

Eugene City Guard.

L. L. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
EUGENE CITY, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

General Botha is showing increased activity.

The Boers attacked Hammouda, but were repulsed.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn has proceeded to Tokyo.

Chinese have begun the destruction of missions at Shan Tung.

Today and hereafter you can send a letter to Hawaii for free.

At Angeles, Luzon, General Aquino surrendered to General Grant.

Chinese situation exercises depressing influence on trade in Germany.

Many workers in Pittsburgh are idle pending the adjustment of wage scales.

The postoffice at Union, Oregon, was looted by burglars and \$150 was carried away.

A week's scouting in North Luzon resulted in 50 rebels being killed and 40 wounded. One American was killed.

The Indians on Itany river, Ontario, threaten an uprising. Three thousand are gathered near the mouth of Itany river.

The great lumber yards, covering half a mile, at Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y., were burned, with a loss of \$400,000.

The steamship Nome City, which made the trip from Portland to Nome, rescued 47 people on the way, the crews and passengers of two wrecked schooners.

Over \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives lost, many persons injured and at least 1,500 lives imperiled by a fire on a dock at Hoboken, N. J.

The transport Sumner arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 48 sick soldiers, 70 discharged men, 12 insane patients and 10 members of the hospital corps.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 30, says that all on board the United States battleship Oregon which went ashore in the Gulf of Peking have been saved. There is some chance that the vessel may be floated.

Terra Urrea, commonly called Santa Teresa, the young senator who, it is alleged, helped to incite the various Yaqui Indian rebellions in Mexico, was shot at Clifton, Ariz., by G. N. Rodriguez, to whom she had been married two days before. The young woman was regarded as a saint, and hundreds of Mexicans chased Rodriguez into the mountains, where he was captured, after a hard fight. He was unmercifully beaten and narrowly escaped lynching. The girl will live.

President Kruger is still at Machadodorp.

Japanese laborers of Hawaii are on a strike.

Porter's Cuban tariff schedule must be revised.

Sixty passengers from Dawson brought out \$250,000.

Lord Roberts is preparing for the final battles of the war.

Japanese fishermen at Stevenson, B. C., are said to be arming.

Dole was inaugurated governor of Hawaii on the 14th inst.

Colorado still maintains a quarantine against San Francisco.

Penitentiary at Salem has 130 prisoners less than a year ago.

Germany has ordered 25 big guns for immediate dispatch for China.

Speaker Henderson has been re-nominated for congress in his district in Iowa.

England is making poor headway with the rebellion in the Gold Coast Colony.

Boers attacked the British at Senakal and Roodvalspruit, but were beaten back.

Will Larkin, a logger, was drowned at Monroe, Or. John Baynon fatally injured at Niagara.

Stockmen of Polk county, Or., have united and offer liberal bonuses for scalps of wild animals.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder, which arrived at Portland, made the round trip to Nome in 33 days.

David Bell, formerly one of the best known lumbermen of Canada, is dead at his home in New York city, aged 79 years.

Remains of Reinhard Brook, of Portland, recently drowned by falling off the Bailey Gatzert, were found near Kalama, Wash.

In Chicago, two slaughter houses occupied by Hess Bros., and Ruddy Bros., were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$70,000.

German naturalized in America are in disfavor in the fatherland.

The wall paper trust, one of the earliest and best known of the combinations, has asked for a receiver.

Since January 1 174 national banks have been organized. On June 3 there were 3,704 national banks in the country.

Carleton college at Northfield, Minn., has received \$25,000 from Dr. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago.

The oldest living ex-senator of the United States, James W. Bradbury, of Maine, has just turned 98 birthday.

Mrs. Kruger said in an interview that she had 53 relatives in the field in the Boer war—four sons, six sons-in-law and 43 grandsons.

With the death of Mrs. T. M. Keyworth at Lincoln, England, at the age of 89 years, the line of John Bunyan's descendants become extinct.

No states except Rhode Island and Mississippi require more than one year's residence for citizens. In Minnesota only four months are required.

