

Following is the Populist platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the St. Louis convention:

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the conspiracy of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt the legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers of the country, for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

Finance.

First.—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second.—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third.—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices and labor production.

Fourth.—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt, made by the present administration, as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific action of congress.

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Fifth.—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demoralizing of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth.—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering the option to the holders of government obligation securities.

Seventh.—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregate wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent devaluation of the income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution, an invasion of the rightful powers of congress on the subject of taxation.

Eighth.—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation.

First.—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a nonpartisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny of political power, now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberty of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with the public policy.

Second.—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never have been alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government should purchase the same, if it becomes necessary, to protect its interests, or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all the transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

Third.—We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding the said debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Fourth.—The telegraph, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transaction of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

First.—The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

Second.—We condemn the frauds by which the land grants to Pacific rail-

road companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed millions of home-sites of their homes and means of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the occupancy of minimal land from each grant after, as well as before, passing title. Third.—We demand that lands be set aside for public lands be granted free of cost, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

First.—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Second.—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Third.—We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

Fourth.—All public buildings should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Fifth.—In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Sixth.—The arbitrary course of the court in assuming to impair citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

Seventh.—We favor just pensions for every disabled Union soldier.

Eighth.—Believing that the election franchise and unrestricted ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party denounces the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as unconstitutional and un-American, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full and free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Ninth.—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform which our party stands upon and for the vindication of its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

A METEOR IN MEXICO.

Carried Down the Side of a Mountain to Its Fall.

Mexico, July 27.—A remarkable phenomenon at the mine of Carlos Reyes, in the state of Chihuahua, occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday. A tremendous explosion was heard and an enormous mass of burning matter was seen to fall from the heavens, striking the side of the mountain and bringing with it in its course entire cliffs, and finally plunging 700 feet into the ground making a hole from which boiling water still issues. One of the most singular phenomena observed was the heavy rain falling from the sky immediately after the descent of the meteor.

People are very superstitious, as this is one of the many superstitions of the province of the vision seeing girl of Tobasco. The same meteor destroyed the house of a miner killing his two children.

Fired on an American Ship.

The schooner Governor J. Y. Smith, Captain Patrick, from Gibraltar, Cuba, to Wilmington, N. C., has arrived at quarantine at Southport N. C. The schooner left Gibraltar July 14. Two days later, while off the Cuban coast in the neighborhood of Key West harbor, she passed a Spanish gunboat, she passed a mile and a half away. The gunboat opened fire on the schooner, sending a solid shot over her deck. The shell fell in the sea a quarter of a mile to starboard, doing no damage. Captain Patrick immediately ran up the neighborhood as quickly as possible. He was not able to learn the name of the gunboat, which remained stationary, firing no more shots. It is expected that Captain Patrick will make an official report as the schooner is entered at the custom-house.

A Proposed Amendment.

The state secretary of Washington is now preparing for publication a notice to voters of a proposed change of the constitution which will be voted upon at the coming general state election. This proposed change provides that all voters must be able to speak and write the English language, and is the only one upon which the people of this state will be called upon to vote at the coming election. It has heretofore been the case that amendments placed upon the ballot have passed unopposed by a majority of voters, and have been allowed to go by default. Two years ago an amendment carried regarding the investment of the school fund. At the election, about 30,000 votes were cast in all; upon the amendment 24,000 votes were cast—18,544 for and 5,456 against.

Sole of the Nashville American.

Judge Clark, in the United States court, has issued a decree ordering the sale of the Nashville American on the application of the first mortgage bondholders. The sale will be made the latter part of August.

A Murderer Hanged.

John Pryde, who murdered Andrew Peterson, five months ago, was hanged in the county jail, at Bremerton, Minn. Peterson was Pryde's friend, and was murdered for \$25. Pryde, whose real name is John R. Miller, made a full confession.

The first modern bridge of which history makes mention was the famous Silla bridge of Rome. It was erected in the seventh century.

French farmers are obtaining an analysis of their soil or plants from the experimental station at Paris for the small sum of about twenty cents.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

St. Louis, Mo.—At the first day's session of the silver convention much business was done. The programme of the conference was all arranged in advance. It included simply the adoption of a 16-to-2 platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but there is change of it in detail that they might, by attending in person, be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the Populist convention. To this end, they organized a committee of the people, headed by Judge Sewall, of California, to meet a similar committee of the Populists for the purpose of making a common plan of action. The convention was called to order by National Chairman Kirt, who introduced Francis E. Newlands, of Nevada, as temporary chairman. Mr. Newlands addressed the convention at some length, and was followed by other speakers setting forth the claims of the silverites.

The second day's session of the silver convention was given over to speeches and songs. No business of any importance was transacted. The ladies were in evidence, and the assembly was addressed by Mrs. Helen Coxy, of Indiana, who denounced the gold bug propaganda as "Wall street terrorism" and "Napoleon's blood money" and said the only salvation of the people from affliction was to declare for the free coinage of silver.

The third day, the 23rd of July, when Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order. G. W. Baker, of California, said that the People's party convention had appointed a conference committee and moved that the convention after action on the platform and program the nomination until 2:30 P. M. The motion prevailed.

No business was transacted during the day, the time being taken up in the reading of silver speeches, poems and songs.

Friday night, after the committee of seven appointed to confer with the Populists, had reported that an agreement could be reached, the convention proceeded to close its business. The platform was read and adopted without change. A motion was then made to nominate Bryan and Sewall by acclamation. Amid much enthusiasm the motion carried. The convention then adjourned sine die.

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The Platform.

The denunciation of silver as 2000 centuries ago, the demand for gold, the prohibition of the production and hoarding of all silver money, and that standard, and since that origin and indistinguishable act, the price of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, compelling down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, reducing to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the children of despair into the home of the honest sufferer, filling the land with pauper and beggar, and building up colossal fortunes at the money cost of the nation.

In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last four years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with a \$200,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal.

It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and below the Asiatic level, and enable us