Library Association of Portland

PHENOMENAL PROPOSITIONS
FOR
CAPITAL AND ENTERPRISE

THE LEADER.

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

VOL. 8. COTTAGE GROVE, LANE COUNTY, OREGON, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1896. NO. 7.

COTTAGE GROVE AND LEMATI.

THE LEADER.

Devoted to the Best Interests of Cottage Grove, Lemati and Bohemia Gold Mining District.

LEADER BUILDING

E. P. THORP,

EDITOR and BUSINESS MANAGER

Rates of Subscription.

ONE YEAR.....$2 00

☞ These rates are strictly in advance.

☞ Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address should give their old as well as new address.

The LEADER will be sent to subscribers until all arrears are paid and paper ordered to be discontinued according to law.

☞ Any subscriber not receiving his paper regularly will please notify this office immediately.

☞ 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 All articles must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.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.

Advertising Rates Made Known on Application.

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.

THE ONLY WOMAN MASON.

She "Peeked," and Being Caught Was "Initiated"

There has been just one woman Mason. She "peeked," was caught in the act and forthwith initiated as the one means by which to keep her silent. She was Lady Aldsworth.

An authentic portrait of her Ladyship hangs in the Masonic Temple in New York among the rows of bearded men who have won Masonic distinc-

LADY ALDSWORTH.

tion. She was painted in the very act of laying her hand upon the "booke" and swearing eternal loyalty to the Masonic vows. Lady Aldsworth's brother, who was the son of an Irish nobleman, entertained his lodge on an evening that is vaguely located in the last century at his home, Domarite Castle.

His sister, who was not free from the vice of her sex, crept to the corridor outside the room where the meeting was being held and watched the ceremonies until she became so overcome by the sense of her transgression that, woman-like, she shrieked and fainted. This aroused the sentinel, who, in turn, summoned his brother Masons. They deliberated until 3 o'clock in the morning, hesitating how best to protect themselves. Then it was decided to have gentle Lady Aldsworth register the Masonic vows. She did so, and became the only woman Mason who ever lived. Whether she proved an efficient member has never been recorded, but it is to be hoped that the gallant Masons who initiated her never had reason to regret their step.

Taught a Dog to Sing.

John Porter, a New York Central engineer, has a dog that he is teaching to sing. Roger, the dog, has been trained to perform every time a member of the Porter family opens the piano. In showing off the other day he kept time to the accompaniment. His style of singing was by yelping in time to the notes played on the instrument. When it ran soft and low, his voice sank almost to a growl; when the notes rose in loud strains Roger pointed his nose to the ceiling and sang a wild, long wail of pathos in such treble as was never heard. When it was all over and the last note of the music had sounded, he wagged his tail and walked around to each one of the company for congratulations.

It was several months ago that the Porters first learned that they had sheltered this musical prodigy, and they and their neighbors have been having infinite amusement with him ever since. By dint of all the practice they have given him, Roger has improved vastly. He has learned songs and can distinguish from the first few notes of the accompaniment what selection is expected of him, and he sings them with all the feeling that a dog could have, and vastly more that some people seem capable of. There is only one thing that will stop him in the middle of a song, and that is to be laughed at. If he is laughed at he stops short, goes back under the piano and stares contemptuously at the ill-mannered people until they go away and leave him.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Professor in English (to young man)—How would you punctuate the following: "The beautiful girl, for such she was, was passing down the street." Student—I think, professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl.—Woonsocket Reporter.

THE EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

OF INTEREST TO ALL READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Press Dispatches.

Another bond issue is being spoken of as a result of the heavy gold withdrawals.

The rebel impi is gathered in battle array near Buluwayo, and a fight is probable.

The barkentine Eliza McManemy was sunk near Memory Rock, Pa. No lives were lost.

A terrific wind and rain storm in Ohio badly damaged crops. Lightning struck a number of buildings.

The deadly yellow jack is playing sad havoc with the Spanish army in Cuba, and many of the soldiers are dying.

Two cabin-boys of Pomeroy, O., shot and killed Peter Whittaker. The killing was the result of rivalry over a woman.

More silver is to be coined. The San Francisco mint will soon resume operations and it is said that about $600,000 will be coined during this month.