LATER NEWS.

President Kruger is reported to have moved to Nelspruit.

Eight deaths from extreme heat are reported from Chicago.

The statue of Lafayette, the gift of American school children to France, was unveiled at Paris.

In a wild plunge of a street-car into a gulch at Tacoma, 26 people were killed and 60 injured.

Elizabeth Chapman, a Salem pioneer of 1848, died at that city in her 81st year, of a complication of diseases.

An explosion of fireworks in Philadelphia caused the death of four children and the fatal injury of three others.

By the explosion of an oil tank in Parkersburg, W. Va., six men were blown to atoms and three others fatally injured.

Three men were killed; one wounded in a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western road at Luckia's Cut, near Henryville, Pa.

Southern provinces of China are drifting away from the empire. Li Hung Chang and the friendly viceroys are engineering the movement.

The foreigners in Peking will be left to their fate. The allies cannot rescue them on account of the overwhelming force of Chinese that oppose them.

The United States battleship Oregon, which ran ashore off the island of How Ke, in the Mianan group, 35 miles northeast of Chefoo, on June 28, has been floated.

The steamer Dirigo arrived at Seattle from Skagway, bringing 10 boxes of gold dust, valued at nearly \$500,000. The Dirigo carried 72 passengers, mostly from Dawson.

Rear-Admiral Bare, now commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, has been selected to succeed Rear-Admiral Philip, deceased, as commandant of the New York navy yard.

Charles W. Dickinson, inventor of the geometry C-clashe, who made a successful counterfeiting of bank notes impossible, is dead at his home in Belleville, N. J., aged 77 years.

June 30 the grand staff of the Russian army estimated the Chinese army to number 1,720,000 men. He also said that about 800,000 Mausers have been imported within the last three years.

A dispatch from Bombay says that in all except three districts cholera is raging in Bombay presidency, the cases reported for the week ending June 26 numbering 20,689, and the deaths, 12,333.

Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers are within Peking walls, 30,000 outside.

Admiral Kempff reports that the Oregon is not in a dangerous position.

The German minister at Peking has been killed and other legations are under siege and starving.

The cruiser Philadelphia arrived at Astoria to take part in the Fourth of July celebration there.

The steamer Danube arrived at Nainito, B. C., five days from Skagway, with 40 passengers and \$70,000 in gold dust.

As a last hope of saving foreigners in Peking, the powers may now threaten to destroy the graves of the imperial ancestors.

Fire destroyed the large soap and fertilizing plant of the Walker-Stratman Company at Pittsburg, causing a loss of \$75,000.

A scandal in Klondike. Gold Commissioner Senkler is charged with illegal grants to persons with whom he was partner.

Lou Cramer, of Independence, Or., a pioneer of 1852, committed suicide by hanging himself. No cause is known for the deed.

The four-oared race between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell crews was won by the former. The race took place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Chester park, Cincinnati, W. A. Rutz and F. Hausman, of New Haven, Conn., on a motor tandem, made a mile in 1:29 4-5. This gives them the world's record for a cement track.

By the bursting of a reservoir of the city water works of Grand Rapids, Mich., 100,000,000 gallons of water was precipitated upon a thickly populated district of the city, doing damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Boxer war is carried into Texas. According to advices a fight recently occurred between eight cowboys and ranchmen and Chinamen belonging to the Poi Chung colony, located in Duval county. Four Chinamen are known to have been wounded, one fatally. A cowboy was wounded in the chest. The timely arrival of a detachment of state rangers saved further bloodshed.

The strength of the foreign forces at present in China are as follows: Germany, 44 officers and 1,400 men; Great Britain, 184 officers and 1,700 men; Austria, 12 officers and 137 men; America, 20 officers and 829 men; France, 17 officers and 387 men; Italy, seven officers and 131 men; Japan, 119 officers and 3,709 men, and Russia, 117 officers and 5,817 men, with a total of 53 field guns and 36 machine guns.

