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# THE LEADER.

THE RAILROAD GATEWAY
TO
.....BOHEMIA GOLD MINES

VOL. 8. COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1896. NO. 4.

## COTTAGE GROVE AND LEMATI.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

THE BEST
SPRING MEDICINE
is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—don't forget to take it. The Liver gets sluggish during the Winter, just like all nature, and the system becomes choked up by the accumulated waste, which brings on Malaria, Fever and Ague and Rheumatism. You want to wake up your Liver now, but be sure you take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR to do it. It also regulates the Liver—keeps it properly at work, when your system will be free from poison and the whole body invigorated.
You get THE BEST BLOOD when your system is in A1 condition, and that will only be when the Liver is kept active. Try a Liver Remedy once and note the difference. But take only SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR—it is SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR which makes the difference. Take it in powder or in liquid already prepared, or make a tea of the powder; but take SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR. You'll find the RED Z on every package. Look for it.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE LEADER.

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E. P. THORP,
EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER

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We invite short articles of general interest—long ones, as a rule, not published. All articles must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. We assume no responsibility for the opinions of correspondents.

Entered at the postoffice at Cottage Grove as second class matter.

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### CHURCH DIRECTORY.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Sunday school, 10 A. M. Preaching, 11 A. M. and 7 P. M., first and third Sunday in each month. Prayer meeting, each Wednesday at 8 P. M. ("We are journeying unto a place of which the Lord said, I will give it you; come thou with us and we will do thee good."—Numb. 10:29. REV. C. A. WOOLEY, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—SERVICES AT 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M. Y. P. S. C. E., each Sunday at 4 P. M. Midweek prayer and praise services, Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Musical rehearsal, each Saturday evening at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST CHURCH—SUNDAY SCHOOL at 10 A. M. Preaching each fourth Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting, every Thursday night. "The Lord is in His holy temple." REV. M. O. BRINK, Pastor.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

### General Fairchild's Parole.

General Fairchild brought with him a relic of the war the other day to show to the Loyal legion, which was of great interest to them, as it would be to all old soldiers. It was a slip of paper a little yellowed and carefully framed, which is one of a limited number of individual paroles issued during the civil war. It is worded this way:

I, a prisoner of war captured near Gettysburg, do give my parole of honor not to take up arms against the Confederate States or to do any military duty whatever, or to give any information that may be prejudicial to the interests of the same until regular exchange. This parole is extended to the wounded in consideration of humanity, to save a painful and tedious march to the rear.

LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Colonel Second Wisconsin Volunteers.

"It was the second day of Gettysburg," said General Fairchild in speaking of it. "I had been wounded the day before and had just had an amputation, and I was not feeling exactly like 'taking up arms against the Confederate States or doing any military duty whatever.' It was Captain Emack, Company B of the First Maryland volunteers, who came to me and asked me my name and rank and whether I would give parole. I would have given anything—signed anything—just to be left alone. A few other individual paroles were given that day and run off at the Gettysburg printing office."—Milwaukee Wisconsin.

### Bicycles In Vienna.

How far government should go in caring for the safety of the individual is a nice question, about which there is much difference of opinion. A striking example of "paternalism" is presented by the regulations which govern bicycle riding in Vienna, as set forth by a correspondent of the New York Home Journal.

In Vienna all bicycle riders before obtaining permission to ride on the public streets must pass an official examination. They are required to ride between boards laid on the floor without touching the sides or edges of the boards. At the word of command they must be able to dismount either right, left or backward. Until the rider passes this strict examination satisfactorily a license to ride on the public highway is refused.

That is all very well in its way. For a government to take such parental care of its people is regarded by many as evidence of a high state of civilization, but the fact is that, so far as New York is concerned, the most serious accidents, those causing loss of life, have nearly all befallen experienced riders. It is the experts who are killed—those who take great risks.

"Ethel, did you really steal that etching from a borrowed book?" "Yes, I just had to—the curve of the chin and throat were so perfect."—Chicago Record.

Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder.
World's Fair Highest Award.