Intense heat prevails throughout the southern portion of Great Britain and in France and Germany. In London the mercury marked 80 degrees in the shade and 135 in the sun. In Paris the heat is so great it has been found necessary to close many workshops.

On July 4, the inmates of the city infirmary in Cincinnati were treated to green apples, lemonade and other luxuries. The inmates drank and ate too much; sickness followed, and eight have since died from the effects of the festivities on that day.

Noah McGill, sheriff of Tishomingo county, I. T., reports that three white men were found hanging to the limb of a tree near Reagan postoffice, a few miles from Tishomingo county, Chickasaw nation. It is generally believed that they were horsethieves, captured by a party of Texans, and swung up on the spot.

Several Chinese are believed to have been burned to death in a fire which occurred in Chinatown in San Francisco. The building was occupied by a large party of Chinese, many of whom were dazed from the use of opium and unable to save themselves. Although no bodies have been found, it is believed that six persons were burned to death.

It is understood that the secretary of state has instructed the United States minister at Lima to demand a prompt settlement of the claim of Victor C. Maccord, the American citizen, for alleged brutal and inhuman treatment by the Peruvian authorities. Mr. Maccord's claim is for $200,000. It grows out of his imprisonment by the Peruvian authorities in 1885, while he was acting superintendent of the railroad at Arequipa.

Felix Faure, president of the French republic, was fired at from a distance of only a few feet by an unknown man, but the bullet fortunately went wide of its mark, and the president escaped unharmed. President Faure had gone to the Champs to review the troops. He had no sooner entered the field when a man in the crowd stepped forward and fired at him. The shot did not take effect. The would-be assassin was arrested. He declared that he only fired a blank cartridge.

Reports from Spokane say that crops in many sections of Washington are somewhat damaged, as a result of the hot weather of the past few weeks, oats especially having been badly burned.

News has been received in Havana that unknown parties have burned the Santa Barbara estate near Baro, province of Matanzas. The estate is owned by Senor Maruel Corenado, editor of La Discussion. The damage is estimated at $500,000.

The Venezuelans, through the efforts of President Crespo, intend to donate to the city of New York an equestrian statue of Simon Bolivar, and have commissioned the work to the Italian sculptor, Giovanni Turni, of Staten island. The cost of the statue will be $200,000.

Warner Miller barely escaped being shot while riding on a New York Central train from Albany to Herkimer. The train was passing through the outskirts of Albany, when a bullet crashed through the window an inch above Mr. Miller's head, covering him with splintered glass and passing out of the opposite window.

The trouble which occurred in Aurora, Ill., on the Fourth, when two misguided patriots pulled down a Greek flag, surrounded by American emblems is growing rather serious. A representative of the consul general is there investigating the matter. The representative says that it was an outrage as the Greek had his banner completely surrounded by American flags, which is eminently proper under international law.

The Prince and Princess of Wales in behalf of the queen gave a garden party at Buckingham palace, in honor of Princess Maud of Wales, who is to be married to Prince Charles of Denmark. The staterooms of the palace were thrown open to the guests of whom there were about 5,000. Ambassador Bayard and Chauncey M. Depew were present.

The London Post announces that Mrs. John W. Mackay has been summoned to Rome on account of the dangerous illness of her father.

Complete returns of the election of members of the chamber of representatives of Germany shows 105 clericals, 18 liberals, and 29 socialists chosen. This gives the clericals a majority of 58.

George Eliot is to be commemorated by a memorial library in her native town, Nuneaton, England.

The idea is spreading in Europe that Italy's usefulness, as a member of the Triple Alliance is at an end.

A recent invention is the manufacture of charcoal of a high commercial value from leather scraps or waste.

Wanted No Railroad.

In Niles, Mich., workmen lately have been engaged in repairing the St. Joseph valley railroad and putting it in running order, much against the wish of property-owners through which it runs. The latter, heavily armed, drove the workmen away and began tearing up the rails and leveling the roadbed, determined to destroy the railroad. The farmers retained possession and the railroad company's workmen feared to approach them. Several miles of the road were destroyed. The railroad company is powerless, but will endeavor to regain possession and complete the road.

Killed by a Posse.

