

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS DECLARE FOR FREE SILVER.

Gold Standard Advocates Have No Standing in the State Convention.

Altgeld Renominated for Governor by Acclamation.

Cleveland's Administration Denounced—Delegates to the National Convention Instructed to Vote as a Unit for Silver, and to Support No Candidate for the Presidential Nomination Who is Not Known to Favor the White Metal.

PEORIA (Ill.), June 23.—To-day the Democratic party of the State of Illinois, which in 1892 gave Grover Cleveland a plurality of 26,993 votes, goes on record as almost unanimously in favor of free, independent and unlimited coinage of silver and as unalterably opposed to the present administration and its policy. There were in the neighborhood of 7,000 delegates and visitors in attendance when State Chairman Hinckley called the State Democratic Convention to order in the immense Tabernacle, which was crowded to the doors with visitors, anxious to witness the successful culmination of the effort to commit the Democracy of Illinois to the free silver creed—a policy which was inaugurated in a special convention of that party held at Springfield over a year ago for the consideration of the financial question. The thoroughness with which the silver legions have swept the State may be judged from the fact that less than fifty "sound money" delegates have seats in the convention.

Hon. Charles K. Ladd was presented as Permanent Chairman and made a fierce address, in which he said the West was ready to light the torch of liberty that would shine over the continent, and to swear by the Goddess of Liberty that present conditions should exist no longer.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, two hours of speechmaking were in order.

Ex-Congressman N. E. Worthington of Peoria declared that the Eastern gold bugs were responsible for forty-cent wheat and ten-dollar horses, but there was sentiment brewing in the West that would paralyze them. Just as the speaker was concluding Governor Altgeld made his appearance on the platform and was given a tremendous ovation. On being presented, he spoke as follows:

"Four years ago our people met under brighter skies. The people were tired of that government which had made the few mighty and the many poor. In Illinois the people rebelled at the interference of the State in the personal affairs of the individual. We promised Democratic government in national affairs, and a business administration in State affairs. The people took us at our word, and they gave us their confidence, and we swept the country by such a majority that fidelity to Democratic principles would have ensured supremacy for a quarter of a century.

"But, before the inaugural festivities had closed at Washington, the head of the new administration sought strange gods and espoused alien principles. He called into his councils prophets who knew not Democracy or the tenets of the fathers. Our people were asked to bow to altars which they had been taught to abhor. The interests of money were placed above those of humanity. Organized greed was fed with golden spoons, while the cry of the hand-to-mouth was unheeded and the sweat of the toiler brought him no bread.

"It soon became apparent," he said, "that the new administration was trying to displace the Republicans in their principles and place his feet on their ground. Then came defeat to the Democratic party. Some reaction was to be expected after 1892, because of the necessary disappointments in office-seeking and because of the hard times. But this reaction would have been short in duration if any sympathy had been shown for the suffering masses. All might have been well if the administration had respected Republican institutions, and not used its great powers to increase the burdens of our people for the benefit of foreign and Eastern shysters."

Referring to the financial question, he said: "The Democratic party must speak with no uncertain sound on this subject. Hedging renders a party impotent, reduces it to a mere office-getting machine and makes it contemptible. Our country has gone through a period of political rodding on all questions. He was considered the best politician who could fool the most people; but all things come to an end, and this practice has reached its limit. The people are in earnest, and demand plain talk. We must state our position clearly, and live up to it. We are at once confronted with the question of ratio. Theoretically, the bimetallic does not depend on any particular ratio, and if this question could be considered by Congress on its merits alone, and free from outside pressure, it is probable the subject of ratio would not be discussed at all by the public."

In conclusion, the Governor said that he appreciated the approval of his friends as shown by their desire for his renomination, but claimed that he was not in a condition to stand for reelection. His health was broken by his attention to public duties, and his property interests were suffering. He had no ambition to be a party leader, and asked that he be permitted to retire from public life.

His closing words were: "Let the world know that we regard our party platform sacred as the Holy Writ, and that any pledge made to the people will be carried out, and long before the day of November the cohorts of plutocracy and corruption and all their hirelings and hangers-on will be driven from the great temple of the people."

The Governor's allusions to President Cleveland were received with tu-

multuous applause. When the Governor announced that his physical and financial condition would prevent him entering a canvass for re-election, there was a depressing silence. The next moment, with a mighty shout of "No!" the convention rose en masse and repeated the ovation that greeted his entrance.

