AN EFFORT TO HEDGE

Democrats Urging Bryan to Make Concessions.

SENT A LETTER TO LINCOLN

Little Likelihood of Its Meeting With a Favorable Response—Judge Van Wyck's Platform.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—An interesting story got afloat today concerning a letter said to have been sent to Mr. Bryan by the Democratic leaders here. This letter, according to general report, outlined the situation and suggested that Mr. Bryan ought to make concessions regarding the platform, so that those who wanted a modification would be conciliated. It was stated that the concession asked for made victory possible, while without it the campaign would be a hard one. Many leaders were mentioned as having acquiesced in or signed the letter to Mr. Bryan. Hon. James Kerr, one of the delegates from Pennsylvania, who set out for Lincoln late last night, accompanied by ex-Congressman Mutchler and another Pennsylvania delegate, is said to have carried the letter to Lincoln. It was reported that this letter was signed by or approved by Senator Jones, ex-Governor Stone, J. G. Johnson, James Guffey and D. J. Campau, all members of the National committee and members of the executive committee. Most of these gentlemen said they had not signed such a letter, but there was an intimation from a reliable quarter that some such movement was on foot, and that the views of some of these gentlemen were laid before Mr. Bryan in a way to indicate that they believed it would be better policy to reaffirm the Chicago platform, and not insist upon the specific declaration for 16 to 1.

The impression prevails that the leaders are not likely to meet with much encouragement in such a movement, and especially in view of the action of the Nebraska delegation, which declared explicitly today for the old ratio.

Cato Sells, chairman of the Iowa delegation, who spent three hours closeted with Mr. Bryan yesterday, said tonight, when told of the movement to have Mr. Bryan agree to the elimination of a specific plank in the platform calling for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1:

"I talked over the whole situation with Mr. Bryan, and I have not the slightest hesitancy in saying that the gentlemen who have gone to Lincoln with the idea of getting Mr. Bryan to hedge on the proposition of 16 to 1 will do nothing but go up the hill and come down again. I know exactly what I am saying when I tell you that there is not the slightest chance in the world to get Mr. Bryan to accept any abridgement of the 16-to-1 proposition. He will run on a platform containing that plank, or he will not run at all. I am positive that there will be no fight against the 16-to-1 plank which will compel Mr. Bryan to change his attitude. There is nothing in the world that will have the power to do that. This is absolutely certain, and all those gentlemen who try anything to the contrary are simply wasting their time and effort."

Quite a different view of the matter was taken by Thomas Gahan, National committeeman from Illinois. He said, when told of the attitude of Mr. Bryan:

"We do not want a 16-to-1 plank in the platform, and we will not have it there if we can help it. A reaffirmation of the silver plank in the platform adopted four years ago covers the ground amply."

Judge A. S. Tibbets, of Lincoln, chairman of the Nebraska delegation, said that it had been accepted as positive that Mr. Bryan would not be a candidate unless the platform contained a specific declaration in favor of silver at 16 to 1.

"He cannot do it, and he will not do it," said Judge Tibbets. "He has always held the position in favor of 16 to 1, and his views have been understood all the time. The different state delegations have been instructed for him with that understanding, and now at the last moment he cannot stultify himself by accepting a candidacy based upon any other platform. However, there will be no question of that kind calling for solution."

Van Wyck's Platform.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, has a draft of a platform which has been submitted to the Southern delegates, and is said to have met with some favor from them. The document reaffirms the Chicago platform, and practically confines itself to three questions—the trusts, imperialism and the tariff. It says:

"In reaffirming the principles declared in the platform adopted four years ago, we recognize the new questions that have arisen in the meantime, and are not to be understood as turning our faces from the problems that now most urgently confront the country to those which, though rightly emphasized by the Chicago convention, have been for the present somewhat shorn of their urgency by the course of recent events. When the very life of free institutions is at stake, we think it incumbent upon all parties to waive their lesser differences, to the end that their united strength may be exerted against the common enemy."

