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QUARANTINE MAINTAINED.

Colorado Still Believes There is Plague in San Francisco.

DENVER, June 28.—The State Board of Health advises the maintenance of the quarantine against Chinese and Japanese on account of the bubonic plague in San Francisco and the explanation of Colorado's action in the matter, demanded by Secretary of State Hay, will be made by Governor Thomas in accordance with the report of Dr. Tyler, secretary of the board. In this report the interference of President McKinley in raising the quarantine declared at San Francisco by Dr. Kinyoun, the Federal health officer, is sharply condemned and his action attributed to political reasons. The report discusses in detail the history of the bubonic plague in San Francisco and the action taken to prevent its spread by the local authorities and states:

"The quarantine apparently makes racial distinctions against Chinese and Japanese, but the discriminations are only apparent. The actual distinction is not because of race solely, but because these two races are the only ones known to have been exposed to this disease."

QUARANTINE MAINTAINED.

SUSPECTS NICARAGUA.

Colombia Wants United States to Lead Her Protection.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Despatches received here indicate that the Colombian Government has finally satisfied itself that Nicaragua is responsible for the revolutionary movement on the isthmus of Panama and inquiries have been made of our Government to ascertain how far reliance may be had upon us for the maintenance of peace and order in case the insurrection finally jeopardizes the Colombian government on the isthmus. Our Government has, in answer, simply reverted to its old and well defined policy in such cases of limiting its activities to the keeping open of the Panama Railway and the protection of the lives and property of United States citizens.

QUARANTINE MAINTAINED.

Gold Standard in Hayti.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The Department of State is advised by Minister Powell, at Port au Prince, that he had been informed that the government of Hayti has adopted the gold standard and that the unit of value is the American gold dollar.

QUARANTINE MAINTAINED.

German at Tien Tsin Safe.

HAMBURG, June 28.—Commercial firms here have received telegrams from Shanghai saying that all the Germans at Tien Tsin are unharmed.

WOOLLEY THEIR MAN

Prohibitionists Nominated Chicagoan for President.

METCALF FOR THE SECOND PLACE

Dr. Swallow Might Have Had the Vice-Presidential Nomination, But Declined It.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The Prohibition National Convention adjourned this morning, after having placed in nomination for President John G. Woolley, of Illinois and for Vice-President H. Metcalf, of Rhode Island. The nominations in each instance were made on the first ballot.

Only two candidates for the Presidential nomination were balloted for—Mr. Woolley and Rev. Elias C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania—Hale Johnson, of Illinois, withdrawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley. This undoubtedly had a great effect on the result, as the convention earlier in the day had been nearly stampeded for Swallow by an eloquent speech of H. L. Castle, of Pittsburg, and had the friends of the Pennsylvania clergyman forced a ballot at that time, the result might have been different.

For Vice-President three candidates were balloted for—H. B. Metcalf, Thomas E. Cascardon, of West Virginia, and Rev. E. L. Eaton, of Iowa—Mr. Metcalf receiving an overwhelming majority of the votes cast. Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot for the Presidential nomination, Dr. Swallow was pronounced as the Vice-Presidential nominee. The convention went over the suggestion, but Dr. Swallow, after a hurried conference with the Pennsylvania delegation refused to accept the nomination.

During today's session, Chairman Stewart, of the National committee, called for contributions for the campaign fund, and over \$700 was realized in a few minutes.

Proceedings of the Convention.

The attendance was much larger than yesterday. The galleries of the big First Regiment Armory were thronged when Chairman Dickie, opened the convention to order at 10 A. M. After prayer by Rev. C. H. Mead, of New Jersey, Chairman Johann, of the Committee on Credentials, made a supplementary report, showing the work of 39 delegates. The total number of delegates present was 730, representing 60 states.

On account of the total failure of Chairman Dickie's vote, A. G. Wolfenbarger, of Nebraska, took the chair. He recognized National Chairman Oliver W. Stewart, who made a speech of some length outlining the work of the National Committee during the last four years, and the work contemplated for the coming campaign. Mr. Stewart concluded with a plea for funds from those present, with which to conduct the campaign, which is intended to be on a more extensive scale than the party has ever before attempted. Several thousand dollars were subscribed.