Ed Murphy, alias George Mooney, alias Burdette Wolf, who killed Andrew Artman, at a sheep camp in Grant county recently, was run down and killed by a posse on the John Day river, near Dayville. It is generally believed that Murphy or Mooney, is none other than Burdette Wolf, who killed Birdie Morton, his betrothed sweetheart, near Mount Tabor, Or., October 12, 1892. It is said he admitted his identity to the sheepherders, and then afterward fearing his secret would be told, went back and tried to kill them. He murdered Artman, but the other escaped.

Vault Blown Open.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in Bakersfield, Cal., to blow open the vault of the county treasury. Three holes were drilled in the front combination of the outer door, but none reached the vital part of the lock. Had the outer door been opened there would still have been an inner door to the vault, and a heavy steel safe inside to open before the money was reached.

Laborers Crushed.

Four laborers were buried by the caving-in of a trench in Kansas City, Kan. Two of the men, Frank Scantifele and Donnie Holton, had their lives crushed out. Charles Jacobson was fatally injured. J. W. Callahan escaped practically unhurt. The trench was being built to lay a gas main.

Killed in a Quarrel.

Isaac Sweringen was shot and killed by Harry Campbell at the house of the former, near Prineville, Or. The two men quarreled over the fact that Campbell persisted in visiting Sweringen's daughter after having been forbidden the house, and during the fight which ensued the old man was killed.

Robbed the Mail.

Advices from Barranquilla, United States of Colombia, tell of the theft of $250,000 by two young men of high social standing. One is a nephew of a high official. The money was in course of transmission through the mail. The robbery was accomplished by breaking into the postoffice at night. The next day, the deed being discovered, inquiry was set on foot and a large part of the stolen money was found in the possession of the two young men. The balance was unrecovered, but will probably be reimbursed by relatives of the young men, to save them from the consequences of their crime.

Killed in the Act.

W. Lemrisce, postmaster of the suburb of Forest Park, near Chicago, was sitting in his parlor in company with his son, his two daughters and two women visitors, when the front door opened and a negro carrying a big revolver walked in. He ordered young Lemerisce to stand, and when he did so, told one of the girls to search the boy's pockets and hand over the money she found. While this was going on Mr. Lemerisce quietly slipped into the next room, and, getting his revolver, blew out the negroes brains. It is thought the man intended to rob the postoffice.

Must Pay Postage.

Railroad companies no longer may carry their business letters over their own roads without paying postage to the government. An order has been received from Postmaster-General Wilson by Major Stewart and Postmaster Hesing, insisting upon the enforcement of the postal laws against railways carrying their own letters. An exception is made in favor of letters that have to do with the business of the train carrying them. But all letters to station agents and officials are forbidden to be carried without postage, and the inspectors are directed to enforce the law.

A Tent Collapsed.

A serious mishap that will disarrange the Christian Endeavor meeting, which is now in session in Washington, occurred Thursday evening. The tent "Williston," one of the largest stretches of canvas on the white lot, blew down and appears to be wrecked. It is feared it will be impossible to raise it again, as it is watersoaked and torn. This tent was calculated to hold about 10,000 people.

Repudiated by the Sun.

The New York Sun in an editorial formally repudiates the national Democratic platform, and supports McKinley for the presidency.

Three Buildings Burned.

The Central hotel and two buildings belonging to the C. P. K. Paint Co. at San Luis Obispo, Cal., were destroyed by fire.

Mashonas Repulsed.

Forty whites and 100 Zulus repulsed a strong force of Mashonas at Briscoe's farm, in Matabeleland, killing twenty-five. There have been further massacres, and in some instances Mashona native police killed their officers.

Russian Town Destroyed.

The town of Kobrin, in the province of Grodnovisk, Russia, has been burned. Three hundred houses were destroyed and 2,000 people are homeless.

To Control Balloons.

The New York Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that a Spanish resident, an electrician, declares that he has discovered means whereby he can guide balloons in any direction in the air. The inventor has been asked by the Spanish government to visit Madrid that his invention, if found to be practicable, may be applied to use in Cuba.

The Civic Federation, of Chicago, is making war on the ice trust there, and declares that it is making ice from tainted water.

THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE.

Now Estimated That Fifty Thousand Japanese Lost Their Lives.