As to trusts, the platform declares that "in the Nation, in the several states, and in every municipality, the Democracy, through all its organizations, will wage unremitting war for the stamping out of those conspiracies to re-establish, under the forms of trade, the power of the few to rule and rob the many. If the laws already on the statute books be found inadequate to the work before us, we shall enact laws that will admit of no excuse for official inactivity."

With reference to imperialism there is the following:

"We make a clear distinction between expansion and imperialism. By the former we mean that just demand of a rapidly growing people, distinguished in the highest degree for skill in manufactures, enterprise in commerce and unrivaled capacity in agriculture, for access to ever-enlarging markets, while by the latter we mean that un-American spirit which would identify our flag with tyranny, repudiate the principles upon which the Republic was founded, and commit us to the abhorrent task of stifling with the bayonet the natural aspirations of weaker communities for liberty.

"There are necessary measures to be taken alike in the Philippines and China for the maintenance of the commercial interests of this Republic, as well as for the effective exercise of our naval and military authority in the Pacific Ocean, and these the Democratic party will, without violating a principle either of our own Declaration of Independence or the rights of other people, not hesitate to take, but we protest against the monstrous pretense that, in order to secure the objects here indicated, we must invalidate our own claim to existence as a Nation."

The tariff plank declares that "tariff reform is called for over the entire circle of our so-called protected industries."

Question of Imperialism.

With respect to the planks on "Imperialism" and expansion, a note in a minor key has been sounded from the Western part of the country, especially from the Pacific Coast. Both Mr. Bryan and the leaders of the party in Kansas City have been urged not to make the anti-expansion plank too strong, lest the declaration injure the party's chances in the Western States where, it is understood, expansion is strongly favored. It is believed, however, that no comfort was given those who urged such action by either Mr. Bryan or by Democratic leaders generally. They regard the question as one involving a great principle, and declare that those who would modify or curtail the declaration of the party on "imperialism" and expansion are actuated by motives of expediency.

TELLER ON THE PLATFORM.

Says Mere Reaffirmation Will Defeat the Democrats.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—Senator Teller, of Colorado, was among today's arrivals. He comes to attend the Silver-Republican convention, and will probably preside over its proceedings. Asked if he thought the Democratic convention would make a specific declaration for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, the Senator replied:

"Most emphatically I reply that such declaration should be made. The demand for simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform without other reference to the financial question comes from the Gold Democrats, who did not support Bryan in 1896, and it is somewhat doubtful whether some who insist upon pursuance of this course will support him in 1900. In many of the states west of the Alleghanies there are thousands of voters who will support Bryan and the Democratic party on account of their position on the financial question. These people believe in the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and they will regard simple reaffirmation of the Chicago declaration as an attempt to minimize the silver question as presented in the Chicago platform. They will not believe that such an omission is insisted upon by the gold-standard Democrats for any other purpose than to make it appear that the contention for free silver coinage at 16 to 1 has been abandoned by the Democratic party. Such is undoubtedly the purpose of the gold advocates. If the Democratic party is in favor of free coinage at the historic ratio, which cannot be questioned, their representatives in the National convention ought to reflect that sentiment and so declare. If they fail to do that, people will believe they no longer adhere to the principles enunciated in 1896 on that subject, or else that they are too cowardly to declare their true principles. No political party in this country ever gained any advantage by failing to make an emphatic declaration upon any important question of policy. I believe failure to make a definite declaration will mean utter defeat at the coming election. I admit that there are other important questions that must be considered, but none of them nor all of them are in my opinion of sufficient importance to justify any departure from the platform of 1896."

PLATFORM DECIDED UPON.

James Kerr Says It Will Have a Specific Silver Plank.

OMAHA, July 2.—A special to the World-Herald from Lincoln tonight says: "Things are shaping up well in Kansas City, and the construction of the platform is practically decided. It will reaffirm the Chicago platform and have an additional plank setting out specifically free coinage of silver at the legal ratio, as it will also have an additional plank on the trust question."