Colonel Brewer, of the Salvation Army, was introduced. He made an eloquent plea for the cause of prohibition and was enthusiastically cheered when he took the seat.

"The roll of states will now be called for nominations for President," announced Chairman Wolfenbarger.

Arkansas yielded the nomination to the lone woman delegate from that state.

"Illinois has two candidates for the Presidency," shouted a delegate.

Woolley's Name Presented.

Amid applause, National Chairman Stewart was recognized to put John G. Woolley in nomination.

"The Republican party has renominated the one man in the United States who is to blame for the existence of the army of cutthroats, the one man who has committed the country to the imperial expansion of the liquor traffic. In a short time the Democratic party will name as its standard-bearer a man who, pretending to be the sworn foe of trusts, monopolies and other combinations of wealth, has not dared to say a word against the liquor traffic that furnishes the corrupt and purchasable vote which such combinations keep themselves entrenched in power."

"The issue will soon be made between these two parties and each of them, with hands and feet tied, will be the victims of the saloon and the cantina, which beseech the decent man in this country for support."

"This of all years is the one in which to convert men to the Prohibition party. Give us a leader of enthusiasm who can stir the hearts of men. Give us a man whose elements of strength have already taken him into the forefront of the fight and made him the most prominent reform orator in America."

He closed by naming John G. Woolley, "of every state." At mention of Woolley's name the delegates cheered, shouted and waved flags and handkerchiefs, and when Mr. Stewart concluded half the delegates arose and cheered wildly.

Spoke for Johnson.

General W. Geer, of Illinois, took the platform to nominate Hale Johnson. He said:

"I have the honor to name before you today the grandest man in the Prohibition party in the world, except Oliver W. Stewart and myself. He is Hale Johnson, of Indiana. He could not help it. He was a soldier. So were his father and grandfather. So is his son. So his war record is clear. In 1862 he became a lawyer—an honest lawyer (laughter). Not only must we have an orator of ability, but we must have a man of business affairs and of constitutional ability so he can call down the Attorney-General when he nullifies the cantain law."

"For years he has been a fighter in the ranks of Prohibition, at home and abroad. He is a courageous Christian citizen, as grand a man as lives beneath the sun is Hale Johnson." (Great applause.)

"California yields to Pennsylvania," came the announcement from that state.

An Admirer of Swallow.

Home L. Castle, of Pittsburg, pale and slender, took the platform amid the applause of the friends of Dr. Swallow to nominate the Pennsylvania man.

"Get on the table," yelled some delegate in the rear of the hall.

"If you can't see me you'll hear me," retorted Dr. Castle. He pointed out the qualifications of Dr. Swallow and continued:

"He has a tremendous advantage. He is a Methodist. The Methodist Church seems to have gone stark mad crazy on the proposition that we have a Methodist President. You want to insist to the voters of this State that a man who will not keep his church vows and obligations cannot be trusted to keep his official vows and obligations. You want to tell over and over again that whether it is wise or unwise to annex the Philippines, the practical results by which they have been opened to the unrestrained onslaught of

the brewing interests of this country is a crime before God, the magnitude of which dwarfs and belittles to the infinitesimal point the worst Spanish miracle which ever existed."

Mr. Castle's force denunciation of ex-Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, was received with delight by the delegates. As Mr. Castle concluded a glowing eulogy on Dr. Swallow, the most striking demonstration occurred. The demonstration continued for several minutes, and apparently came near stampeding the convention. The roll-call of states was then concluded, no further nominations being made.

Representatives of nearly every state delegation taking the platform in support of some one of the three candidates. Hale Johnson, of Illinois, arose and thanked his friends for their support, and then withdrew his name as a candidate.

The Ballotting.

Amid considerable confusion the balloting of the delegates began, and went close throughout, but with Woolley slightly in the lead. It was not until the list state had been called, however, that the result was announced. When the result was announced, "Woolley 380, Swallow 350," a perfect tempest of cheers ensued. The nomination, amid renewed applause, was made unanimous.

A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, then secured the floor.

"It would make the strongest ticket we ever had," he shouted, "to nominate S. C. Swallow for President, and John G. Woolley for Vice-President."