San Francisco, July 15.—The steamship Doric arrived from Yokohama tonight, bringing news up to June 25.

Estimates of the loss of life from the great tidal wave reach as high as 50,000, and this number is believed to be far below the mark. The tidal wave was 80 feet in height, and swept inland a distance of 2½ miles along 200 miles of coast. Thousands of acres of land under cultivation were devastated, and the inhabitants of the flooded districts are suffering from the famine. There was but little warning to the people of the great disaster.

About sunset four or five shocks of earthquake were felt a few minutes. At 8 P. M. an appalling noise, as if produced by the simultaneous firing of a hundred cannon, was heard from the direction of the sea. Then the great wave came in at a terrific speed and overwhelmed everything in sight. At Taro the sea suddenly receded as much as 600 yards from the shore. Then the huge wave came rushing in before people on shore had time to escape. Fishermen who were plying their trade at a distance of four miles from shore perceived nothing indicating the occurrence of anything remarkable. Others nearer the coast encountered heavy breakers coming from the north.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

Three Desperadoes on the Streets of Chicago.

Chicago, July 15.—Three men in a buggy drawn by a gray horse created a reign of terror on the North Side of the city tonight. They drove through the streets emptying their revolvers in the air, and now and then made things lively by firing at people whom they passed. During their ride they shot three men, one fatally. The victims are Sergeant William Sauer, of the East Chicago-avenue station, shot twice in the breast and once in the neck, will die; Andrew Martin and John Keefe. After Martin and Keefe had been shot, the police started after the marauders, but could not find them until after midnight, when Sergeant Sauer saw three men in a buggy drawn by a gray horse enter an alley. He followed them, and as soon as he appeared at the entrance to the alley the men fired. Not a word was uttered by the men or the officer. All of the bullets hit Sauer, and he cannot live. The men made their escape, and there is no clew to their identity.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Insurgent Captain Caught Before He Could Surrender.

Havana, July 15.—George A. Guirre, an insurgent captain, who is said to be an American citizen, is reported to have been captured in a boat by the gunboat Antonio Lopez, near Bacurao. Guirre is in solitary confinement at the navy yard. He says he was on his way to surrender with his boatman, Guillermo, to Colonel Jose Delgado. Guillermo, who has also been imprisoned, says that before being captured, Guirre threw overboard many papers and a revolver.

Several arrests have been made by the police of Havana of persons alleged to have been compromised by code cable messages supposed to relate to the latest landing of filibustering expeditions on the island.

In patrolling the coast between Boca Guanabo and Boca Ceciga, General Ochao found 12,000 cartridges, a chest of bombs, supposed to be designed for the destruction of Matanzas railway trains, and a box of medicine.

The insurgent loss in an engagement which Colonel Amor had on the Gomez farm, on July 9, was 30 killed.

Advices from Santiago de Cuba report that an engagement has been fought between the Spanish troops and the insurgents under Jose Maceo, in which Captain Monson and other Cuban leaders were killed.

Lost in the Mountains.

Pendleton, Or., July 15.—C. J. Carlson and W. W. Robbins returned yesterday from a trip to the north fork of John Day river, and reported that the young daughter of the postmaster of Susanville has been missing from home since July 4. This date she strayed from home and became lost or was carried away. Two hundred men are scouring the country, trying to find some clue of the girl's whereabouts. Carlson and Robbins searched two days, and during their tramp over the country met many others similarly engaged. Fears are entertained that the girl has been murdered.

A Mysterious Death.

Washington, July 15.—Harry J. Pocock, for many years registrar of St. Louis, died suddenly last night on a train in Ohio, between Athens and Parkersburg. His body was left at the latter city. Mr. Pocock was apparently in good health. About 11 o'clock, H. C. Bell, deputy United States commissioner of pensions, was awakened by an agonized shriek from Pocock's berth. The latter tumbled from his berth into the aisle, and soon after being removed to the smoking car died. Two women were discovered ransacking the dead man's clothes.

Power from the Lachine rapids is to be used for lighting Montreal, Canada.

Big Blaze in San Rafael.