These were the words of James Kerr, of Clearfield, Pa., spoken to a representative of the World-Herald this evening. Mr. Kerr was decidedly enthusiastic over the prospects for harmony on all questions at Kansas City, and the probability of Bryan's ultimate election. He said:

"The opposition is trying to make out that there is a fight against the money plank of the Chicago platform, but as a matter of fact the opposition is very limited. Sixteen to one is not an issue between the factions of the Democratic party; we are all for bimetallism at the legal ratio. To do other than declare directly for it would be an admission of weakness, and just what the Republicans want. All the old Democrats are coming back to us. They will vote for Bryan this Fall, with very few exceptions, and those exceptions you can count on the fingers of one hand. The questions that will absorb the attention of the people this Fall will be trusts and imperialism. We might come out and stand on the money plank alone, and yet these two other issues would arise for consideration and would have to receive attention.

"As to the Vice-Presidency, our delegation has not had a meeting yet, and I cannot say just where we will stand, but personally I am quite favorable to Shively."

Repairing the Grant.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The transport Grant, which was compelled to return to port last night by the bursting of a steam pipe, will be unable to sail before tomorrow noon.

Twenty bodies of dead soldiers were taken off the Sumner today to be stored with others at the Presidio, which are waiting shipment to relatives in the East.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE

CONTEST CASES TAKEN UP AT THE FIRST MEETING.

Arguments in the Clark-Daly Dispute Heard by a Subcommittee—No Decision Reached.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—The National Democratic Committee held its first session today, but did little business beyond appointing sub-committees to hear the contests from Montana, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia. All these sub-committees, except that dealing with the District of Columbia contest, heard arguments today, some of them reaching conclusions and others postponing action until tomorrow. Especial attention was given to the Montana case. The members of the sub-committee say no conclusion was arrived at, but the friends of Senator Clark claim that a majority of the sub-committee declared for the seating of the delegation bearing the Senator's name. The District of Columbia contest will be heard tomorrow, and all the sub-committees will make the reports to the full committee during the day. The committee postponed action until the selection of a temporary chairman tomorrow.

The committee was called to meet at the Kansas City Club building at 10 o'clock today, but the committeemen were slow in gathering and the meeting did not begin for almost an hour after that time. The committee heard the report of the subcommittee which has in charge the preparation of the convention hall and then took up other matters requiring its attention.

A decision was reached to have the various contests over seats heard by sub-committees and not by the committee as a whole. It is understood that Hon. George Fred Williams will be chairman of the committee to consider the Montana contest between the Clark and Daly factions.

The committee did not manifest a disposition to accept without question the decision of the subcommittee to refer the contests to subcommittees for hearing, and especial objection was made to this disposition of the Montana controversy. A motion was made to seat the Clark delegation until the committee on credentials could take up the case. The motion was voted down hard. After a brief debate the subcommittee's recommendation was adopted and Chairman Jones was authorized to name the members of the various subordinate committees.

During the discussion, Mr. Campbell, of New York, indicated a preference for the Clark delegation, and Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, for the Daly men.

The sub-committees appointed to investigate the various contests, met at 1 o'clock. In the case of the Montana contest, an hour was allowed on each side of the controversy. Mr. Corbett made the opening argument in behalf of the Clark delegates, while Governor Smith performed a like service in behalf of the Dalyites.

The case turned upon the right of the chairman of the State Central Committee to fill vacancies on the committee. Mr. Cockrell, a Daly man, held the position of chairman and attempted to fill these vacancies. The Clark members of the committee objected to this proceeding, and Mr. Corbett insisted that the committee should have been allowed to fill the vacancy. It was upon this point that the split occurred, and for this reason Mr. Cockrell was deposed by the committeemen from 14 of the 24 counties of the state. Mr. Corbett also contended that 19 of the 24 counties were represented in the Clark convention, and that a majority of uncontested delegates sat in this convention. He also said that no place in Butte had been designated in which the convention should be held; also that one place was as regular as another. Mr. Corbett asserted this was not a contest between Clark and Daly, but a controversy between the people and the copper trust, which was attempting to control the political affairs of the state.