## THE EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

**Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.**

Twenty-four hundred additional Turkish troops are now on their way to Crete.

It is thought the Turks are preparing for another massacre. Houses of Christians are being marked by the Turkish soldiers.

Sir Joseph Prestwich, porfessor of geology at Oxford, and the author of valuable geological works, died in London, aged 84.

French officers were grossly insulted at Canea by Turkish soldiers. They were cursed and reviled and swords were drawn threatening their lives.

G. H. Penderson, a fisherman of Astoria, is missing, and, as he was very despondent previous to his disappearance, it is believed that he has committed suicide.

Notices have been posted at all the collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, that work is discontinued until further notice. Eight thousand men and boys are idle.

President Jordan, of the Stanford university, has arrived at Seattle to take charge of the expedition which is to sail on the steamer Albatross to investigate the seal fisheries on the islands of the north, and study the life and habits of the seals.

The largest single night's catch of salmon which has been made for many years in the Columbia river, was taken between midnight and dawn Tuesday morning. The canneries were compelled to limit the boat to a certain amount of fish each, as they were unable to handle all that was brought in.

Unless significant signs fail, the squadron of United States warships, just now stationed in the harbor of New York, will be dispatched soon on an important mission. Those who should be in a position to know say the destination will be the coast of Cuba. During the last week work on all the vessels has been doubled in response to a special order received from the secretary of the navy. The nature of this order cannot be ascertained.

President Cleveland will take no action as to the Cuban rebellion.

John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was made permanent chairman of the Republican national convention at St. Louis.

Adolph Padelford is dead in Paris. He was the the husband of Bettina Girard, the actress, whom he paid $20,000 to drop her name.

The pump house of the North End Water Works, Tacoma, was burned down, leaving that entire section of the city without water for a day.

Sarah Blackburn obtained a verdict at Oregon City from the Southern Pacific Railway Company for $2,000 for the killing of Mark Blackburn, by a train at a street crossing.

As a result of the recent warm weather rivers and creeks in Idaho are booming, and lands in many places are overflowed. It is estimated that damage to the amount of $12,000 has been done to the road between Wallace and Osborne.

Owing to poor attendance and bad weather, the Portland baseball club of the Pacific leauge, has been disbanded. The Seattle club followed suit. Tacoma will make an effort to hold together. An effort will be made to have desultory games throughout the summer.

John Connors shot Mamie Mulligan three times in the head, in Chicago. He then shot himself through the right temple. He is dead. The girl is not expected to live. The deed was committed because the girl would not marry him. Connors is 45 years old, and Miss Mulligan is 16.

The British steamer Drummond Castle, Captain N. M. Pierie, from Cape Town, for London, collided with an unknown steamer near Brest, France. She sank in three minutes with 144 passengers and 103 officers and crew on board. Two men were picked up by a fishing boat. The fate of the steamer with which she collided is not known.

News of a terrible earthquake, involving the loss of over a thousand lives, has reached Yokohama from the island of Yesso, which contains the northern provinces of Japan. The subterraneous disturbance lasted about twenty hours, and during that period the utmost terror prevailed. Ground rumblings are described as resembling the roar of distant cannon. Shock followed shock almost in uninterrupted succession. In all it was estimated that about 150 shocks occurred. The whole town of Kumaishi is destroyed by a tidal wave, which accompanied the earthquake. Many disasters to shipping are reported from the tidal wave.

### A Requisition Provided For.

Washington.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims has approved and provided for a requisition on the treasury for the payment of $22,000 to every state included in the Morrill act of 1890 for the endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in the United States. This is to apply for the fiscal year 1896-97.

Belgrade.—A serious conflict has taken place between Servian officials and Montenegrins at Kursamlida. Several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

### A Courthouse Burned.

Hoxie, Kan.—Sunday morning the courthouse burned to the ground, and all the records were destroyed. The safes had been both opened and the records piled on the floor in such a manner that they would be destroyed. There was $800 in the treasurer's safe, which is gone. It will cost Sheridan county about $20,000 to repair the loss.