The Committee on Resolutions then presented the following platform:

"We favor the soundest and safest money known to man, and as experience has shown that this consists of both gold and silver, with equal rights of coinage and full legal tender power we demand the repeal of that Republican and plutocratic legislation which demoralized silver and reduced it to the basis of token money, destroying by one-half the stock of real money, and by doubling the work to be done by gold doubled its purchasing power, so that the farmers and producers had to give twice as much work to get a dollar as they formerly had, and found it hard to meet their debts, interest, taxes and fixed charges, which were not lowered. In this way the market for those things which mechanic and labor made was destroyed and the factories had to shut down.

"But by thus taking out of the commercial world one-half of its blood, industry and trade have been paralyzed and idleness and misery spread over the civilized world. With the richest natural resources, with a most industrious, frugal and enterprising population and with the most abundant harvests, our people are in distress. Three per cent. of our population own over half the wealth of this republic, and almost the only men who prosper are the bond sharks and the men who fatten off the misery of their country.

"These are conditions under which republican institutions cannot long endure.

"We believe in the greatness and patriotism of the American people, in their energy and thrift, and that such a people, with the unlimited resources of our land, are strong enough to sustain a monetary system without the aid of foreign Governments.

"We believe the benefits of the independence which we gained a hundred years ago—the war for which was initiated upon a matter of tribute—should not be lost by yielding vassalage to a monetary system preferred by other Governments.

"We believe bimetallic, which has done the work of the world since the dawn of civilization, and which was made the basis of the monetary system by Hamilton and Jefferson, is absolutely necessary at present to the prosperity of mankind, and that its re-establishment will check the present business paralysis, will give to the country a safe and honest currency of equal volume, will restore prices of agricultural commodities, will encourage enterprise and give our people strength and profitable employment. Having learned through bitter experience that Wall street has controlled the financial legislation at Washington, and knowing that every effort will be made to defeat the will of the people, we deem it proper to be explicit in our declarations.

"Actuated by the foregoing principles, and desiring the prosperity of the people, we demand the immediate and free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver as standard money at the ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, of equal fineness and legal tender power to each metal, without waiting for or depending on any other nation on earth, and the delegates from this convention to the National Democratic Convention are instructed to use all honorable means to obtain a similar declaration from the national convention, and to support only such men for the Presidency as are in full and pronounced sympathy with these principles.

"We are also opposed to the contraction of the currency by the retirement of any part of the present outstanding treasury notes.

"We favor a tariff for revenue only, and declare that the Government should collect no more taxes than are necessary to defray the expenses of the Government, honestly and economically administered.

"We are unalterably opposed to the revival of any such monstrosity in legislation as that Act of Congress which was known as the McKinley law, which for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, produced a deficit in the United States Treasury of \$70,000,000, under which wages were greatly lowered and which gave proprietors a monopoly, while it permitted them to fill their shops with the cheapest kind of cheap labor brought from all parts of the earth.

"We demand the abolition of Government by injunction, that new forms of oppression and weapon of the money power never before heard of among workmen, whereby a Federal Judge at once becomes legislator, judge and executioner. It is absolutely destructive of Republican institutions; it robs the American people of the right of trial by jury and of all the protection by the Constitution.

"The arbitrary interference on the part of the Federal Government in local affairs by ignoring lawful authorities is not only a violation of the Constitution of the United States, but a crime against Government, against democratic and republican institutions.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT SAN FRANCISCO.

George Stutz Murders His Sweetheart and Then Ends His Own Life.

Jealousy Supposed to Have Been the Cause of the Crime.

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Property Destroyed by Fire at Red Bluff—A Catholic Church at Sonoma Burned—Tidal Wave at Mendocino City.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—A double tragedy, prompted by jealousy, was enacted at 336 Polk street, at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

George Stutz, a marine engineer, shot and killed Mrs. Cora Borden and then turned the same weapon on himself with fatal results. Both died before the police arrived on the scene.

About 10 o'clock Stutz called at the lodging-house kept by Thomas Darbey, Mrs. Darbey answered the bell. He was told that Mrs. Borden was in Mrs. Barclay's room, on the third floor. A second later Mrs. Barclay received him. He was invited in, and at once he began to chat with Mrs. Borden, whom he came to see. She sat on the couch opposite the door, while Stutz took a seat in a chair at the head of the lounge.

The conversation, turned on a letter, Mrs. Borden broached the subject. She said that she supposed he received it, and that her explanation was satisfactory, not mentioning the nature of it. Mrs. Barclay was present all the time. Stutz rejoined by denying that he ever received it, and added that he didn't believe that she ever sent him one. Again she affirmed that she wrote him. Her second declaration irritated her jealous lover, and he concluded the interview with the curt reply, "You are a liar."