Governor Smith devoted his argument largely to showing that the practice in the state is favorable to permitting the state chairman to fill vacancies. This practice had prevailed for 20 years, and he asserted that no objection had been made to the appointments when Clark men had been selected to fill the vacancies. The state convention was held at the place selected by the committee having that matter in charge, and there was no misunderstanding on that point at the time. Governor Smith argued at length for recognition of the practice of the state as a controlling factor in settling the controversy over the filling of vacancies in the state committee. In the convention there were only six counties represented, but these counties contained a majority of all the delegates of the state. It was a fact that these were counties which cast the Democratic vote of the state. He charged that the Clark delegation from Meagher County had been secured by taking convicts out of jail to vote for their ticket. Governor Smith also controverted the assertion of Mr. Corbett concerning the copper trust. He said that since he had been Governor the Legislature had passed a bill in the interest of the trust, and that he, as the state's chief Executive, had vetoed it. At that time Mr. Clark and members of the Legislature who had voted for that gentleman had supported the bill.

"If, therefore," he said, "Mr. Clark is now a copper-colored man, he was then up to his neck, and I know what I am talking about."

Judge McConnell closed for the Clark delegation, and W. S. Hartman for the Dalyites. The subcommittee adjourned without reaching a final decision. It is understood the committee stands 2 and 2 for and against Clark, and one undecided.

The subcommittee on Oklahoma heard Judge A. G. C. Bier and Leslie P. Ross for the Jacobs faction, and J. W. Johnson and Joseph Ashby for the Sipes faction. The Jacobs delegates claim to be regular, but the contention is denied by the contestants. The decision of the subcommittee is understood to have been in the interest of the Jacobs faction.

The Indian Territory contest decision will be favorable to Marcum for National committeeman. In this contest Judge Lewis appeared for the Wolverton delegation, and W. T. Hutchins for the Marcumites. The Marcumites accused the Wolverton faction of packing the territorial convention, and they walked out.

The District of Columbia contest will be heard tomorrow. All the subcommittees will report to the full committee tomorrow.

Populists on Hand.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—United States Senators Harris, Allen and Heitfeld, all Populists, arrived today, and will remain during the convention as spectators. All of them favor the nomination of Towne for Vice-President.

"I think Mr. Towne decidedly the best vote-getter that can be named," said Senator Harris, "but I doubt whether the convention will have the wisdom to accept him. My opinion is that the nomination will go either to Indiana or New York."

"I have no idea," said Senator Allen, "what the situation is. I have not yet had time to discuss the matter with those in position to know. It is a little early, too, to make a forecast of the probable action of the convention."

Cook County Club.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The Cook County Democratic Club left for Kansas City at 2 o'clock today in a special train of 14 Pullman sleepers over the Burlington, bedecked with bunting. Besides the 250 members of the club, there was a band of 50 pieces, numerous friends of the club from "down the state," and a large and vociferous Harrison Vice-President boom. Mayor Harrison, accompanied by M. S. Truda, Robert Williams and Ben Cable, all delegates-at-large, occupied a special.

Indiana's National Committeeman.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—Thomas F. Taggart, of Indianapolis, was today unanimously chosen National Committeeman from Indiana.

SMALLPOX AT NOME.

Steamer Charles Nelson Sent to Quarantine.

SEATTLE, July 3.—The steamer Tacoma arrived from Nome at 2 o'clock this morning with nine passengers.

Her officers report the steamer Charles Nelson added to the quarantined fleet at Egg Island with smallpox on board. The number of cases is unknown.

They also report the murder of Frank Luthener by Bruce Kinwright, June 20. The attack was unprovoked, and the murderer was taken into custody.

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

THE ROUGHEST RIDER. Denver Times.

WHAT THE DELEGATES SAID

VIEWS OF THE PARTY LEADERS FROM VARIOUS STATES.

Position of Democracy in Various Sections on Platform and Vice-President.

