

Democratic National Ticket.

For President,
WM. J. BRYAN,
Of Nebraska.
For Vice-President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
Of Maine.

W. J. Bryan's Career.

Sketch of the Democratic Nominee for the Presidency.

William Jennings Bryan, who is popularly known as "boy orator of the Platte," is the youngest man ever nominated for the presidency by a political party in the United States, exceeding as he does, the age limitation fixed by the constitution by only 16 months. He is the editor of the Omaha Daily and Weekly World-Herald, one of the leading silver organs of the country, and has for many years, both on the rostrum and through the columns of his paper, been an advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. For four years, during the sessions of the 52d and 53d congresses he represented the first district of Nebraska, in the national house of representatives. He was endorsed by the voters of Nebraska for United States senator in 1894, but the legislature of that year being controlled by the republicans, he was defeated and John M. Thurston elected.

He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860, which makes him now but a few months over 36 years of age. His education began with a course in a public school, his vacations being spent on the farm. He attended public school until he reached the age of 15, when, in the fall of 1875 he entered the Whipple academy at Jacksonville, Ill., for two years. At the conclusion of his course at the Whipple academy in 1877, he entered the Illinois college at Jacksonville. He completed a classical course and was graduated from the Illinois college in 1881. Then, intent upon the study of law, he attended the Union college of law, in Chicago, for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, the distinguished jurist, who passed to his earthly rest only a few days ago. After completing his course at Union college, young Bryan began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, Ill. October 1, 1887, he bade good-bye to his native town and removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan.

He was, by the voters of Nebraska, elected to the 52d congress as a democrat, receiving 32,376 votes, against 25,633 votes for Wm. J. Connell, republican; 13,066 votes for Allen Root, independent, and 1,670 votes for E. H. Chapin, prohibitionist. Prior to his election to congress he had never held an elective office. He was nominated and re-elected to again represent his district in the United States house of representatives, but not without a hard fight. During this campaign the vote for the republican and democratic candidates for the congressional office was very close. Representative Bryan, who was the democratic nominee, received 13,784 votes, as against 13,644 votes cast for Allen W. Field, the republican nominee; 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, populist, and 2,409 votes for Jerome Shamp, independent.

Mr. Bryan, therefore, represented the first Nebraska district in congress for four years, during which time he gained first rank as an orator.

It was early in 1892 that he first came into prominence. In the latter part of March of that year he made a speech on the tariff which made quite a sensation on account

of its oratorical effects.

In appearance Mr. Bryan is a tall broad-shouldered, athletic-built man, with jet-black hair, clean-cut features and close shaven face, and bears a striking resemblance to the late Samuel J. Randall when a young man.

When Mr. Bryan entered the 52d congress he was placed upon the committee of ways and means by Speaker Crisp, against the protest of a large element of the house. Before beginning his famous speech, the one that gained for him the sobriquet of "the boy orator of the Platte," he said to a friend on the floor: "I feel just a little nervous at making my first long argument before the house. It is a sort of stage fright that I expect will soon wear off." When he began his speech, however, there was not the slightest evidence of nervousness in his graceful carriage or the ring of his fine baritone voice. An hour was given him to speak, but when that time elapsed there was a general chorus "Go on! Go on!" from both sides of the house. Members lingered in their seats and the spectators remained in the galleries, so intent were they in hearing the young declaimer from the West.

He declined the nomination for the 54th congress, but was unanimously nominated for the United States senate by the Nebraska democratic state convention in 1894, and in the legislature he received all of the democratic votes and nearly half of the populist votes; but the legislature was republican, and Mr. Thurston received the election to the senate. In Nebraska the voters are allowed to express their preference for a United States senator, and, as the democratic candidate, Mr. Bryan received 80,000 votes in 1894, as against 44,000 cast for Hon. J. Sterling Morton for governor two years before.

Mr. Bryan was conspicuous in congress for his opposition to President Cleveland's financial policy, and for his strong advocacy of everything tending to encourage or bring about free silver. He fought the president's proposition to retire the greenbacks by the issue of gold bonds, and also Mr. Carlisle's currency plan. He took a prominent part in the fight against the repeal of the Sherman act, and worked hard for the passage of the bill providing for the coinage of the seignorage.

After the adjournment of the 53d congress Mr. Bryan spent most of his time in the Middle and Southern states, in the discussion of the silver question. In Madison, Wis., he debated that question with ex-Congressman Hoar, with whom it was hoped last year a debate might be arranged during the state fair at Salem, Oregon.

Mr. Bryan is undoubtedly one of the best public speakers in the country, and is considered by many as the cleverest exponent of free silver among the more extreme disciples of the white metal.

Mr. Bryan is a man of striking appearance, and, with his clean-shaven and extremely expressive face, would be taken anywhere for an actor rather than for a politician.

Last September he was persuaded to come to Oregon and speak in the interest of silver. He arrived in Oregon early in that month, and immediately began a course of aggressive speeches in the interest of the white metal. He made two speeches at the state fair at Salem, September 27 and 28, one on bi-metalism and the other on taxation, and one in Portland at the New Park theater, on the evening of September 30. On the coast he made a number of speeches during his tour. He spoke on the silver question in Seattle and San Francisco, as well as in Portland and other Oregon cities.

