

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Bryan Unanimously Nominated for President.

ON FREE COINAGE PLATFORM

Webster Davis Severely Arraigns the Republican Party for Lack of Sympathy for the Boers.

Kansas City, July 6.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was tonight unanimously placed in nomination as the Democratic candidate for president of the United States, on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts, and specifically declaring for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leader, lasting 27 minutes, and giving utterance to all the pent-up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also a fierce struggle throughout the last 36 hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day.

It was late this afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Early in the day there had been tedious delays, due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.



W. J. Bryan

The first session, beginning at 10 o'clock this morning, was entirely fruitless of results and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the second session had begun, that the platform committee was at last able to report an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates, and there was little delay in giving it unanimous approval. This removed the last chance for an open rupture on questions of principle and left the way clear for the supreme event of the day—the nomination of the presidential candidate.

The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when the moment arrived for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by tickets taxed to the utmost, but the doorkeepers were given liberal instructions, under which the aisles and areas and all available spaces were packed to their fullest limit. When the call of states began for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham, of that state, made his way to the platform for the initial speech, placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the presidency. The orator was strong-voiced and entertaining, yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William J. Bryan.

This was the signal for the demonstration of the day, and with a common purpose, the great concourse joined in a tribute of enthusiastic devotion to the party leader. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more was added to this final tribute to the leader.

When the demonstration had spent itself, the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. The convention managers had already agreed that this was sufficient work for the day, and the vice-presidential nomination was allowed to go over until tomorrow.

Next to the demonstration for the party candidate, the greeting of the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of this campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day.

Another stirring event of the day was the appearance of Webster Davis, ex-assistant secretary of the interior under McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraigning the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Imperialism Announced as the Paramount Issue.

Kansas City, July 6.—Following is the official text of the platform as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and presented to the convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of Americans and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic.

We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of the republic.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Puerto Rican law enacted by a Republican congress, against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has embroiled the republic in an unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of its noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions.

We pledge the Democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any business or the production of any articles of merchandise.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust breeding measure.

We reaffirm and endorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial platform adopted by the American people for themselves which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system, the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of settling disputes between corporations and their employees.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Speaking, as we believe, for the entire American nation, except its Republican office holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic Boers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children will enjoy these blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

The Ticket Filled.

Kansas City, July 7.—The Democratic national ticket was completed today by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice-president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support of the winning candidate. It was not accompanied by any such frantic demonstration of approval as had marked the proceedings at previous stages.

WHAT THE MINES ARE DOING

THE LOWER YUKON NEWS

American Mining Camps in That Section Are Doing Well.

Seattle, July 4.—The Post-Intelligencer has the following special news from Skagway:

The first news of the season from the remote American mining camps of the lower Yukon has just come out to Skagway.

Latest arrivals report a new strike 100 miles back of Circle City, on three creeks known as Faith, Hope and Charity, which empty into the Tanana. A new strike is also reported on Walker's fork of the Forty-Mile, which was once before staked. A stampede has resulted, and others have rushed in and re-staked the country.

Fine pay has been struck on a number of claims not heretofore considered payers. Eureka, struck last summer, has proved a wonder so far, and has a pay streak 80 feet wide and four feet deep. It is expected Eureka will this year yield \$1,500,000.

The Rampart Camp.

Col. Wiggins believes the Rampart camp is as good as the creek camp of Nome, and thinks many of the overflow at Nome will push up the river to Rampart and help make it a big producer. He has the belief there is gold in Koyukuk, but feels that the developments are scarcely enough yet to warrant great faith in the camp. However, from all sources come the report that many are rushing into Koyukuk.

E. G. Lenont, who has just arrived from Forty-Mile and other promising American camps, reports the clean-up on Jack Wade this spring has been demonstrative of a good camp. The creek is scarcely prospected, yet No. 7 below upper discovery yielded \$80,000 at this year's clean-up. Lenont predicts a great future for the creek, and estimates the output for next season at \$2,000,000. He is going after thawing machinery for the creek. He has a nugget from the creek weighing ounces and worth \$116. Gold of Jack Wade, also of Rampart, is worth \$19 an ounce. Jack Wade gold is mostly in nuggets.

Ex-Gov. McGraw's Rich Claim.

Of those who have been among the most successful is the man who is working the claim of ex-governor John H. McGraw, of Washington, known as No. 8, on Little Manook. It yielded the last winter \$80,000 of which \$8,000 or \$9,000 was nuggets picked out from the pay dirt by hand. Last year McGraw thought he had worked out the pay streak.