A boycott resulting from the street-car strike in Milwaukee has been officially declared off by the union.

### Must Be Brought to Trial.

A Cape Town dispatch says the secretary of state for the Transvaal has telegraphed the British high commissioner there that, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal government is convinced that the proofs in its possession, which are at the disposal of Great Britain, now completely justify and compel the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Harris, all of the British South Africa Company, and connected with the raid into the Transvaal. The secretary adds that the Transvaal secretary is obliged to press this step on Great Britain, and also to urge that all control of the British Chartered South Africa Company be transferred to Great Britain.

### The Justice Was Speedy.

Paul Kamaune, a kanaka, was hanged in the prison corridor in Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Robinson at Latrobe, Eldorado county, on May 6, 1896. The execution was deovid of sensational incidents, and was witnessed by only the few persons required by law. The murderer died without a word or a tremor on the scaffold. He was pronounced dead exactly 11 minutes after the fall of the drop, his neck being broken. It was the quickest execution on record, the body being cut down just 12 minutes after the prisoner left his cell.

### Few Troops Will be Moved.

The programme for the annual movement of troops has been definitely arranged at last, and the necessary orders will go forward at once to department commanders. There will be much disappointment over the fact that with the exception of two companies of the 11th infantry, the movements are confined to two regiments. It is understood that lack of funds is the cause for limited changes.

### Ten Thousand Drowned.

A Yokohama dispatch says: It is estimated that 10,000 people were drowned by the tidal wave on the island of Yesso, in the northern part of Japan, which accompanied a succession of frightful earthquakes lasting about twenty hours. In addition to the town of Kumassia, which was wholly destroyed, many other coast towns have been washed away entirely or in part.

### The Strike Situation.

Every cannery on the lower Columbia river is in operation, some of them taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the catch of fish, and it looks as if the fishermen's strike is about over for this year.

### Venezuela for Gold.

Minister Andrada, of Venezuela, has received advices from Caracas as to the final ratification of the constitutional amendment by which Venezuela adopts the gold standard.

### Fortune's Favorite.

George Delong, who had been picking strawberries in Benton Harbor, Mich., has fallen heir to a fortune of $150,000 by the death of an uncle in the St. Louis tornado.

### Five to Be Hanged.

Judge Parker, of the federal court, of Fort Smith, Ark., has sentenced Dennis Davis, George W. Wilson, Frank Carver, Jesse and John Nofice to be hanged July 9, for murders committed in the Indian territory. Carver killed his mistress, Annie Maledon. This is the second time he and Davis have been sentenced.

### Some Silver Statistics.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, there are now on hand 132,998,452 fine ounces; the cost of this bullion is $119,941,055; its coining value $172,541,414. The total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, was 46,104,651. Upon this coinage there was a seignorage or profit of $10,117,234.

### Patterson Was Elected.

C. T. Patterson, of Tacoma, has been elected commander of the G. A. R. for the department of Washington and Alaska.

### Drowned in the Umatilla.

A young son of A. B. Hogue, of Pendleton, while playing on a footlog over the Umatilla river, lost his balance and fell into the rapidly running stream and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

### Burial of the French Family.

The burial of the French family, the victims of the reservoir disaster at Baker City, took place in that city, the seven bodies all being interred in one grave. The funeral was the most impressive, and the bodies were followed to the cemetery by a procession of carriages one mile in length.

### Outbreak of Natives.

A new outbreak of the natives of Matabeland occurred between Umtali and Salisbury. At a meeting in that vicinity June 9, of a number of chiefs under Makoni, all except four agreed to revolt, and several whites were murdered.

### General Dimond Is Dead.

General W. M. Dimond, of the California National Guard, died at the Gilsey house in New York.

### Hold-Up Near Baker City.

The McEwen-Canyon City stage was held up, six miles from McEwen, Or., by two masked men armed with revolvers. They relieved one passenger of $12 and then emptied the mail sacks, taking all they deemed valuable.

