

PALMER AND BUCKNER

Chosen to Head the National Democratic Ticket.

DISMISSED AT INDIANAPOLIS

White-Headed Veterans of the War Who Were Rival Commanders of the Blue and Gray.

John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, white-haired veterans of the war, commanders of the blue and gray, nominated at Indianapolis by the national Democratic convention for president and vice-president on a brief platform which repudiated the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention, indorses President Cleveland and his administration in strong terms, declares for the gold standard, tariff for revenue only, liberalizing laws, currency reform, service and economy in public expenditures.



John M. Palmer.

When the nominees for president were called for, it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his opponent, as the opposition to Bragg had concentrated upon him. These two were the only ones presented to the convention.

The Platform.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that the Democrats throughout the Union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin to their party.

The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition; to the largest freedom for individuals consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money, and it is opposed to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the president to enforce the laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver legislation, to the debasement of our monetary standard through unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause, and tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of those and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candidates of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago.

The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances for the national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims, as it has for years, the power and duty of the government to raise and maintain revenues by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation.

be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury is determined by appropriations of congress.

"The demand of the Republican party for an increase of tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue, which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and the depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government.

"We arraign and condemn the Populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co-operation with the Republican party for increasing these conditions, which are applied in justification of the heavy increase of the burdens of the people and further resort to protection. We therefore denounce protection and its ally, the free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of the few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property, are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money.

"In fine, we reaffirm the democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only; we demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of restrictive statutes of the 18th century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews; have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries, and have virtually extinguished the race of American seamen.

"We denounce the pretense that discrimination duties will promote shipping, and we declare that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, un-American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on agricultural and manufactured products.

"The experience of mankind has shown that, by their natural qualities gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the former as the standard of monetary measure and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its unlimited coinage under such safeguards of law. Thus is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals gained, with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring the most stable standard, and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the products of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money-changer, at their cost.

"Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interest of the masses and equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1853 the gold standard of monetary measurement, and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues.

"To this long-established democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

"But we denounce also further, the maintenance of the present costly patch-work system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such an intelligent currency system as will confine the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business, and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

"The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the vigorous character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of the foreign affairs, and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, is fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure him a place in history beside the Father of the Republic. We also commend the administration for the great progress made in reform of the public service, and we indorse its efforts to extend the merit system still further; we demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic system of appointment shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in appropriations and in the administration of government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

UNDER A FALLING WALL.

Eleven Firemen Killed at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

Benton Harbor, Mich., Sept. 8.—The most horrible holocaust, with the greatest loss of life, known in this part of the state occurred last night, when Yore's opera house took fire and in the light to save the building and other blocks adjoining, eleven firemen, one volunteer, met their fate at one time, the deaths being instantaneous with five of them. Six lived only a few hours in awful agony, while several others met with severe injuries.

During the evening, the play, "A Factory Girl," had been given by local talent, and the theater had closed but half hour before the fire was discovered. The building was filled from the basement to the fourth floor with a suffocating smoke, which burst into sheets of flame throughout the entire audience room, before the fire department could respond with a single stream of water, there being some confusion at the outset, owing to the lack of hook and ladder facilities, although the local fire companies had closed a two days' tournament, exhibiting great skill in their work.

The St. Joseph department was called on for assistance. They approached the building through an alley, unloading ladders in the rear of the building, and, while hoisting them, the upper walls fell over without warning, covering the men. This was witnessed by hundreds of spectators. The killed were as follows:

- Frank Watson, St. Joseph, Mich.; leaves a widow.
- John Hoffman, Benton Harbor, crushed into an unrecognizable mass; leaves a widow and five children.
- Thomas Kidd, Benton Harbor, unmarried; killed by live wires.
- Frank Woodley, Benton Harbor, killed by live wires; leaves a widow and three children.
- Ed. H. Hange, St. Joseph, drayman; head crushed.
- Scott Rice, bellboy at Benton hotel, skull fractured and internal injuries; lived but a few minutes.
- Will Millen, Benton Harbor; leaves a widow and seven children.
- Louis Hoffman, Benton Harbor, head smashed; leaves two small children.
- Arthur C. Hill, of St. Joseph, foreman of St. Joseph hose company; legs broken, badly burned; lived one hour.
- Frank Seaver, St. Joseph, leg broken, badly cut and burned; lived three hours.
- Robert Bofe, St. Joseph, burned and internally injured; lived one hour.

The injured were: John A. Crawford, Benton Harbor, ex-chief of the fire department, overcome by heat and smoke; will recover.

Will Feund, St. Joseph, leg bruised.

Frank Woodley and Thomas Kidd were on top of the adjoining buildings with hose when they encountered live electric wires, on which they were hanging when found.

Policeman Charles Johnson narrowly escaped, as falling bricks tore his coat half off, while another officer was protected by a telephone pole.