An ordinary sight in Manila is a Filipino market or washerwoman smoking a large cigar and clothed in a low necked gown, with flowing sleeves and a handsomely embroidered silk scarf.

Partick Sharkey, who died at the age of 83 in East Cambridge, Mass., was the last survivor of the four organizers of the Father Mathew Temperance society, the oldest association of its kind among the laity of the Roman Catholic church.

Four ship loads of American Chinamen, 3,000 in all, will attend the convention in London from July 14 to 18.

In the fulfillment of a plan laid out by the late Lieutenant-Colonel James D. Miles, United States volunteers, an American library has been established in Manila.

President Eliot, of Harvard, has received from several Harvard alumni now serving in the Philippines a large and valuable collection of native arms, names and manuscripts for the university museum.

THE COLUMN HALTS

Allies Not Advancing to the Relief of Peking.

PRESENT FORCE IS TOO SMALL

Southern Provinces of China Are Gradually Breaking Away From the Empire.

London, July 4.—The allies are not advancing to the relief of Peking. This announcement to the house of commons by William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was received with exclamations of astonishment and dismay.

Sir Ellis Ashmole Bartlett inquired for any information that had been received from the legations at Peking, or as to the composition and command of the relieving force, and of the present position. Mr. Broderick read the dispatches received today, and said the total allied force available is now about 13,000, as troops have been rapidly advancing, adding:

"We do not yet know what arrangements have been made locally regarding the command of an expedition, but it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance. The consuls have been in communication with the viceroys in the Yangtze region and they are quite well aware that support will be given them by her majesty's government in preserving order. It is obviously impossible that the representatives of the powers at Peking should be consulted, as no communications are passing between them."

"The situation is desperate. Hasten." These words from the message of Von Bergen, a member of the German legation at Peking, counterbalanced by Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of customs, and dated nine days ago, are the theme of all private comment. They are preparing for news of a frightful tragedy. Nine days ago the ammunition of the little garrison defending the foreigners was running low, and their food was nearly exhausted, while around them was a horde of Kipper brass having at their service Krupp guns and repeating rifles. Peking was in the hands of the revolutionaries.

While nothing but sinister news comes from Northern China, Southern China is seemingly breaking away from the empire. All the provinces south of the Yellow river, whose viceroys and governors maintain friendly relations with the powers through the consuls, have been informally constituted into a confederacy with Nankin as the capital.

According to an express cable from Shanghai, dated July 2, the Southern viceroys wholly disavow Prince Tuan's government. They have practically constituted an independent state, excluding the Honkong Ho to the British and French frontiers.

Last night St. Petersburg was informed over the St. Petersburg wires that the destruction of the Russian railways in Manchuria continues, and it seems not improbable that Russia will be fully occupied for a time in suppressing the insurrection among its Chinese subjects, and may be unable to send more troops immediately to Peking. The powers look more and more to Japan to supply the force necessary at once to grapple with the formidable rebellion.

TRouble IN MOROCCO.

A Riot Resulted in the Death of an American.

Tangier, July 4.—There is great excitement at Fez, owing to French encroachments on the Oasis of Tonat. A mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an American citizen. The British consul has demanded the assistance of the authorities to protect this house, and the Jewish ghetto is besieged. The legation here is making serious representations on the subject. The name of the victim of the mob was Marcus Essagin. The outrage occurred Thursday last. Essagin, while riding on horseback through a narrow street, jostled against the mule of a Moroccan, the crowd which gathered siding with the priest. Essagin, in self defense, drew his revolver and fired, wounding a native. This was a signal for a general attack upon the American, who received dozens of knife wounds and whose body was burned, according to some, before life was extinct. The French minister was informed of the crime by a special messenger, and he notified the American consul. Both the minister and consul called upon Sidi Torres, the sultan's minister of foreign affairs, at Tangier, and protested against the outrage.

Shot the Girl and Himself.

Walla Walla, July 4.—In a fit of insane jealousy, and because he could not marry the girl of his choice, C. A. Martin, this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, shot a killed Miss Leah Coleman, and shot himself, with probably fatal results. The shooting took place in the central office of the telephone company. Several people were near, but could not stop Martin before he succeeded in his purpose.