KANSAS CITY, July 2.—The majority of the Nebraska delegation arrived today on the early trains. They came prepared to make a strong fight, if necessary, for the insertion in the platform of a plank declaring in the most specific terms for 16 to 1. W. H. Thompson, of Grand Island, a delegate-at-large, and a close friend of Mr. Bryan, said:

"We have held no meeting of the delegation as yet, and I cannot say what their individual opinions may be, but I rather think," he added with a smile, "that there is not much doubt of what they think. Speaking for myself, I do not see what good a mere reaffirmation of a plank in a former platform can do. People are not going to hunt up a copy of the Chicago platform to see what it is we reaffirm. If the convention is going to declare for 16 to 1, there is only one way to do it, and that is by the insertion of a plank in the platform which shall say what is meant. A reaffirmation may be good enough in its way, but its way is not a very good way."

Concerning the Vice-Presidency, Mr. Thompson said that the Nebraska delegation was somewhat at sea, and denied positively that it had received any intimation from Mr. Bryan of his personal choice of a candidate.

"We want the man that will poll the most votes," said Mr. Thompson, "and I have not been on the ground long enough to form any idea of who that man is. Speaking generally, however, I will say that if the State of New York can decide upon a good man, against whom there is no objection on personal grounds, that man will be suitable. I make that statement in a broad sense, however, and I do not wish to be understood as saying that we are for any man whom New York may choose to endorse. He must be suitable in other respects as well as having the approval of the New York delegation."

Kentucky.

The Kentucky delegation arrived today, and took up its quarters at the Coates House. National Committeeman Urey Woodson said:

"I do not know exactly how Kentucky stands on the silver proposition. We are all, of course, in favor of 16 to 1, but whether all are in favor of reaffirmation or a specific statement, I could not say until the delegation has met. Personally I am in favor of an out-and-out declaration, and I think the majority of the delegates from Kentucky will be found of the same opinion. I think that an evasion of the point which in reality is what a reaffirmation means, will do no good, and may do considerable harm.

"We are what might be termed a Shively delegation on Vice-Presidency. We are not solid for him, but at least half of the delegation consider him the most available man. The others are scattered, but we have as yet held no conference, and the attitude of our delegation may change somewhat after we get together."

The Kentucky delegation will hold a caucus tomorrow.

Ohio.

Ohio is for bimetalism, but against the insertion in the platform of a plank calling for the coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The largest part of the delegation from the Buckeye State arrived today, and took up quarters at the Progress Club, on Washington street. None of the delegates expressing themselves in favor of bimetalism was willing that his name should be used in declaring the attitude of his state, but they were a unit in saying that Ohio did not want the 16-to-1 plank inserted in the platform. However, they will not make a strong fight against it, and if the specific declaration for the ratio of 16 to 1 is inserted, they will accept the result with cheerfulness.

Unless the convention favors the nomination of the Vice-Presidential candidate by acclamation, a complimentary vote probably will be given on the first ballot to Judge M. W. Patrick, of New Philadelphia. He will not be formally named. The majority of the delegates apparently favor the nomination of a man "whom New York can agree upon," as one delegate expressed it, either Hill or Sulzer being acceptable.

Delaware.

The Delaware delegation will probably divide their votes on the Vice-Presidential nomination. Delegate Harrington said today that some of the delegates favored the nomination of Towne and the insertion in the platform of a flat declaration in favor of free silver.

"The majority, however," said Mr. Harrington, "favor the nomination of a conservative man. We believe that a platform can be drawn up that will bring the Gold Democrats back into the fold, and also be suitable to the Silver Republicans. The Democratic party ought to play politics a little. We should not be too radical on the silver question."

Maryland.

Nearly all the members of the Maryland delegation arrived today, but no member was willing to make a statement in regard to the platform or the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Alabama.

"We are for 16 to 1 first, last and all the time," said R. J. Love, of Birmingham, when the Alabama delegation arrived today. "We will stick for 16 to 1 in the platform, and we will fight for it in the convention if it should come to that. On the Vice-Presidential proposition we are for Hill, of New York."