The work of removing the debris was commenced at once, and those pinned were removed in a few minutes, except C. A. Hill, whose body was recovered at 4 o'clock this morning. It was believed that several more bodies were under the pile of bricks, and search was continued until every doubt was passed.

The cause of the fire is a mystery. Guy Prescott is under arrest, as being one who knows of the origin. When asked by the reporter of the cause, he remarked that he "was not going to give anybody away."

The building was erected seven years ago at a cost of \$40,000. A two-story brick block owned by Joseph Frick, which stood adjoining, was demolished by the falling walls, which crashed through to the basement with out apparent resistance. The opera-house block was occupied by the Evening News, S. Austin's bakery, J. Bernstein, clothing; John Holmes, barber-shop, and a fruit packing firm in the basement. The Frick block was used for a retail boot and shoe business, and a dwelling. The building and stocks destroyed, with losses, will aggregate about \$60,000.

A high wind prevailed, which caused the walls to fall outward, and adjoining buildings were saved only with the greatest efforts. A large quantity of stage scenery, belonging to Henry Emery, of the Katie Putnam company, J. A. Simon, and W. C. Hooks, was destroyed, without insurance.

Thousands witnessed the conflagration, and with difficulty the crowds were kept out of danger's way. The work of clearing up the streets was continued throughout the day.

The Arrest of Tolon.

Havana, Sept. 8.—Samuel S. Tolon, a prominent merchant of Cardinez, and a naturalized American citizen, who was arrested Thursday as the Ward line steamer Seneca was on the point of sailing, was arrested after he had actually gone on board the Seneca. It is stated that his ticket was issued at the last moment, and outside the regular hours for issuing tickets, and a special passenger list was made up for him. Mr. Tolon, when arrested, was unwilling to go on shore, but the captain and consignee of the Seneca persuaded him to make no violent opposition.

NOTABLE INCREASE OF SALES.

Bradstreet's Report Shows a Much Improved Condition of Trade.

New York, Sept. 7.—Bradstreet's weekly trade review says: There is a somewhat better feeling among wholesale merchants as to prospects for autumn sales in seasonable goods. This extends to some industrial lines, notably iron and steel. Chicago sales of iron this week are larger than for all of August, and Pittsburgh sales are larger and prices are better on the outlook for harmony among steel-makers. The most notable increase of sales of seasonable goods has been at Chicago, among dry goods and hardware jobbers. St. Louis also reports a moderate demand, so does St. Paul, where a state fair attracts visitors, Baltimore wholesale trade is checked by restricted bank credit, but is still larger than a year ago. At the South, relatively the most active demand is at Charleston, Augusta, Nashville, Birmingham and New Orleans.

The most encouraging feature to the movement of prices lies in advances of quotations for wheat on the stronger statistical position and free export movement, higher prices for iron and steel at Pittsburgh and Chicago, and with a gain in demand and a further appreciation in quotations for cotton on renewed reports of damage to the crop. Petroleum and leather are also higher. Trade on the Pacific coast, except in certain export lines, is of small volume.

There are 336 business failures throughout the United States this week, sixteen more than last week. Weekly totals continue higher than in like periods in preceding years, except in 1893.

Exports of wheat, flour included as wheat, from both coasts of the United States and Montreal, amount to 2,369,862 bushels, against 3,280,000 last week, 2,260,000 in the week a year ago, 2,370,000 two years ago, and 4,902,000 in the corresponding week three years ago.

DREW TRE COLOR LINE.

A White Murderer Objected to Swinging With Two Negroes.

Paris, Tex., Sept. 7.—At 11:25 this morning, George L. Wheeler (white) was hanged for the murder of Robert McCabe in the Chickasaw nation, June 12, 1895. He lay in wait for his victim and shot him in the presence of his 5-year-old son.

Immediately after the removal of Wheeler's body, the trap was again adjusted, and Silas Lee and Hickman Freeland, two negroes, who murdered Edward T. Canady, Jeff Maddox, Paul Applegate and an unknown on the shanty-boat on Red River on November 14, 1895, were placed upon the gallows. They were dropped at 12:05. All three of their necks were broken. The negroes were hanged separately, at the request of Wheeler, as he did not want to be hanged with them.

Kate Field's Will Found.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The will of Miss Kate Field has been found in a packet which she left with Mrs. Devine, proprietor of the Shoreham hotel, before leaving for Honolulu. The packet was opened in the presence of Judge McGill, the recorder of wills. Miss Field named H. H. Kohlsaat, of Chicago, and J. Sanford Beatty, of Washington, as executors of her estate. She made Mr. Beatty the principal beneficiary. Miss Field, in her will, specified that in case she should die away from the United States, her body should be brought to this country and cremated. The document will be placed on record in Washington. After Miss Field's death her papers were taken possession of by the United States consul-general at Honolulu, and that official was recently authorized by the state department to make a search of the papers for the will and if it was found to provide the administrator of the estate with a copy. The finding of the will in Washington makes the search unnecessary.