Scarcely had the words dropped from his lips when he exposed his 44-Caliber revolver and fired at her.

The first bullet accomplished its desired effect. It crashed through the helpless woman's skull and lodged in the wall close by. The revolver was held so close to her face that the powder scorched her face.

At this instant Mrs. Barclay rushed from the room, but before she arrived at the head of the stairs a second shot reverberated through the house. To make doubly sure Stutz dispatched a second bullet into the body of his victim. This struck her in the back, and probably pierced the heart. Death was instantaneous.

From all appearances, Mrs. Borden sank down beside her seat like one in the act of prayer, and expired.

The crazed seaman then turned the rifle-droppet upon himself. One bullet passed through the forehead, and he died instantly. His body was found sprawled out in the very center of the room, with the revolver still clutched in his left hand.

Mrs. Mary Barclay, nearly prostrated with fear, notified Mrs. Darbey, and she in turn called in Officer W. T. Jennings, Captain Lee and a posse of officers arrived a few minutes later and took charge of the room.

In one of Stutz's pockets was found a letter from Mrs. Borden. In very affected language she announced that she would meet him at the corner of Eighth and Market streets. The note was not dated, but it is conjectured that it was another letter which he did not get which drove Stutz to murder and suicide.

1892 it was converted into a national bank under the style of the American National Bank. In 1894 it was changed again to a private bank, and under its first title, the Bank of Salt Lake. This is the only instance of a bank failure in Salt Lake during the past two years.

WATER-POWER SUIT SETTLED.

A Case Which Has Been Pending in the Courts for Years.

FRESNO, June 23.—Judge Webb today decided in favor of the defendant in the suit of the Fresno Milling Company against the Fresno Irrigation Company, which has been pending in the courts for several years.

The canal company entered into an agreement to furnish the milling company with water power by means of a ditch which passed through the city of Fresno. The municipality adjudged the ditch a public nuisance, and filled it up. The canal company was, therefore, unable to fulfill its part of the contract with the milling company. The plaintiff company sued for 20 cents damages on every barrel of flour ground since the water power was discontinued, amounting in all to many thousands of dollars.

A suit was brought by the canal company against the city of Fresno for damages sustained by filling the canal and is now pending in the courts.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Decision by Judge Shaw Touching Their Rights and Privileges.

LOS ANGELES, June 23.—Judge Shaw of the Superior Court handed down an important decision this afternoon touching the rights and privileges of benevolent societies.

The case which brought forth this decision was that of Brun against the Board of Directors of the Societe Francaise Mutuelle. Brun claimed that the society accepted back dues, and caused a recount in court, which, however, did not affect the result as returned by the canvassing board of the society.

Brun contended that the votes had been accepted, which, by the terms of the laws, should have been rejected for non-payment of dues after two months. The court held that, if after two months the society accepted back dues, it forfeited its right to exclude, notwithstanding the stipulation of the laws.

Two Chinese Lepers.

PORTLAND (Or.), June 23.—At police headquarters last night was reported the presence of two Chinese lepers now living in an old hut in a vegetable garden about a quarter of a mile from the city. An officer's attention was called to them yesterday. He says that the two lepers are shocking and disfigured by disease. His companion is not so offensively afflicted. The lepers are living alone in the garden, and are raising garden truck for no profit. They almost daily visit this city and traverse the principal streets.

Tidal Wave at Mendocino City.

UKIAH, June 23.—A tidal wave struck Mendocino City on the coast of this county yesterday between 3 and 4 o'clock. The sea rose and fell some seven feet beyond its level in mighty waves, gradually becoming less. The wave extended to a boom on the river, one mile from its mouth, where the water rose ten inches. No material damage was done in consequence of the wave, although at the time it occurred there was a vessel under the chute at Mendocino Point. A tidal wave is a rare occurrence at that place.

The Lodging-House Disaster.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The ruins of the three-story lodging-house on the corner of Fifth street and Mint avenue, which collapsed yesterday afternoon, bringing death to three persons and serious injury to nineteen others, have now been thoroughly explored. No more bodies were discovered, though there are still three names on the list of missing.

Patrick McKeown, proprietor of the wrecked lodging-house, died at the Receiving Hospital to-night from the effects of his injuries.

A Highwayman at Large.