Teachers From Cuba.

Boston, July 4.—The United States army transport Sedgwick, having on board more than 400 female teachers from Cuba, being the third of the fleet bringing the instructors to this country, for a season of study at Harvard university's summer school, arrived today. Two more are on the way.

Reports to the department of agriculture show a total decrease of 5,240,000 in the acreage of wheat sown in the fall.

Miners Killed by an Explosion.

Wallace, Idaho, July 4.—John Dube, aged 46, and Matt Sherer, aged 30, were killed by an explosion in the Tiger mine yesterday. Both left families. Dube a wife and five children, and Sherer a wife and three children.

Fever on Isthmus of Panama.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 4.—Pernicious fever is prevalent on the Isthmus of Panama, among the victims reported being the son of United States Consul Cobb and the prima donna of the Italian opera company.

CAR'S WILD LEAP.

Carried 36 to Death—Three Score Others Injured. Many Fatally.

Tacoma, July 3.—Nearly 100 people, passengers on a car bound for this city, were plunged down a gulch at Twenty-sixth and C streets, shortly after 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Those who were standing on the platform dropped off only to be crushed and wounded by the heavy body of the coach, while others inside were killed and maimed before they knew what had happened. The car jumped the track and was smashed to kindling wood in the bottom of the chasm over 100 feet below. The dead will number nearly three score, for there are many of the injured who will never recover and who are expected to die at any moment and there are at least 60 of the passengers of the car now in the various hospitals and under the care of their own physicians.

The car which carried its human freight into a deep ravine instead of to the city was No. 118, of the United Traction Company's cars, and was on the Edison line. It left Edison at about 8 o'clock, in charge of F. L. Boehm, motorman, and J. D. Calhoun, conductor. The car, which is one of the big box-like affairs, was crowded to the doors, and every inch of space on the platforms was taken. Men hung on the railings, and were glad to be able to get a ride to the city, for, like those inside, they were anxious to arrive early, so as not to miss any of the Independence day exercises.

The car ran moderately along, the passengers chatting with each other, for they were nearly all acquainted, and everything was pleasant until it reached the crest of the hill just beyond Tacoma avenue. From this point the motorman, after starting down the hill, turned on his current instead of shutting it off, and when the car had gained such a momentum as to threaten to get away from him, he turned off the current, but it was then too late, for the car was going at lightning speed, and there was nothing to bring it to a standstill, for the incline is steep. Passengers on the front platform, who saw the sharp curve on the bridge as it leaves Delin street, endeavored to jump. Several of them succeeded, and reached the ground in safety, but others were as badly injured as they might have been had they remained on the car to the bottom of the chasm.

Where the car went off there is a sharp curve at the foot of a steep grade. As the car struck the curve, instead of following the track, it whirled completely over and pitched from the bridge, striking on its top, the heavy trucks and body of the car crashing the frail upper works to splinters and smashing down upon the mass of men, women and children, with which the car was loaded.

It was one of the most appalling accidents that has ever occurred in this city, and it came at a time when it was least expected. Here were happy people, residents of the nearby towns, Lakeland, Parkland, Lake Park and other places, coming to Tacoma full of joy and patriotism to spend the Fourth of July. Their journey was nearly at an end when death interfered, and claimed them as his own in a most frightful manner. Crushed, maimed and mangled, the unfortunate were dragged from beneath the wreck of the car, and kind hands ministered to them until conveyances could be had to carry them to hospitals and to the homes of their friends. The dead were laid on the grass, but there were few in the crowds of spectators and rescuers who gathered at the scene at that time who knew which were dead and which were living. Such a spectacle of battered, mutilated bodies is seldom seen.

A member of the First Washington volunteers, who had played a part in many battle fields in the Philippines, said he had never witnessed such a sight.

FOUR CHILDREN KILLED.

Terrible Effects of an Explosion of Fireworks.