This started the convention again. Hats, canes, umbrellas, fans, pampas plumes and everything but chairs filled the air, while the delegates, already hoarse from shouting, lost their voices in a long-continued roar of "Woolley-Swallow."

"Woolley-Swallow." Somebody started "Amens," and the delegates and spectators joined with thunderous accord in the National anthem.

Meanwhile the Pennsylvania delegation tried to consider whether or not to accept second place on the ticket for Dr. Swallow. After a brief conference, the chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation announced that Dr. Swallow would not accept the nomination.

Vice-President Nominated.

The roll of states was then called for nominations for the Vice-Presidency. A. H. Metcalf, of Massachusetts, placed H. B. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, in nomination. The delegates, tired out after six hours of speaking, were evidently anxious to bring things to a conclusion, but a motion to suspend the rules and nominate Metcalf by acclamation was lost by a narrow vote. E. L. Eaton, of Iowa, then placed in nomination, and James Tate, of Tennessee, were placed in nomination. Mr. Eaton, however, withdrew his name. The roll was then called, and there was an overwhelming vote in favor of Metcalf. The vote was as follows: Total votes cast, 384; Metcalf, 334; Cascardon, 152; Eaton, 98.

A motion by Dr. Eaton to make the nomination unanimous was seconded by Mr. Cascardon, carried, and, after a committee had been appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination, the convention, at 6 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

Sketches of the Nominees.

John G. Woolley was born at Collinsville, O., February 15, 1850. He was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University in 1871, practiced law in Paris, Ill., for several years, and was admitted to the bar in 1881. He became a Prohibitionist from accepting occasional invitations to speak on the subject of the liquor traffic, drifted out of the practice of his profession into the lecture field. He has resided in Chicago since 1892.

Henry D. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, was born 71 years ago. He is president of the Providence County Savings Bank and superintendent of the Sunday school of the Church of Our Father, in Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Metcalf was formerly a Republican, but joined the Prohibition party several years ago, and has been prominently identified with that party since. He has been the candidate for Governor several times.

Woolley's Visit to Oregon.

John G. Woolley, the nominee for President on the Prohibition ticket, was in Oregon in May and June, and made 30 speeches in the state while here. He spoke in Portland May 11 and 12, and again June 2. While here he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Amos, at 83 Hawthorne avenue. Mr. Amos is chairman of the Prohibition State Central Executive Council. Mr. Woolley was greatly pleased over the nomination of Mr. Woolley.

THREE OAKS CANNON.

Dewey's Present Unveiled by Helen Gould.

THREE OAKS, Mich., June 28.—Ceremonies attending the unveiling of the cannon presented to this town by Admiral Dewey began at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Splendid weather favored the thousands of visitors, who crowded all incoming trains from early morning. Every building in the place was gorgeously decorated with flags and bunting. The celebration will continue tomorrow.

Miss Helen Gould, accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Helen Gould, Misses Edwards and Coker, arrived from the East this evening, to attend the unveiling of the R. A. Alger. The party viewed the military and civic parade, which took place shortly after their arrival. After a speech by Mayor Warren, the unveiling of the cannon by Helen Gould was then escorted to the edge of the platform by Mr. Warren, who said:

"I take pleasure in speaking for you and for millions more in this great Nation who love and reverence the name of Helen Miller Gould."

Before touching the button that unveiled the cannon, Miss Gould turned to the crowd and said:

"It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to be present and take part in the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the monument to the memory of the late Miss Helen Miller Gould."

Miss Gould was greeted with continued cheers.

To Abolish Sugar Bounties.

LONDON, June 28.—The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom adopted a resolution at its today's session urging the government to promptly conclude a convention with Germany, Austria and other powers willing to abolish sugar bounties, the convention to include a penal clause prohibiting the entry of bounty-fed sugar into the territories of the contracting powers.

Estate of J. W. Sprague.

NEW YORK, June 28.—S. S. Terry, who is one of the beneficiaries of the will of J. W. Sprague, of Louisville, says that it will be about 50 years before the estate, valued at \$200,000, will come into the possession of the Smithsonian Institution, and the collection of Japanese curios, one of the most valuable in this country, will be sold in this city next winter for the benefit of the estate. The collection is now in Louisville.