SAN MATEO, June 23.—The highwayman who attempted to hold up the passenger who was yesterday afternoon has not been caught. The Sheriff with a posse is after him, but it is believed that he has too good a start to be caught. The robber at the time of the hold-up had a handkerchief over his face, and he fired at Ed Campbell, the driver, with an old-fashioned horse pistol. Campbell refused to stop the stage.

Christian Temperance Union.

PACIFIC GROVE, June 23.—The Summer School of Methods of the W. C. T. U. convened this afternoon at Assembly Hall for the first session of its week's work. Large delegations arrived from various parts of the State to-day, and an enthusiastic convention is contemplated. The session opened with an address by the President, Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, which greatly encouraged the workers. A number of interesting questions were discussed.

Death Resulted From Heart Trouble.

LOS ANGELES, June 23.—Coroner Campbell was summoned this afternoon to Lordsburg to hold an inquest upon the body of W. F. Cummings, aged 60 years, who was found dead in his yard early yesterday morning. Cummings lived alone, and had no known relatives in this section. Investigation proved that death resulted from heart trouble.

Catholic Church Burned.

SONOMA, June 23.—St. Francis Catholic Church, on Napa street, was burned to the ground this afternoon. All the treasures of the church, including valuable vases, candlesticks, etc., were lost. The convent and rectory, though badly scorched, were saved. The loss is estimated at \$10,000, well insured.

DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER BILL.

LONDON, June 22.—The House of Lords to-day passed the second reading of the deceased wife's sister bill by a vote of 142 to 113. This practically insures the success of this measure, which will allow the widower marrying the sister of his deceased wife.

HENRY OF NAVARRE KING OF THE TURF.

Wins the Suburban Handicap at Sheepshead Bay in Fast Time.

Clifford, the Favorite, Never Once Dangerous in the Race.

The Commoner, the Winner's Former Stable Companion, Gets Second Place, With Clifford Third—Budge Paces a Mile in a Race at Red Oak, Iowa, in 2:07 3-4, the Best Time for the Year.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, June 23.—Henry of Navarre demonstrated once more his right to the title "King of the Turf" by winning the thirteenth Suburban Handicap at Sheepshead Bay to-day. His victory was well earned, and as in his previous contests he beat some of the best horses in training. The mighty Clifford was among the vanquished to-day. Clifford was first favorite. This was largely through the fact that Taral had the mount on him. Clifford was favorite for the Brooklyn Handicap, and was beaten by Sir Walter in a very close finish. Taral's superior jockeyship, every one said, defeated Clifford. Clayton, who rode him, got the blame for Clifford's failure to make his run until too late. Taral was engaged to ride him in to-day's great race, and every one said that Clifford would do better with a stronger jockey than Clayton on his back. Clifford did not do as well for Taral as he did for Clayton. He was never once dangerous or prominent. The Commoner, with Clayton up, was the contending horse at the finish. He it was that forged his former stable companion, Henry of Navarre, to a cruel drive to hold his own. Clifford had all his work cut out to finish ahead of Belmar, Hornpipe, Sir Walter and Nanki Poo, who were all in hopeless difficulties a couple of furlongs from home.

The start for the great race was prompt and good. Belmar was the first to break the even line. He quickly yielded the post to Hornpipe. At the upper turn Hornpipe took a commanding lead. He was joined by the Commoner. As they swung into the back stretch the Commoner headed Hornpipe. This pair had a good streak of daylight between them and Henry of Navarre, who was the most forward of the others.

There was but little change in this order until they reached the old club house turn. Henry of Navarre then joined the leaders. The others also moved up. They swung into the home stretch with the Commoner in command, lapped to the throatlatch by Henry of Navarre, who had Hornpipe and Clifford at his withers. The weight and pace had begun to tell upon Sir Walter, and he dropped back to keep Nanki Poo company.

When they were straightening out for home, Handlton went to work like a fiend on Hornpipe. The son of Mr. Pickwick and Round Dance responded with such a wonderful burst of speed that the cry "Hornpipe wins" rang throughout the stand.

Clayton then made a bold bid for victory on the Commoner. Hornpipe had given up the struggle, and Henry appeared to have but Clifford to beat. The latter was running sluggishly at the outer side, and urged him as Taral would and did, failed to get enough speed out of him to force Henry of Navarre to a drive.

The Commoner put a new element of danger in the race, so far as Henry of Navarre was concerned. His challenge was so persistent and well timed that he had headed Henry before Griffin realized that in the Commoner he had a foe man worthy of his steel. Only once did the lash descend upon Henry's heaving flanks. That was enough. He knew he was required to do his best, and with the same dauntless courage that has marked his entire career, he put his best energies forth and won by a length. These he secured from Clifford by half a length.