Two thirds of the applicants for admission to West Point and Annapolis, according to Dr. Cheesman, Chicago, are rejected because of the cigarette habit and its results. The young man who wants to get on in the world should drop cigarettes.

Japan has a silver standard, and the wages are low. Turkey, Finland, Liberia and Portugal have a gold standard. Have wages there anything to show for it? Japan is the most prosperous country of the five.—Albany Democrat.

The singular punishment of bigamy in Hungary is to compel the man to live together with both wives in one house. Something of the terrors of the situation is indicated by the fact that a number of Hungarians bigamists have petitioned the government to have their sentences changed to fourteen years penal servitude.

The scene at Huntington the other day when 40 teams, numbering some 300 head, drove in from Malheur and Harney counties to deliver wool and carry back supplies, must have brought vividly to the minds of the old pioneer the scenes of not many years ago, when the only means of crossing the continent was by team or horseback. In those days train after train was seen moving slowly across the trackless prairie to the Pacific coast. What remarkable changes have been made in less than a quarter of a century. Now instead of prairie schooners drawn by oxen, sometimes occupying months in the tedious passage, one can cross the continent from New York to Portland and hardly feel the effects of the passage, in five days.

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Commencing Monday, July 13th will make tri-weekly trips between Elk City and Newport, stopping at Toledo and Yaquina, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Fare between each town 25 cents. Parcels under 25 lbs. will be delivered at any business place in either city for 10 cts.; packages over 25 lbs. and under 50 lbs. for 15 cts. Excursions or other business attended to when not on regular run.

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Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Write JOHN WELLS & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their \$1.00 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Notice for Publication

Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 22, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Lincoln county, Oregon, on July 20, 1896, viz: KARL KNUDSON, H. E. No. 38, for the northwest 1/4 of section 27, town 36 south, range 11 west.

He names the following witnesses to his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Charles Carlson, Peterson and John Carlsson, of Union, Oregon, and Peter Tellefson, of Yaquina, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

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Land Office at Oregon City, Oregon, May 22, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the following named settler has filed his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the County Clerk of Lincoln county, Oregon, on July 20, 1896, viz:

EMIL C. TRACKS, H. E. No. 38, for the northwest 1/4 of section 12, town 36 south, range 8 west.

He names the following witnesses to his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Frank A. Schaefer, of Portland, Oregon, and John Pettit and John Larson, of Summit, Oregon.

ROBERT A. MILLER, Register.

Notice of Sheriff's Sale of Property under Execution

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an execution issued out of the Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Lincoln, duly attested under the seal of said court, and bearing date the 19th day of July, 1896, on a decree of foreclosure rendered and entered in the said court wherein J. R. Bryson, as assignee of J. H. Bryson, was plaintiff, and Edward J. A. Hayley, Richard Williams and Carson were defendants, in favor of said plaintiff and against the defendants Edward J. A. Hayley and J. R. Bryson for the sum of \$11,000, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 1st day of July, 1896, and for \$14.05 costs and for the fees and disbursements of this suit, and a mortgage set out in the complaint and sale of the real property hereinafter described and which bears date the 1st day of July, 1893; and said execution issued and returned to me directed and returned to me to sell all of the following described property to satisfy said decree and costs, to-wit: The West half of the north-east quarter and the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section 2, in town 36 south, range 8 west, and the east half of the south-east quarter of section 25, in town 36 south, range 9 west, all in Lincoln county, Oregon.

Now, therefore, in compliance with said execution and order of sale, I, as such sheriff, will on

Friday, the 24th day of July, 1896, at the hour of 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court house of the County of Lincoln, Oregon, offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the best bidder for U. S. gold coin, cash in hand the right, title, interest and estate of said defendants in and to the said above-described property, with the appurtenances, to redemption, to satisfy the said decree and the amounts due thereon as above set out together with the costs and accruing costs.

Dated June 24th 1896.

GEO. A. LASH,

Sheriff of Lincoln County, Oregon.

Summons

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, Lincoln County.

P. M. Carter as administrator with the annexed of the estate of L. M. Harmon, Plaintiff,

Geo. Bamford and A. O. Krostad, Defendants.

Business under the firm name of Kro Brothers, Defendants.

To C. O. Krostad, one of the above defendants:

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit by the first day of the term of said court following the expiration of this summons, to-wit: the 27th day of July, 1896, and if you fail to answer for want thereof plaintiff will apply to the court for judgment against the defendant Geo. Bamford the sum of Six Hundred Dollars (\$600.00) interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum from the 20th day of May, 1896, together with the further sum of Sixty Dollars (\$60.00) fees hereon, together with the costs and disbursements of this suit; and decree foreclosing the mortgage described in said complaint, and barring and foreclosing the right and interest of all said defendants in the real estate described in said mortgage and bill of complaint, together with the southeast quarter of the southwest 1/4 of Lot numbered four, of section thirty, in town south, range ten west, Willamette Falls in Lincoln County, State of Oregon, containing Eighty-two acres and Forty-seven hundredths of an acre.

This summons is served upon you by publication, by virtue of an order made by Hon. J. C. Fullerton, Judge of said court, February 1st, 1896.

H. DENLINGER,

Attorney for Plaintiff.