Philadelphia, July 5.—A blank cartridge fired at close range by a small colored boy into a large collection of fireworks of a highly explosive character yesterday, cost the lives of four children, the probable death of three others, and severe burns and lacerations to 20 other persons, only two of whom were adults. The dead are: Carmel Dianno, aged 11 years; Charles Feruzzi, aged 11 years; two unidentified children. Those who will probably die are: Isabel Drake, aged 3; Jennie Diano, aged 3; Frank Naccitro, aged 9.

The explosion occurred in front of a small shop of Antonio Mammarello, on Eighth street, in the most thickly populated section. The fireworks were on a stand on the pavement, and consisted largely of giant firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets and "chasers." A crowd of children were clustered around the stand. A colored boy, Isaiah Harris, was seen to point the pistol in the direction of the fireworks and fire. The force of the explosion which followed shattered the windows of many stores and residences in the vicinity, and the air was filled by a dense smoke. When this lifted, the forms of more than a score of children were found lying on the street, burned and bleeding. The owner of the fireworks was arrested. Following the explosion, the police confiscated about three wagon loads of fireworks in the neighborhood.

The Fourth at Washington.

Washington, July 5.—The birthday of the republic was celebrated in the capital yesterday with the usual accompaniment of crackers, cannon and oratory under a burning blue sky. The Sons of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Oldest Inhabitants' Association abandoned their customary exercises at the foot of the Washington monument and read the Declaration of Independence in the cooler recesses of churches and the hotels.

Intense Heat at Chicago.

Chicago, July 5.—The terrible heat yesterday caused most of those who elected to go to the suburban parks of pleasure resorts, leaving the city comparatively quiet for the Fourth July. At the University of Chicago, 1,000 students attended a flag raising, and took the oath of citizenship. At Humboldt park the local posts of the U. S. A. and of the United Confederate Veterans held a reunion of the blue and gray. General Joseph Wheeler was the chief speaker and central figure of the occasion.

BRYAN IS NOMINATED

Unanimous Choice of Kansas City Convention.

ON A FREE COINAGE PLATFORM

Webster Davis Arraigned 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 silver and the relative position of the silver question, it 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 begged the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless.

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 vote 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 crowd 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 resuming 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.

Victims of Hoboken Fire.

New York, July 5.—Up to 11 o'clock last night 124 bodies had been recovered from the waters of the North river. There are yet over 125 people missing.

A large electric light plant will be put in at the Cornucopia mines in Union county, Or. The waters of Fine creek will be utilized to operate the machinery. Work on the same will begin immediately.

Grant Returned for Repairs.

San Francisco, July 4.—The transport Grant, with General Chaffee and the Sixth artillery on board, which sailed for the Orient at 7 o'clock P. M., returned to port three hours later. The cause of the transport's returning to port was the breaking of her main steam pipe. The machine will be repaired in about 12 hours, after which the vessel will again put to sea.

Washington, July 5.—Five deaths in 10 days from yellow fever in General Wood's report on his latest casualty list from Cuba.

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 for the United States, and for the adoption by the American people of 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.

Spido, Would-be Assassin.

Brussels, July 9.—The assize court today returned a verdict of guilty of attempt to kill the Prince of Wales against Jean Baptiste Spido, who fired at the prince in this city, April 14. The court considered that Spido acted without discernment, and sentenced him to a reformatory, until he shall have attained his majority. Meert, Penchot, and Meirere, the instigators of the attack upon the prince, were acquitted on the ground that they considered the plot a joke.

The Utah Construction Company, of Ogden, which was awarded the grading contract for the extension of the Sumpter valley line to Clifford, have begun operations. The company has about 30 teams and a large force of men at work, and in the next 10 days the contractors expect to place an additional force of 300 men and 100 teams along the grade.

Colton Succeeds Barker.

Washington, July 9.—Rear-Admiral Colton has been assigned as commandant of the Norfolk navy yard, where he will succeed Rear-Admiral Barker.

GIVEN A FREE

Japan Will Try to Suppress the Trouble in China.