Pennsylvania.

The delegates from Pennsylvania are still talking for Hill and against a specific declaration for 16 to 1 in the platform.

West Virginia.

The West Virginia delegation held an informal conference early today, at which it was decided to present Colonel John T. McGraw, of that state, for Vice-President. The silver question was discussed briefly, and the delegation took no decisive action.

Maine.

"Maine is in favor of the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform as a whole," said L. M. Staples, of that state, upon the arrival of the delegation this morning. "We want 16 to 1, and we think that is the best way of getting it."

When told that a movement was on foot among some of the Eastern delegations to consider the advisability of carrying the fight against 16 to 1 upon the floor of the convention, Mr. Staples declared positively that Maine would take no part in any such fight unless there was a decided change of heart of the present delegation, and he considered such a change as extremely improbable.

The state has no choice for Vice-President, he said, but in all probability will follow the lead of New York, if it agrees upon a suitable man.

Mississippi.

Senator Money, of Mississippi, was among the early arrivals today. He will probably represent his state on the committee on platform.

"I am for the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform," he said, "for a strong plank in denunciation of imperialism, for denunciation of the trusts and the gold-standard law, and for severe condemnation of the rascality in Cuba. I want an especially strong declaration on imperialism."

Nevada.

Representative Francis G. Newlands was the first member of the Nevada delegation to arrive.

"Nevada will not be captious about any part of the platform," said he. "We will do that which Mr. Bryan wants done. If it is his desire that a plank specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 should be inserted in the platform, it will be done. I am inclined to think that it is a splitting of hairs to note a difference between a simple reaffirmation of the Chicago financial plank and a specific declaration for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The one would mean the same as the other. Hence, either would be satisfactory to Nevada."

"What position will Nevada take on the Vice-Presidency?"

"I have no means of knowing how the other delegates feel," replied Mr. Newlands. "Personally I am in favor of the nomination of Mr. Towne. He is a close friend of Mr. Bryan and stands for everything that he stands for; he is one of the most accomplished orators in the country and he is the man we want to send into the East to demonstrate to the people there that Bryan democracy is just what Lincoln Republicanism was. My belief is that he would add strength to the ticket throughout the country."

Alaska.

Either simple reaffirmation of the Chicago platform or the leaving out altogether of the financial plank of 1896 is favored by the Alaska delegates, who arrived here today.

"We are all silver people, of course," said L. L. Williams, of Juneau, "but we believe it is for the interests of the party to drop that issue. Big business men out on the Coast with whom we have talked say they will vote for Bryan and will contribute willingly to his campaign fund if the 16-to-1 issue is dropped, and we think it is good politics to act accordingly."

For Vice-President the delegates favor a New York man, either Congressman Sulzer or David B. Hill.

Colorado.

Governor Thomas, who heads the Colorado delegation, is for specific mention of 16 to 1 in the platform, but holds to conservative views on the question. He said:

"Personally, a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform would suit me, but there are many in the party who think we should be explicit, and so let it be made explicit for their benefit. I am one who believes in principle. I had rather see Bryan defeated on a square-toed platform, the 16-to-1 plank being the issue, than see him elected on a platform which may mean anything. I am voicing him in saying so."

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

A Riot Resulted in the Death of an American.

TANGIER, July 2.—There is great excitement at Fez, owing to French encroachments on the Oasis of Touat. A mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an American citizen. The British Consul has demanded the assistance of the authorities to protect his house, and the Jewish ghetto is besieged. The legation here is making serious representations on the subject.

The name of the victim of the mob was Marcos Essagin. The outrage occurred Thursday last. Essagin, while riding on horseback through a narrow street, jostled against the mule of a Moroccoan religious fanatic, and a dispute ensued, the crowd which gathered siding with the priest. Essagin, in self-defense, drew his revolver and fired, wounding a native. This was the signal for a general attack upon the American, who received dozens of knife wounds and whose body was burned, according to some, before life was extinct. The French Minister was informed of the crime by a special messenger, and he notified the American Consul. Both the Minister and the Consul called upon Sidi Torres, the Sultan's Minister of Foreign Affairs, at Tangier, and protested against the outrage.