San Rafael, Cal., July 15.—One of the most disastrous fires that San Rafael has ever seen, occurred this morning about 3 o'clock, taking most of the business block between Fourth, Fifth and A and B streets. As far as known, the fire is supposed to have started in a restaurant occupied by M. Ramos. On account of the high wind and the start the fire had, the firemen could not get control of the fire until about $25,000 damage had been done.

Cubans Defeated.

The rebel camps at Bashi and Blanco, Cuba, were taken by storm and a great quantity of munitions captured. Bernal, the Spanish commander had only 600 men and the insurgents had over 1,600 men. The Spanish loss is given at 11 killed and wounded. The rebels in their flight left 31 dead on the field. The peasant families in the vicinity, said they also had many wounded.

The Japanese remedy for leprosy is to be given a trial at the lazar house in San Francisco.

MAD WITH EXCITEMENT

Wild Scenes Enacted in the Chicago Coliseum.

BRYAN'S PASSIONATE ORATORY

Delegates and Spectators Alike Carried Away by His Speech—Stampede for the Nebraskan.

Chicago.—On the third day's session of the national Democratic convention, ten acres of people on the sloping sides of the Coliseum saw the silver-helmeted gladiators in the arena overpower the gold phalanx and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of Democracy. They saw what may prove the disruption or the success of a great political party, amid scenes of enthusiasm such as, perhaps, never before occurred in a national convention.

They saw 20,000 people, with imaginations inflamed by the burning words of passionate oratory, swayed like wind-swept fields; they heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices burst like a volcano against the reverberating dome overhead; they saw a man (Bryan of Nebraska) carried upon the shoulders of others intoxicated with enthusiasm. Amidst the tumult and turbulence, they listened to appeals, to threats, to cries for mercy (from Hill of New York), and finally, they watched the

David B. Hill

jubilant majority seat its delegates and the vanquished stalk sullenly forth into the daylight. The battle for supremacy of Democratic principles was fought in a session that lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Each side sent its champions to the forum. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina; Senator Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Congressman Bryan, of Nebraska, crossed swords with Senator Hill, of New York; Senator Vilas, of Wisconsin, and ex-Governor Russell, of Massachusetts.

The sinister-looking senator from the state of Calhoun (Tillman), with his eye blazing defiance which manifested its unfriendliness by a storm of hisses, opened the debate with a wildly passionate speech, in which he affirmed that the battle for the restoration of silver was a war for the emancipation of the white slaves, as the war of 1860 had been for the emancipation of the black slaves. Disruption of the Democracy had brought one, and he invited another disruption if it would result in this other emancipation.

He went to the extreme of glorying in the suggestion presented, that the issue was a sectional one, a declaration which aroused the resentment of Senator Jones, and he repudiated it in a brief speech which aroused the first demonstration of the day. Even the gold delegates joined heartily in this demonstration against sectionalism.

Senator Vilas bitterly denounced what he termed an attempt to launch the party in a career so wild that the world stood aghast. With a wave of his arm, that was full of impressive portent, he sounded his warning.

Ex-Governor Russell, the keen Massachusetts statesman, who has thrice carried the standard of Democracy to victory in the Old Bay state, pleaded for a word of concession, of conciliation, and concluded with a solemn warning that the country, if not the convention, would listen.

Demonstrations followed at frequent intervals throughout the speeches, but it was Senator Hill who aroused the gold forces to their wildest enthusiasm, and Bryan, the "boy orator of the Platte," who set the silevr men aflame.

The demonstration for Hill, who with close logic and trenchant blade sought the very heart of the convention as he bitterly assailed as undemocratic the new creed which the majority was to proclaim, lasted about 18 minutes. Although more protracted than that which greeted Bryan, it was of a different nature.

The latter was the spontaneous outburst of an enthusiasm kindled by the touch of magnetic eloquence. The star of the brilliant young orator from the plains of Nebraska has burned brightly on the horizon of the convention for two days. There were several demonstrations in his behalf the day before, but this was the first opportunity he had to show himself. The audience had been warmed up, and was full of pent-up enthusiasm. The powder magazine needed but the spark, and Bryan applied it with the skill of genius. His very appearance captured the audience. Dressed like a plain Westerner, in a black suit of alpaca, he stood with a smile playing over his handsome, mobile, clear-cut face, while with uplifted hand he invited the waiting thousands.