RELIEF OF SEYMOUR

International Forces Saved, But No Word of Ministers.

COLUMN DID NOT REACH PEKIN

Got as Far as Lofa, but Could Not Advance Nor Retreat—The Casualties.

LONDON, June 28. 4 A. M.—The casualties of the international force attacking Tien Tsin were: Americans—Killed, 3; wounded, 2; British—Killed, 2; wounded, 1; Germans—Killed, 15; wounded, 2; Russians—Killed, 20; wounded, 21. The gun fire of the Americans and

British is described as "beautiful." After the relieving force passed on to the relief of Admiral Seymour, Chinese regulars of General Hill, says a dispatch from Shanghai, attacked the British, and bombarded the foreign settlement with a terrific fire.

Colonel Dorrward, British, commanded the column that relieved Admiral Seymour. American marines participated in the achievement. The Admiral was found entrenched and surrounded by immense masses of Chinese, who were driven off by the attacking column after a brisk fight. His men had made a brilliant resistance, never falling in courage for 15 days of continued fighting. During 10 days the men were on quarter rations. They started with provisions for three days, and they could have held out a day or two longer.

The column was a few miles beyond Lofa. Deeming it hopeless to attempt to break through the hordes, Admiral Seymour essayed a night retreat toward Tien Tsin, but he came into collision with a strong force of Chinese arriving from the northwest, and could neither advance nor retreat. There was nothing to do but in trench and to stand siege. He vainly attempted to send a messenger to the British camp to inform them of his position.

Seymour's men caught several Chinese who said that the legations had been burned and the Ministers killed. Others said that the Ministers had been imprisoned. The Chinese displayed fanatical courage in the attack.

Four thousand Russians left Tien Tsin four days after Admiral Seymour, but they never got in touch with him.

Railway communication from Taku to Tien Tsin has been restored, and the force is advancing on Peking.

Fighting was in progress Wednesday in the vicinity of Tse Chu Lin, and large preparations are being made to support and reinforce the British and French contingents. Twenty thousand troops of all arms, largely Japanese, have now been landed. The fate of the members of the legation is still a mystery. They are alive and unharmed at Peking, the Chinese Government deserves some credit, Shanghai correspondents think, for restraining the fanatical mob.

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, writing at 9:05 P. M. yesterday, says:

"It is reported on good Chinese authority that the government, alarmed by the foreign military preparations, has issued an edict ordering the premature suppression of the Boxers, and announcing a decision to protect the legations at all hazards."

However this may be, the British Consulate at Shanghai received definite information yesterday, the Daily Express correspondent says, that, while seemingly promising complete abstention from warlike preparations, the Chinese are mounting several new six-inch guns at the Woo Hung forts.

The British warships have sailed from Hong Kong to reinforce the allied squadron at Shanghai.

The southern provinces are sending troops toward Peking, and the exodus of Chinese of all classes from Shanghai continues at the rate of from 10,000 to 15,000 a day.

Russian prestige has been injured during the recent fighting, and an anti-Russian rising in the Liao Tung Peninsula, Russian Manchuria, is predicted.

According to the Shanghai correspondent of the Times, advices from Shan Tung say that Governor Youan Shih Kai maintains cordial relations with foreigners, and has sent numerous couriers to Peking, but none of them has returned.

An imperial decree, published in Shanghai yesterday (Thursday), says a correspondent of the Daily Express, asserts that the imperial palace in Peking was burned June 16, and that the attack on the palace was made by revolting Chinese troops.

Admiral Bruce, in command of the British forces at Taku, reports to the Admiralty the following casualties:

At Taku, June 28.—One seaman wounded. At Tien Tsin, up to the forenoon of

RALPH PLATT'S MISSION.

Agent of the Deposed Emperor is Going to Washington.