### Massacred to a Man.

The report that the party headed by the Marquis de Mores, consisting of 35 men, bound for the Soudan to enlist the Arab chiefs against the British, has been massacred to a man, is confirmed. The members of the DeMores expedition were killed near Cademas.

### Stabbed to Death.

J. F. Wallace, a clerk in the Pacific Crockery Company's store, Los Angeles, was stabbed and killed in the store by H. B. Dibble, city salesman for the company. The two had quarreled, and Wallace was chasing Dibble with a hatchet. Dibble used a long-bladed hunting knife, and struck three times, striking the left breast once and making two deep incisions in the abdomen. Wallace was married, his wife and child living at 4240 Champlain avenue, Chicago.

### GROSS CARELESSNESS.

**San Francisco Building Collapsed, Burying Seven Persons.**

San Francisco, June 24.—The three-story building at the corner of Fifth street and Mint avenue collapsed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, burying a dozen persons in the ruins. Two bodies have been recovered, and it is feared there are others in the debris. The list of dead follows:

Mrs. Ernstein Silverstein, of 205 Stevenson street.

John May, laborer.

The injured are:

Patrick McKeown, proprietor of the Brighton house, severe internal injuries; may die; Richard Bucking, H. Shepard, Dennis Griffin, Emeile Luenberger, John Lyons, Simeon Dean, Miss Sarah Byrne, skull fractured, right arm broken, right thigh fractured; Mrs Joseph Byrne, Mrs. J. L. Mahler, Miss Bessie Wilson, Miss Pearl Woodward.

To add to the horror, a fire broke out in the ruins shortly after the accident, but it was extinguished before reaching any of the victims.

Carelessness of the grossest sort is responsible for the collapse of the lodging-house, and the loss of life it caused. From the statements of several people, it is evident that the disaster had been expected. Warnings were given and unheeded. Contractor P. Gleason himself, who had charge of the construction of the under-paving, or street work, on which the building was raised, says he explained to some of the workmen several days ago that if they continued operations along the line in which they were working, there was sure to be a collapse.

The resources of the receiving hospital were totally inadequate to the care for the wounded. Nine people were taken to that institution within three-quarters of an hour, and while two were being treated in the operating room, the remaining seven were huddled in the outer office, where they writhed and groaned in agony, until the doctors were able to attend them.

Two women gave up the only sofa in the room to a man whose injuries were so painful that he could neither stand nor sit.

### INVENTIVE GENIUS.

**Woodburn Announces Two New Mechanical Devices.**

Woodburn, Or., June 24.—Mr. A. Ohlhoff, a civil engineer of Portland, has been in Woodburn for the last ten days making a drawing, plans and specifications of a patent potato-digger, originated and gotten up by Peter Schorbach, of this place. It is a wonderful piece of machinery, and yet very simple. It will dig, sort and sack the potatoes, doing the work of sixty men. It will require two teams and two men to operate the machine. One man will handle the horses, and the other tie the sacks. Already agriculture firms in the East are becoming interested in this potato-digger, and one firm has secured an option on the patent for the United States. Mr. Schorbach leaves today for Portland with his model, which is a perfect brass one, drawings and papers, where he will have them upon exhibition for a few days before forwarding them to the patent office at Washington.

George Cathey, a 12-year-old boy and a son of Dr. B. A. Cathey, has invented a device for opening, closing and locking any gate which swings on a pivot. Mr. Ohlhoff says it is the best patent gate he has ever seen, and thinks there is a fortune in it for somebody who will push it.

### FATAL ACCIDENT.

**Locomotive Boiler Exploded, Killing Seven and Injuring Others.**

Woodville, Tex., June 24.—At Doucette, three miles north of Woodville, today, the tram engine boiler of the Nebraska Lumber Company exploded, killing seven men outright, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring three others. It seems the engineer was just ready to start for the log camp, when the explosion took place, some eight or ten men being in the cab. Some of the victims had their heads torn from their bodies, and were otherwise mutilated beyond recognition. The killed are:

A. I. Doucette, president of the Nebraska Lumber Company; Grant Hammersly, Charles Walforth, Charles Smith, William Sargent; a man known about the mill as "Frenchy," but whose right name could not be ascertained; another unknown man.