He has a face whose lines might have been chiseled from alabaster by some master sculpter. His mouth is firm, his eyes bright, his nose Roman, his raven hair is brushed back from his forehead and falls to his collar.

With well-modulated voice, which gradually rose in pitch until it penetrated the furthermost limits of the hall, he wove the spell upon his audience. His speech was a masterpiece of fervent oratory. With consummate eloquence he stated the case of silver and parried the arguments of the gold men. Marc Antony never applied the match more effectively.

His closing remarks were:

"Having behind us the commercial interests, the laboring interests, and all the toiling masses, we shall answer their demands for the gold standard by saying to them: 'You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon the cross of gold.'"

The convention took fire with enthusiasm. It crackled as with the war of flames. Hill was forgotten; all else was forgotten for the moment. Cheers swelled to yells, yells became screams. Every chair in the valley of the Coliseum and every chair in the vast wilderness on the hillsides became a dock on which frantic men and women were wildly waving handkerchiefs, canes, hats and umbrellas—anything movable. Some, like men demented, divested themselves of their coats and flung them high in the air.

A Texas delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska. In a twinkling others followed the example. Two-thirds of the state staffs were torn from their sockets and carried as trophies to Nebraska, where they danced in midair. A dozen delegates rushed upon the stage and shouldered the half-dazed orator and bore him in triumph down the aisle. Louder and louder shrieked the thousands, until the volume of sound broke like a gigantic wave, and fell only to rise and break again.

For almost ten minutes this maddened tumult continued, while the delegates with the state standards paraded the inclosure. Old political generals were stupified. If the ballot for the nomination had been taken, it would have been a stampede.

When it was all over the votes were taken first on the minority substitute for the platform offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated 626 to 350. Then, on the resolution to indorse the administration, which was beaten, 357 to 564, and lastly on the adoption of the platform, which was carried, 628 to 301.

Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to indorse the administration, withdrew his resolution to censure the administration.

The Night Session.

At the night session, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, the nominating speeches were made, and there was a repetition of the exciting scense of the afternoon. The Bryan enthusiasm continued. The galleries went frantic at every mention of his name, and the wild demonstrations of the afternoon were duplicated when he was placed in nomination by Hon. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. K. Lutz, of North Carolina; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana.

Senator Vest placed Bland in nomination, and Governor Overmeyer, of Kansas, seconded the nomination. The name of Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Turpie, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett, of California.

Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Minnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Miss Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, was placed in nomination by John S. Rhea, a brilliant Kentucky orator, and seconded by General St. Clair, of West Virginia, and W. W. Foote, of California, and McLean, of Ohio, by Delegate Patrick, of the Buckeye state.

The leaders who are opposed to the nomination of Bland, or who feared the convention might be stampeded to Bryan, decided after the nominating speeches to draw off and wait until the morning before taking a ballot.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

Declares for Free Coinage of Silver at the Present Ratio of 16 to 1.

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government, as established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings, the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of states, and its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States. Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution named silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending classes at home and abroad, prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometalism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometalism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and can be fastened on the United States only by the sinking of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776, and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in silver or in gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to incorporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, be redeemable in coin, and receivable for all debts, public and private.

We hold that the tariff duties should be levied for the purpose of revenue, such duties to be so readjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of government, honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenues caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision of the supreme court, there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by the democratic congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially divided, to the end that we may all bear the due proportion of the expenses of government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories. The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce.

We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of the railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept the taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price until they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government interference by injunction, as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression, by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executors, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate, and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors.

We approve of the refusal of the 53d congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claim of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension rolls, and that fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work, until permanent improvement is secured.

We are opposed to life tenure in public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunity to all citizens of a certain fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Confident in the justice of our cause and necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them, and desire to have them made effective through legislation, for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

Will Fight a Duel.

Havana, July 13.—General Bradley Johnson, correspondent of a New York newspaper here, formerly brigadier-general of cavalry in the service of the Confederate states, has accepted a challenge to fight a duel with Senor Manuel Amhodia, formerly a captain in the Spanish army. Both named their seconds today. The meeting will take place probably tomorrow. A reporter of the Discussion this morning interviewed General Johnson regarding Senor Amhodia's letter challenging him to fight. The gentleman said: "It is not customary for gentlemen to challenge each other through the newspapers. However, if I have offended any gentleman, I am disposed to make good my word. My address is the Hotel Inglaterra, where I shall be until July 11."