TACOMA, Wash., June 28.—Captain Ralph Platt arrived in Tacoma today from China, and claims to be the accredited agent of friends of the deposed Emperor. Platt has a pocket full of credentials and is on his way to Washington to ask the intervention of this Government in behalf of the Emperor. Captain Platt was with the Oregon volunteers, and was attached to General Hughes' staff as Adjutant-General. When his term expired in the Philippines he was made legal advisor, and was thus thrown in with the Chinese Minister at Manila. At the outbreak of the Boxer troubles at Wei Hai Wei friends of the Emperor at once secured his services. His mission is said to be primarily for the purpose of securing justice for the Emperor, and he hints that he may ask

the powers to establish a protectorate. Platt left for Washington tonight.

IN SHAN TUNG PROVINCE.

Conditions in the Mission Districts Are Threatening.

BERLIN, June 28.—The Cologne Volks Zeitung has received a cablegram saying that the situation in the mission districts in the southern part of the Province of Shan Tung is now extremely threatening. Professor Vidar Fraimadmet telegraphs from Zelin, on the Grand Canal, that his missionaries are without protection and that their lives are in great danger. According to the same paper, there are in Peking 10,000 Catholics, with 25 Catholic missionaries and 100 Protestant missionaries. The Volks Zeitung expresses its astonishment that none of these people have been able to send news to the coast.

General von Hannaken, formerly military instructor in the Chinese army, replying to a statement in the English press that the Taku forts were built by German engineers, says they were built by Chinese mechanics, and afterwards demolished by Americans.

The Voerwerts complains that the German Government is taking all the various steps in China without consulting the Reichstag, which is now adjourned, whereas the British and French Parliaments are in session, and the governments of London and Paris must make reports to them on the progress of events. It adds: "It is high time that our people recognized the danger which threatens them and that they called the government to strict account."

Chaffee in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 28.—General Adna R. Chaffee, en route to China as commander of the American troops in the Celestial Kingdom, arrived here at 3 o'clock today and repaired to the Union League Club as his guest. He called on General Wines at Army headquarters, and at noon the two veterans took lunch together at the Union League Club. In the afternoon, after a drive about the city, General Chaffee received the newspaper men for a few moments.

"We're under rush orders to get to China," he said. "We will sail Sunday on the Grant, which is awaiting us at San Francisco, for Nagasaki, and from that port we go to Taku, stopping possibly at Che Foo. I do not know how many men we will have. Nine hundred will sail with me on the Grant, and the Ninth Infantry is already on the water from Manila to China."

Saved by Russians.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—The Daily News has a dispatch from Wei Hai Wei dated June 17, saying that the American legation was saved by a violent wind storm, which did a great deal of damage. Some small structures were unroofed and trees uprooted, but the convention hall was unharmed. It is not yet complete, some of the steel structure not having arrived, but even in its present condition it withstood the storm, and there is not the least fear of accidents.

Arranging Peace Terms.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—It is asserted here that Lin, the Viceroy of Nanchin, has received instructions from Peking to inform the foreign Consuls here immediately that the legations at Peking "have been arranging peace terms."

Wah Sen Mission Destroyed.

CHE FOO, Wednesday, June 27.—The American mission at Wuh Sen, Shan Tung Province, has been destroyed. The missionaries escaped. The Governor has notified foreigners inland that he is unable to protect them.

HILL NOT IN FAVOR

Bryan Democrats Discourage His Vice-Presidential Boom.

PROBABLE FIGHT OVER PLATFORM

National Convention Delegates Showing Up at Kansas City—Sulzer Workers in the Field.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 28.—Convention signs are apparent, but not very plentiful. No one in Kansas City talks about anything but the coming Democratic National Convention, and it is evident that the gathering is to be the event in the history of the city. They are getting ready for the crowds, and intend to take care of all who may come, notwithstanding the doubts that have existed concerning the ability of the city to handle a great National gathering.

Among the convention signs are pictures of W. J. Bryan, and the "peerless young leader of 1896" looks alone from many windows of the hotels and houses. Then there are the decorations, which are being put up on the streets and about the rooms selected for the different state headquarters. The hotels and houses are being covered with canvas, and dray loads are unloading of cots and bedding are being carried into the hotels. The city is a sure sign of a convention.

Over at the Convention Hall every effort is being made to complete the building by Wednesday morning, and the men in charge renew their promises that the convention will not be delayed a minute by reason of incomplete arrangements. Tonight there is much more to do, but wherever a man can work he is employed, so no one is predicting that the committee will no doubt be verified.