The wounded are: Dan A. Harman, fireman, arms terribly lacerated and painfully scalded about the face and neck; D. C. Sullivan, section hand, badly scalded; — Dowling, scalded about the face and neck.

The reports of just how the accident happened are somewhat conflicting. One reason given is that the engineer let his water get low with a hot fire and then turned on the injector.

### Two Were Killed.

Montpelier, Vt., June 24.—In a rear-end collision on the Central Vermont railway near here this morning between a cattle train and the Montreal express, J. Seskinde, of Chicago, and Edward Brown, of Janesville, Wis., cattlemen, were killed.

### A Fresh Massacre Near Van.

London, June 23.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle says a fresh massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred near Van. Sixty were killed.

### Urged to Settle the Venezuela Question

London, June 23.—The Daily News (liberal) has an article in which it again strongly urges upon the government a prompt settlement of the Venezuela question.

None of us realize how much people talk about us behind our backs.

### The Cretan Revolt.

New York, June 23.—The Advertiser says: Information received today direct from the scene of the Cretan revolution against Turkey, by Solon Vlieto, editor of the Greek newspaper Atlantis, shows the Turkish troops are resorting to atrocities which equal in point of bloodiness their terrible barbarities in the Armenian war.

It is more conceit than anyone should have to pass judgment upon another.

## CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS

### McKinley for President, Hobart for Vice-President.

### NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

**Thrilling Scenes in the Hall When the Results Were Announced—Silver Men Bolted the Gold Standard Platform.**

St. Louis, Mo.—The Republican national convention has nailed its principals to the masthead and placed in command of the ship, which is to bear it to fortune or disaster in November, its popular idol, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

But there was mutiny aboard, and, before the lines were cast off, some of the members of the crew who had shipped on many a voyage refused to subscribe to the new shipping articles and walked down the gang plank.

**Vote by States for President.**

| STATES. | Votes | McKinley | Reed | Morton | Quay | Allison |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 22 | 19 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... |
| Arkansas | 16 | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| California | 18 | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Colorado | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Connecticut | 12 | 7 | 5 | .... | .... | .... |
| Delaware | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Florida | 8 | 6 | .... | 2 | .... | .... |
| Georgia | 26 | 22 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... |
| Idaho | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Illinois | 48 | 46 | 2 | .... | .... | .... |
| Indiana | 30 | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Iowa | 26 | .... | .... | .... | 26 | .... |
| Kansas | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Kentucky | 26 | 26 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Louisiana | 16 | 11 | 4 | .... | ½ | ½ |
| Maine | 12 | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... |
| Maryland | 16 | 15 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Massachusetts | 30 | 1 | 29 | .... | .... | .... |
| Michigan | 28 | 28 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Minnesota | 18 | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Mississippi | 18 | 17 | .... | 1 | .... | .... |
| Missouri | 34 | 34 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Montana* | 6 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nebraska | 16 | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nevada | 6 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| New Hampshire | 8 | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... |
| New Jersey | 20 | 19 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| New York | 72 | 17 | .... | 55 | .... | .... |
| North Carolina | 22 | 19½ | 2½ | .... | .... | .... |
| North Dakota | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Ohio | 46 | 46 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Oregon | 8 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Pennsylvania | 64 | 6 | .... | .... | 58 | .... |
| Rhode Island | 8 | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... |
| South Carolina | 18 | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| South Dakota | 8 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Tennessee | 24 | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Texas | 30 | 21 | 5 | .... | .... | 3 |
| Utah | 6 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 |
| Vermont | 8 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Virginia | 24 | 23 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Washington | 8 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| West Virginia | 12 | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wisconsin | 24 | 24 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Wyoming | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Arizona | 6 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Oklahoma | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Indian Territory | 6 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Dist. of Columbia | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Alaska | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Total | 922 | 661½ | 84½ | 58 | 61½ | 35½ |