A West Virginia Tragedy.

Cincinnati, July 13.—A special to the Commercial Tribune from Cattletsburg, Ky., says: At Kenova, W. Va., John F. Bloomer was shot dead by his father without cause or notice. The frantic father tried to kill another son and to commit suicide, but failed and was arrested. He pretends not to known anything about the affair."

Mrs. Lucy Arthur, a colored woman died in Stockton, Cal., a few days ago, at the age of 108 years.

BRYAN OF NEBRASKA

Nominated for President by the Democrats.

DELEGATES STAMPEDED TO HIM

He Was Elected on the Fifth Ballot—Arthur Sewell, of Maine, for Vice-President.

Chicago.—W. J. Bryan, "the boy orator of the Platte," and ex-congressman from Nebraska, was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, upon the fifth ballot.

Ever since Bryan's brilliant oratorical effort on the third day of the convention, he has been steadily gaining strength in the convention, and after the first ballot former supporters of other candidates rapidly transferred their allegiance, singly, in pairs and in droves, to the young statesman who had so ably defended their free-silver cause in and out of convention, and at all times.

After Mr. Bryan was nominated the convention unanimously ratified the choice of the majority.

The decks were cleared for balloting, which was to begin as soon as the Democratic national convention reassembled, at 10 o'clock on the fourth

W J Bryan

day. The real struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational developments of the previous day, when the Bryan wave swept through the convention, and threatened for a time at least to stampede it then and there. It had disturbed all calculations and thrown the ranks of the other candidates into confusion.

The Brayn forces were making the most of the phenomenal rise of the young orator of Nebraska. The adjournment at midnight had given the leaders of other candidates an opportunity to rally their forces, and it served also to give some hours in which some cool counsel might prevail against the wave of sentiment which was at high tide the night before.

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

There were no other nominations, and Chairman White announced that the roll-call of states for the nomination of president, would proceed. Great excitement swept over the hall. The first ballot resulted as follows:

Blackburn, 83; Bland, 233; Boies, 86; Bryan, 105; Campbell, 2; Hill, 1; Matthews, 37; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 2; Teller, 18; Tillman, 17; not voting 183.

On the second ballot Massachustetts deserted Bland for Bryan, which created a sensation and started the other states, and in the two following ballots Bryan kept gradually gaining one state after another, until the result of the fourth ballot showed Bryan in the lead with 276, Bland having fallen to 241. This precipitated another demonstration which lasted for forty minutes. Twenty thousand people yelled themselves hoarse cheering for the Nebraskan. Several of the states' delegates then retired for consultation, and when they filed back into the hall the fifth ballot was taken, resulting in Bryan receiving the necessary two-thirds. On motion it was made unanimous.

The Vice-Presidency.

A caucus of delegates was held until 2:30 in the morning, but no agreement could be reached on the vice-presidency.

When the convention opened in the morning the following names were presented: Bland, of Missouri; McLean, of Ohio; Williams, of Massachusetts; Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Fithian, of Illinois; Daniel, of Virginia; Pennoyer, of Oregon, and Sewell, of Maine.

Five ballots were taken. Up to the fourth ballot Bland and McLean led. Their names were then withdrawn, and on the fifth ballot Arthur Sewell, of Maine, was elected.

After the third ballot was taken Bland sent a telegram to the convention, asking that his name be withdrawn and that the nomination be given to some man east of the Mississippi river.

W. J. Bryan's Career.

William Jennings Bryan, who is popularly known as "the 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 sixteen 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, advocated the free coinage of silver.

He was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, March 19, 1860, which makes him now but a few months over 36 years of age.

For four years, during the sessions of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, he represented the first district of Nebraska, in the national house of representatives. He was indorsed by the voters of Nebraska for United States senator in 1894, but the state legislature of that year being controlled by the Republicans, he was defeated, and John M. Thurston elected.

The nominee for vice-president is comparatively unknown.