The Annual Fair.

Washington, Sept. 7.—A telegram was today received by Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, from Captain Hooper, at Unalaska, in command of the Behring sea patrol fleet, stating that the cutter Perry had seized the British schooners Ainoka and Beatrice and the American schooner James G. Swan, caught sealing inside the prohibited area. The British schooners, according to orders, were turned over to the commander of the British ship Pheasant. The American vessel no doubt was sent to her home port, probably Sitka or San Francisco. This makes five seizures for the present season.

Idaho Wheat for Portland.

Moscow, Idaho, Sept. 7.—Four thousand bushels of new wheat are already in the warehouses here. The price paid is generally 34 cents. The Pacific Coast Elevator Company estimates that its warehouse, with a capacity of 90,000 bushels, will be filled by September 20. There are also two other warehouses here which will be filled. The bulk of this wheat crop will go to Portland. Dealers predict that 95 per cent will be shipped to Oregon City by the O. R. & N.

Our ideals should be made for us rather than by us

LOBANOFF'S HEIR.

Said to Be Serving Time in a New York Prison.

St. Louis, Sept. 7.—The vast estates of Prince Lobanoff-Rostovoff will pass to a man who sixteen years ago came to St. Louis as a Russian exile, hunted and proscribed. This man disappeared a year later, taking with him the divorced wife of Professor Jules Belin, a teacher of French. Since then he has been heard from but once, and then it was alleged he had gone to New York, and there had been sentenced to prison.

The exile is the nephew of the late prince, his name is Lobanoff, and before his exile he was judge of the criminal court in Odessa. He was a Nihilist, and when this fact was discovered, he fled for his life. He first stopped in Paris, and from there came to St. Louis, bringing a letter of recommendation to Dr. Chartier.

On the advice of Dr. Chartier he discarded the name of Lobanoff and assumed the name of Lenord. Through Dr. Chartier's influence Lenord secured a position in a jewelry store, taking up his abode in a boarding-house kept by Mme. Recape, the divorced wife of Professor Belin. After a few months Lenord determined to marry Mme. Recape. Owing to Dr. Chartier's objections, he eloped with her a year after his appearance in St. Louis. News reached St. Louis some years later that Lenord was in trouble in New York on account of his attentions to the wife of a well-known New York impresario.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

Instruments Found in a Mound Thought to Be Many Centuries Old.

Pittsburg, Sept. 7.—Great interest is manifested here over the discovery of a number of implements in a mound at McKee's Rocks, which is being excavated for scientific purposes. The mound is believed to have been built by the ancient mound builders and the implements found today place the mound on a par with those that have been explored elsewhere. The work is being done under the direction of Thomas Harper, of this city, who believes that the specimens found here are not less than 1,000 years old, and prove that they were made by the most ancient people that inhabited this country. Bone needles or awls were included in the find and Mr. Harper says they can be partially restored.

A tomahawk, which he regards as not being less than 1,000 years old, was also found. The same kind of weapons are found on the British Isles. Mr. Harper says that the weapon is similar to the haloth, which was used for striking. It is made of gneiss. He considers that an extraordinary discovery. The bone implement or flaker is regarded by Mr. Harper as possessing unusual interest. This is the implement with which primitive men, as well as ancient people, made flint instruments. Mr. Harper maintains that this last find proves that the mound was built by mound builders.

Since this mound was opened a month ago sixteen skeletons have been found, many of them being of gigantic stature.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS' ESCAPE.

He Is Now Believed to Be on American Soil.

London, Sept. 7.—Captain Hunter, of the British steamship Nonpareil, from Cayenne, French Guiana, reports that Captain Albert Dreyfus, sentenced to be publicly degraded and confined for life in the fortress, after having been convicted by court-martial of selling the plans of the French fortifications to a foreign government, has escaped from the island of the Grand Salut.

In an interview, Captain Hunter is quoted as saying that Dreyfus escaped on board of an American schooner, and with the help of his wife, formerly a Minnie Hadamard, and the daughter of wealthy parents.

Mme. Dreyfus, at the urgent request of the prisoner, received permission from the French government to join her husband at his place of imprisonment, and in the course of time arrived at Cayenne well supplied with funds.

Continuing, Captain Hunter said that the schooner containing Captain Dreyfus left the coast heading in a northerly direction, and it is believed that Captain Dreyfus and his faithful wife eventually reached the United States.

Cable Road Mail Service.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—Postmaster McCoppin has received from the department at Washington an official order creating three new postal routes in this city and providing for the inauguration of the street railway mail system on the 10th inst. On that date the three cars recently constructed by the Market-street company, from plans provided by the department will be put in operation and will thereafter collect and distribute mails to the various stations.

Fire at Monmouth.

Monmouth, Or., Sept. 7.—Fire broke out here at 12:30, in the Cattron block, and got such headway before the alarm was given that the principal business portion of the town was entirely destroyed. All of the buildings burned are well covered by insurance.