**Vote by States for Vice-President.**

| STATES. | Hobart | Evans | Bulkley |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 10 | 11 | 1 |
| Arkansas | 10 | 5 | 1 |
| California | 14 | 3 | 1 |
| Colorado | .... | .... | .... |
| Connecticut | .... | 12 | .... |
| Delaware | 6 | .... | .... |
| Florida | 5 | 3 | .... |
| Georgia | 5 | 21 | .... |
| Idaho | .... | .... | .... |
| Illinois | 44 | 4 | .... |
| Indiana | 12 | 16 | .... |
| Iowa | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| Kansas | 20 | .... | .... |
| Kentucky | 8 | 17 | .... |
| Louisiana | 8 | 8 | .... |
| Maine | .... | 5 | 2 |
| Maryland | 14 | 1 | 1 |
| Massachusetts | 14 | 12 | 4 |
| Michigan | 2 | 7 | .... |
| Minnesota | 6 | 12 | .... |
| Mississippi | 13 | 5 | .... |
| Missouri | 10 | 23 | .... |
| Montana | 1 | .... | .... |
| Nebraska | 16 | .... | .... |
| Nevada | .... | 3 | .... |
| New Hampshire | 8 | .... | .... |
| New Jersey | 20 | .... | .... |
| New York | 72 | .... | .... |
| North Carolina | 1½ | 20½ | .... |
| North Dakota | 3 | 3 | .... |
| Ohio | 25 | 15 | .... |
| Oregon | 8 | .... | .... |
| Pennsylvania | 64 | .... | .... |
| Rhode Island | .... | 15 | .... |
| South Carolina | 3 | .... | .... |
| South Dakota | 8 | .... | .... |
| Tennessee | .... | 24 | .... |
| Texas | 11 | 12 | .... |
| Utah | 5 | 1 | .... |
| Vermont | 8 | .... | .... |
| Virginia | .... | .... | .... |
| Washington | 8 | .... | .... |
| West Virginia | 12 | .... | .... |
| Wisconsin | 3 | 20 | .... |
| Wyoming | 6 | .... | .... |
| Arizona | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| New Mexico | .... | 6 | .... |
| Oklahoma | 4 | 2 | .... |
| Indian Territory | 6 | .... | .... |
| District of Columbia | 2 | .... | .... |
| Alaska | 4 | .... | .... |
| Totals | 553½ | 280½ | 39 |

The last day of the convention was held in session for ten hours to accomplish the work cut out for it, and the scenes at different times were tragic, dramatic and inspiring. Fully 15,000 people were in the vast auditorium to hiss or cheer by turns.

The bolt of the silver men from the West furnished the most dramatic incident of the day. Led by Senator Teller, they had previously declared their intention of refusing to subscribe to the gold plank in the platform, but, after Senator Teller had made his final appeal to the convention not to take the step which would drive him and his colleagues out of the ranks of the party which in the past honored them, and they had delighted to serve, the convention had voted, 818½ to 105½, to stand by the gold declaration in the platform. When Senator Teller made his declaration, saying: "I must sever my connection with the political party which makes the gold plank one of the principal articles of its faith," he paused and swpet his eyes across the hall. The galleries rose with a yell, and mingled with the yell was a fusilade of hisses. There was a pathos in the senator's voice, and those nearest could detect a glimmer of tears while he said there would be heartburnings and grief in the sacrifice he and his colleagues were to make for their consciences.

Cheers then came from the silver delegates and the gold men were on their feet from the admiration of the man, not of his cause. The hisses were few this time.

No one who witnessed the scenes will forget them to his dying day, the picture of Senator Frank Cannon, of Utah, facing from the platform 10,000 irate, hissing, jeering people, as he read the valedictory of the silver men. The very courage displayed by him won for him the admiration which compelled silence. When he had finished he turned and shook hands with the chairman and other friends on the platform.

He then locked arms with Senator Teller, and the two men left the stand and moved down between the walls of yelling delegates to where the standard of the Idaho delegation stood. There they were joined by the handsome, stalwart Dubois, and the three continued their march to the main door, their followers falling in behind them as they left the building.