The victory of Henry of Navarre was received with cheers. The day was a good one for the professional betters. Summaries: Five-eighths of a mile, Preston won, Gotham second, Tremargo third. Time—1:01. One mile, The Dragon won, Peep O'Day second, Chugnut third. Time—1:41½. Eleven-sixteenths of a mile, Ormant won, Octagon second, Scottish Chief third. Time—1:08½. Suburban handicap, mile and a quarter, for all ages, \$6,000 to winner, \$1,000 to second, \$300 to third, Henry of Navarre, 129 (Griffin), 8 to 5, won; The Commoner, 113 (Clayton), 12 to 1, second; Clifford, 126 (Taral), 4 to 5, third. Time—2:07. Sir Walter, Nanki-Poo, Hornpipe and Belmar also ran.

A SPEEDY PACER.

RED OAK (Ia.), June 23.—There were 4,000 people out to the opening of the five days' meeting at Paeolus Park. The track record was beaten by Budge in the 2:00 pace, who made the best time of the year.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Matabeles Defeated by a Force of Friendly Natives.

CAPE TOWN, June 23.—A dispatch received here from Bulawayo under today's date says a force of friendly natives had had an engagement with and defeated the Matabeles on the Maziani River, securing a large number of cattle and sheep. Many of the Matabeles were killed in the fight.

Reports from Fort Victoria say the natives in that vicinity are in a state of indecision as to whether or not they shall support the uprising. Commandant Weals, with fifty volunteers, has started out from Fort Victoria for the purpose of inducing the waververs not to join the enemy.

The column under command of Captain Spreckley has returned to Bulawayo, having made a successful foraging expedition. Captain Spreckley reports having found the bodies of four white men who had evidently been killed by the natives. The bodies were buried by his command.

Gorman Coming to the Coast.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Senator Gorman returned from New York to his home in Laurel last night. It is his intention to go to Saratoga about the 1st of July for a ten days' visit. This arrangement will prevent him from attending the Chicago Convention. The Senator has also decided to leave here the latter part of July with his family for a trip through the West. Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast will be among the places the party will visit. They will not return until October.

Bloody Battle in Kentucky.

LONDON DEPOT (Ky.), June 23.—On Clover Fork, in Harlan County, six miles above Harlan Courthouse, one of the bloodiest battles of modern years took place yesterday, with John Pace, Irving Cornell and Harrison Cornell on one side, and George Dean, William Stewart and Dave Eldridge on the other. Dean and Eldridge were killed. The survivors have all been arrested, and are in jail. The fight was the result of an old feud of long standing.

Lynching Threatened.

MEXICO (Mo.), June 23.—Street Commissioner Silk, who shot and killed John Helensmith, 16 years of age, at Moberly, Mo., was hurried to the jail in this city last night to prevent a mob from lynching him. It was feared an effort would be made to wrench Silk from the officers at the Huntsville Jail, so enraged were the people of Moberly over the killing. Silk claims the tragedy was purely accidental.

Perry Belmont Coming Home.

PARIS, June 22.—A representative of the United Press to-day questioned the Hon. Perry Belmont regarding the statement that he intended to bring his European tour to a close and return to the United States. Mr. Belmont confirmed the report, and added that he intended to sail for New York in a short time, in order to attend the Democratic National Convention at Chicago as a delegate from Suffolk County, New York.

The American Team Won.

SYRACUSE (N. Y.), June 22.—A cablegram just received from Paris gives the news that the international team race at Bordeaux yesterday was won by the American team composed of Kiser, Wheeler and Murphy. In the international scratch Murphy beat out a field which was composed of the men who have been winning from Johnson and his colleagues.

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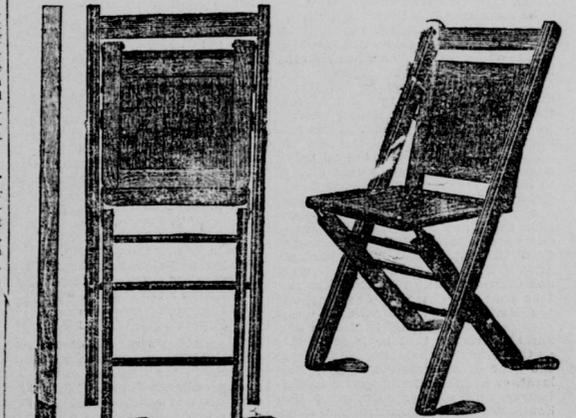
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