No. 6, on Little Manook, this winter yielded \$60,000. No. 7, on the same creek, gave \$40,000. Nos. 21, 22 and 23, Little Manook, jr., produced \$60,000. Hoosier and Big Manook have also proved rich. Hillside property on Big Manook has yielded as high as \$9 to the pan.

Idaho bar, on which a rich discovery was made in 1898, was all staked at that time, but not much was taken out and the dump was not washed because of scarcity of water, but has been restaked.

RICH COPPER STRIKE.

Good Values on Old Claim in a British Columbia Camp.

Phoenix, B. C., July 9.—An important ore strike has been made on the War Eagle claim in this camp. The strike occurred in the west drift of the 100-foot level, about 175 feet from the shaft, where a raise was being driven.

The ore body dipped a little to the east and was followed 11 feet, when the workmen went back and continued work on the raise. Up to date the men have gone through 25 feet of clean chalcopryite ore and have not reached the further wall. The width of the ore body, therefore, has not been determined. Resident Manager Buck has had an average test made of the new strike, and received satisfactory returns, the ore running over \$20 in copper and \$1.60 gold.

COMING TO THE FRONT.

Toroda Creek Mines Again Attracting Attention.

Republic, Wash., July 9.—Toroda creek mines are again attracting attention. Seven companies are working and some of them expect to cut their ledges within a few days. Some of the ledges have shown large values on the surface, and it was this that turned the attention of mining men in that direction. Among the mines that had fine surface showings and carried exceptionally high values was the Oxford. As high as 255 ounces of silver and \$15 in gold per ton were obtained from the ore near the surface. The owners decided to run a tunnel and now have it in 65 feet. A few days since a stringer 12 inches in width was cut in the tunnel, which is believed to be an off-shoot from the ledges. The ore carries about 200 ounces of silver per ton and from \$10 to \$12 in gold.

The tunnel will have to be extended about 40 feet to cut the ledge. There is also a parallel ledge that can be cut by the tunnel by extending it another 100 feet. The ledges vary from 7 to 9 feet in width.

THE JOHN DAY VALLEY

Many Locations Reported on Dixie and Strawberry Spurs.

Portland, July 9.—The Oregonian has this news from the mining center of the John Day valley in Eastern Oregon:

Prairie City, in the upper part of the John Day valley is attracting considerable notice as a mining center.

Placer mining has been carried on in the valley since the early '60s, and the quartz ledges were known to the old settlers 25 years ago. Many quartz locations have been made in the past two years, and if the 50th part of them amount to anything, the Prairie City country will certainly be a large producer of gold, copper and cobalt.

The mineralized belt, aside from the placer deposits which are found in every creek, comprises Dixie Spur of the Blue mountains, eight miles north of Prairie City, and Strawberry Spur, nine miles south. Dixie Spur is about 25 miles long, and skirts the northern side of the valley. Its highest point is Dixie Butte, which has an elevation of 7,000 feet. Strawberry Spur is 40 miles long, extending from Canyon creek along the southern boundary of the valley, into Malheur county. Its highest point is Strawberry Butte, which has an elevation of 9,000 feet. The principal development has been on Dixie Spur. Here along the forks of Dixie creek, and in Quartzburg district, several properties have been opened. Principal among them are the Standard, the Lone Star, the Keystone, the Sherbondy, the Clayton, the Present Need and a few others. The Strawberry country has hardly been touched. The Cleavers think they have a Treadwell in the Oregon Wonder. Others are of the same opinion.

J. F. Rodgers, who has examined the country on Strawberry and Dixie Spurs, says the formation is porphyritic granite, pierced by porphyry dikes. A third rock is pure gray granite carrying little porphyry, but much mica. There is also quite a bit of serpentine, and diorite without quartz.

H. E. Stewart, one of the owners of the Lone Star, says the Dixie Spur country is unquestionably a copper region, although he is mindful of the fact that gold predominates in the rock. The copper belt, so far as known, extends, he says, four miles north from Johnson's arastra along both sides of the east fork of Dixie creek. There is cobalt in the rock, as has been demonstrated by the work in the Standard group, but Mr. Stewart thinks considerable depth will be required to get at the large deposits of this metal. Copper is oxide and carbonate at the surface, but is found in the sulphide form with depth. On the surface the copper is streaky and lumpy, but as depth is attained it solidifies and increases in quantity. This is the experience of all the claim owners in the Dixie creek country.