Carter and Mantle of Montana, kept their seats, signifying their willingness to abide by the plartfom.

The silver men who bolted immediately perfected plans to place Senator Teller in nomination as an independent silver candidate for president.

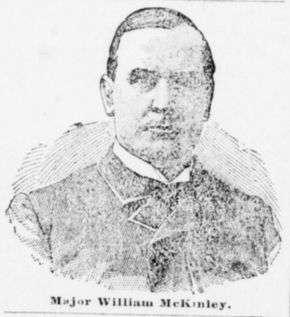
After this sensational incident the convention turned to the work of selecting the standard-bearers. It was a foregone conclusion that McKinley would be nominated.

Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, nominated Allison, Senator Lodge nominated Reed, Hastings nominated Quay, Depew nominated Morton, and Foraker, in a masterly effort which turned the convention into bedlam, nominated McKinley.

Save for the tumult that followed Wolcott's speech placing Blaine in nomination four years ago, the demonstration had no parallel in the nation, at least in length. The applause lasted twenty-seven minutes.

Just at the close of the shouting thousands were ready to sink from sheer exhaustion. Altogether the scene was a remarkable one, and testified to the popularity of the candidate who had been placed in the field.

The ballot was then taken and McKinley's vote exceeded the expectation of his friends, as he received 661½, within a vote and a half of 200 more than a majority, and almost three times as many as his five opponents.



Major William McKinley.

The nomination was made unanimous with enthusiastic speeches from the representatives of the other candidates.

After the decision of the Platt forces not to present the name of Governor Morton, the nomination of Hobart, of New Jersey, for vice-president, became a certainty. The McKinley force was thrown for him, which was too potent to overcome, besides, it was the general sense of the delegates that the situation required the nomination of an Eastern man for vice-president. The nominating speeches were brief.

Bulkley, of Connecticut; Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and General Walker, of Virginia, were also placed in nomination, but it only required one ballot to determine the result. Hobart received 530½ votes, 90 more than a majority. Evans, his nearest competitor, received 280½. There were scattering votes for Reed, Thurston, Grant, Depew, Morton and Brown.

### PLATFORM ADOPTED.

**Protective Tariff, Reciprocity and the Gold Standard.**

The platform adopted by the national Republican convention is as follows:

"The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historic justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of 30 years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen, in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war, the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster.

"In administrative management, it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule.

"In the broad effect of its policy, it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for 30 years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products, encourages home industry, and puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial; equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly; to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

"We denounce the present democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff, on such foreign imports as come into competition with American products, as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but protect American labor from degradation the wage level of other lands.

"We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national disgrace, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

"Protection and reciprocity are the twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection, for what we produce; free admissions for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil, of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

"To all of our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the sheep and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill, we promise the most ample protection.

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine, and the protection of our shipping interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

"We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement, with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

"The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should receive kind treatment and generous recognition. Wherever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employement, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

"Our foreign policy should be at all times, firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

"The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exert all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There, as everywhere, American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

"We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect, by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment.

"We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

"From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of our American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against tyranny and oppression, and our best hopes go with them for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

"The government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

"The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand an naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

"The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot be counted and returned as cast.

"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

"We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employes engaged in interstate commerce.

"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the republican party, and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free-homestead measure, which has already passed the house and is now pending in the senate.

"We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interest of the territories and the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

"We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

"The republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home.

"We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from dmocratic and populist mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the republican party.

"By these principles we will abide, and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party, and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States."

About 1810 Benjaimn Webb and his young wife settled in the then wilderness of Letcher county, Kentucky. Today nearly every person in the populous county is a decendant of Benjamin Webb.

A crematory is being erected at Liverpool, making the third in England. The others are at Manchester and at Woking; there is also one at Glasgow. Woking had 150 cremations in 1895, making its total number 733.

Goldfish are of Chinese origin. They were orilgnally found in a lake near Mount Tsientsing, and were first brought to Europ