Paris Exposition Awards.

CHICAGO, July 2.—F. J. V. Skiff, who is in Chicago for a short visit, has received a cablegram from Commissioner-General Peck, saying that the awards in the United States sections at the Paris Exposition were most satisfactory, especially in the section of mining and metallurgy, and that the United States comes next to France in nearly every group. Mr. Skiff is director of the mining section.

HOT DAY IN CHICAGO.

Five Deaths and Many Prostrations Reported.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A thuder storm that suddenly burst upon Chicago tonight, after a day of torrid weather, tore down the tents at the Khorassan Carnival, Loomis and Congress streets, caused a panic among 2000 persons and did much other damage to property and individuals throughout the city.

Five deaths and numerous prostrations resulted from the intense heat preceding the storm. It was several degrees the hottest day this year, the thermometer registering 91 at 4 o'clock. The following deaths are reported: John Karl, sunstroke, while at work, fell to the ground and was killed; Miss Flora Griffith, fatal attack of vertigo, brought on by heat; Karl Joslar, overcome with heat while walking upstairs, fell to the bottom and was killed; Henry Klock, died in a lodging-house from heart failure, superinduced by heat; Jacob Baker, of Polo, Ill., fell on the sidewalk from heat and died while being taken to the hospital.

Do You Feel As Well

As you would like to feel? Probably not. You would do more work and better work and find life more satisfactory if you felt better. You would like to have more strength, greater endurance, stronger nerves, better appetite, more refreshing sleep. Hood's Sarsaparilla will give you these. It will make you feel better all over, because it will purify, enrich and vitalize your blood, give you a good appetite and good digestion, and tone and invigorate every function of your body. Begin taking it today, that you may feel better at once.

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Facing the Future.

There comes a time to most women when they must face the future of wifehood and motherhood. What that future has in store for them depends largely upon themselves. To a healthy woman the obligations and consequences of marriage are a lasting happiness. To a woman suffering from irregularity or other ailments of the sex, marriage may prove a mockery and motherhood a misery. Where such irregularity exists Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription can be used with the assurance that health will speedily be restored. It is the most reliable medicine known to medical science for the cure of diseases which affect the delicate womanly organs. "Favorite Prescription" is a non-alcoholic medicine and is also free from opium cocaine and other narcotics.

"At an early stage of married life," writes Mrs. Flora Arn, of Dallas, Jackson Co., Mo., "I was greatly bothered with painful periods, also a troublesome drain which rendered me very weak and unfit for work of any kind. I became so thin there was nothing left of me but skin and bone. My husband became alarmed and got me a bottle of 'Favorite Prescription.' After he saw the wonderful effects of that one he got me two more, and after I used those up there was no more pain, and I began to gain in flesh very rapidly. I owe all praise to Dr. Pierce and his wonderful curative medicines."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser sent free on receipt of stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Send 21 one-cent stamps for book in paper covers, or 31 stamps in cloth to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're sick, or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

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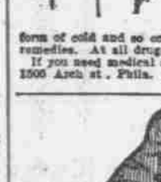
MUNYON'S GUARANTEE.

Strong Assertions as to Just What the Remedies Will Do.



Munyon guarantees that his Rheumatism Cure will cure nearly all cases of rheumatism in a few hours; that his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all stomach troubles; that his Kidney Cure will cure 90 per cent. of all cases of kidney trouble; that his Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh no matter how long standing; that his Headache Cure will cure any kind of headache in a few minutes; that his Cold Cure will quickly break up any form of cold and so on through the entire list of remedies. At all druggists, 25 cents a vial.

If you need medical advice write Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Phila. It is absolutely free.

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Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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Few persons need be confined by Gout or Rheumatism, if on the first approach of the paroxysm they have recourse to this remedy: then, a single dose is often sufficient. E. FOUGERA & CO., 26-30 N. William St., N.Y.