As to political news relating to the convention, there is more coming into Kansas City than is being found or manufactured here. The few Democrats who have arrived read the interviews and reports of the leaders who are about to start for the convention or are on their way here, and are talking about the most of the gossip afloat. Of course, the dispatches from Lincoln have the most interest, for everybody is anxious to know what Mr. Bryan is talking about and what the man says who is being nominated. There is an impression that Mr. Bryan may come to Kansas City during the convention, and some of those now here think the great demonstration which would follow his appearance would carry enthusiasm all over the country and start the convention off with a hurrah that would be beneficial.

A Platform Fight.

There is the faintest intimation that there may be a contest over the platform. It is not that Mr. Bryan not only wants the Chicago platform reaffirmed, but that he also desires to have the 16-to-100 declaration reiterated as strongly as it was in the Nebraska state platform. There are other Democrats who think a strong reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in a few words, and then pass on to "imperialism," trusts and other new features will be sufficient. The latter course is advised as one tending to satisfy Eastern Democrats.

The fact that the nomination for first place is already beyond question naturally attracts more attention to the second place, and there is some speculation about the man who is being nominated as second place candidate with Mr. Bryan. The case in Philadelphia, New York occupies the center of the stage. Quite a number of names have been suggested from the West, and one of them, which has already had headquarters opened and some enthusiastic boomers on the ground, if Mr. Sulzer comes here after his visit to Lincoln with his hopes high he will get many dollars outside his own state. New York has not endorsed him, but he is said to have the friendship of Mr. Croker. There are those who will remember the fact that one candidate on the part of the New York organization will indicate the desire of Mr. Croker.

No one here pretends to explain the talk about ex-Senator Hill, and Western Democrats say that his announced intention of coming to Kansas City for the purpose of trying to secure a modification of the platform is sufficient to take him out of the Vice-Presidential race. It was understood by men coming direct from Lincoln, was far from satisfactory to Mr. Bryan.

Vice-Presidential Candidates.

Other candidates are mentioned, including ex-Congressman Shively, of Indiana, and there is some talk about Charles A. Towne, of Minneapolis, who was nominated by the Populists with Bryan. There is no doubt about the earnestness of Mr. Towne's nomination. He has headed his engagers, and the Silver Republicans will hold a convention simultaneously with the Democratic gathering. They and the Populists intend to impress upon the delegates the availability of Mr. Towne as a vote-getter, and urge his nomination.

Ex-Senator Hill wired the Coates House today that he will arrive Sunday. He will fly to Lincoln, and from New York is concerned, as the majority of the delegation and Tammany will be at the Midland. It was reported here that Hill would make a speech at Lincoln, and was seen by Colonel Bryan, but arrival direct from Lincoln says he is not expected there nor is his re-entry into politics received with any joy by the coming Democratic nominee. Hill's position in the campaign of 1896 still rankles the Democratic leaders.

E. E. Crandall, of California, has arrived here and opened headquarters for his state at the Coates House. He came by way of Lincoln and spent yesterday with Colonel Bryan. As usual there is with the California delegation a carload or more of the products of orchards and vineyards. A welcome sign to all Democrats has been hung out.

The National Democratic Convention Hall had a severe test last evening, at which the result is very satisfactory. Kansas City was visited by a violent wind storm, which did a great deal of damage. Some small structures were unroofed and trees uprooted, but the convention hall was unharmed. It is not yet complete, some of the steel structure not having arrived, but even in its present condition it withstood the storm, and there is not the least fear of accidents.

Maryland Opposed to Sixteen-to-One.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 28.—At a conference of the Democratic leaders of this state held here yesterday, at which ex-United States Senator Gorman and Governor Smith were present, the course of the Maryland delegation to the convention was discussed. It was determined to make every effort to prevent the passage of a 16-to-1 resolution, and to incorporate into the platform the plank in its present condition which was adopted by the late Democratic State Convention in Maryland. No effort will be made to oppose the nomination of Mr. Bryan.



JOHN G. WOOLLEY.
PROHIBITION NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.