There is considerable placer mining in and around Canyon City. Probably \$35,000 was taken from the creeks within two miles of town last year. At Canyon City the Humboldt Company is working two hydraulics on Canyon creek, taking its water from ditches. A number of Canyon City men are interested, among them Ira Sprout, Fred Yorgensen and Herbert Hunter. No figures of the annual output are obtainable but it is believed to be about \$15,000.

THE ROSSLAND DISTRICT.

Group of Camps in the Summit Show Some Activity.

Spokane, July 9.—Considerable assessment work is being done at Summit camp, about eight miles northwest of Olalla, B. C. It is described in the Rossland Miner as rather a series of camps at the headwaters of the six or seven creeks which rise there. Three of these, Keremeos, Cedar and Olalla creeks, flow eastward to Keremeos valley, while Fifteen-Mile, Sixteen-Mile and Twenty-Mile creeks flow west and then south to the Similkameen. There are good trails up all these creeks from Olalla and pack horses can get up quite easily.

The celebrated Nickle Plate mine is situated near the head of Twenty-Mile creek, and there are several high grade properties within sight of it.

Northwest Notes.

The pay roll of Rossland, B. C., camp, runs over \$100,000 per month.

Boise's first ice plant will be installed and in operation within 15 or 20 days.

Petitions are being circulated in Lincoln county, Or., protesting against the proposed location of fishtraps in Yaquina bay.

Bids are being solicited for the erection of a two-story brick hotel in Lakeview, Or. The owners will be Miller & Lane, who paid \$2,500 for a site last week.

Professor E. H. McAlister of the department of applied mathematics at the University of Oregon has been appointed by the regents as supervisor of the drainage system to be put in at the university this summer.

THE DULL SEASON.

Railway Earnings Are Good, However, and Business Failures Few.

Bradstreet's says: Business is unusually dull at this season, and this year no exception to the general rule is remarked. A review of the past six months, however, gives little comfort to pessimists. Bank clearings, it is true, are smaller by about 11 per cent than they were in the first half of 1899, but railway earnings are about 10 per cent larger, and business failures, as reported to Bradstreet's, are the fewest reported for 18 years back, with liabilities of failing trades the same, with one exception, and that last year, since 1892. Winter wheat has about all been harvested in the Southwest, and the yield there has been very large. Copious rains in the Northwest, too, have apparently worked some improvement, judging from the more cheerful tone of advices received from thence this week.

Wool is dull and manufacturers are supplying only actual wants.

In manufacturing lines dullness and weakness are most marked in products of iron and steel.

The settlement of labor troubles is effected in the better demand for building materials at affected centers, while rains in the Northwest have allowed white pine manufacturers to open their works, and give employment to many thousands of men.

Sugar has been marked up again this week, coffee is higher, while tea holds the full advance scored on the outbreak of the Chinese troubles. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the aggregate 3,018,832 bushels, against 3,184,144 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 196, as compared with 185 last week.

Business failures in Canada number 25 as compared with 18 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, 1c.
Beets, per sack, 90c@\$.1.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.25.
Parsnips, per sack, 50¢ to 75¢.
Cauliflower, California 90c@\$.1.
Strawberries—\$2 per case.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 to 1.25 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$1.50 per case.
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17¢ to 22c; ranch, 15¢ to 17c pound.
Eggs—20c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14¢ to 15c; spring, \$3.50.
Hay—Pugnet Sound timothy, \$11.00 @ 12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80 to 4.00.
Millet—Bran, per ton, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½¢ to 10c.
Hams—Large, 18c; small, 13½¢; breakfast bacon, 12½¢; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56¢ to 57½¢; Valley, 57½¢; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.20; graham, \$2.70; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00 to 15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millet—Bran, \$12.50 ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10 to 11; clover, \$7 to 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35¢ to 40¢; store, 25c.
Eggs—16c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00 @ 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.00 to 3.50; geese, \$4.00 to 5.00 for old; \$4.50 to 6.50; ducks, \$3.00 to 4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14¢ to 15c per pound.
Potatoes—40¢ to 50c per sack; sweets, 2¢ to 2½¢ per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2¢ to 8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15¢ to 16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10¢ to 15c; mohair, 25¢ per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7¢ to 7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00 to 6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 to 4.50; cows, \$3.50 to 4.00; dressed beef, 6½¢ to 7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½¢ to 7½c; small, 8¢ to 8½c per pound.