conserve the welfare of the people. To the platform then declared and to the ticket then to be nominated we can safely refer, satisfied that they will merit and receive our hearty and undivided support. Upon the election of that ticket and the restoration of the Republican party to complete control of all departments in the government depends the future prosperity of this country."

All day there had been a persistent effort to get some attention to matters other than the silver question. The leaders insisted that no inside show should overshadow the main tent.

The Cleveland World, edited by Robert P. Porter, formerly of the New York Press and superintendent of the last Federal census, devoted most of its space to interviews with delegates, and claimed that all, with the exception of the West, considered the tariff as the issue. Its headlines are: "Hark ye, Republicans, Tariff is the Issue—Silver Is in the Background—This Money Agitation Is a Democratic Scheme—Strong Expressions from Prominent Republicans from All Parts of the Country for Protection as the Keynote." The introduction to the article continues on the lines indicated in the heading.

Cleveland, June 20.—When President Tracey called the Republican League convention to order at 11 o'clock this morning the first thing done was to appoint a committee to invite ex-Senator Warner Miller, of New York, to address the convention. The committee on credentials reported in favor of seating both delegations from South Carolina. This was adopted. The rules of the Reed house and the Denver convention were adopted.

Warner Miller then addressed the convention. He argued forcibly against the tariff being taken out of politics. He held that conditions were such as to prevent it. Any party whose policy created deficiencies was a failure. The Republicans were not for a tariff for revenue only, but for a tariff for a surplus also. His argument for the Monroe doctrine and the American flag on Hawaiian soil was vigorously applauded. He argued for "sound money" and such a reorganization of the banking system as would extend the circulating medium without dependence on government bonds for the issue of bank notes. He hoped the party would stand by its record for bi-metallism and parity of money. He had the fullest confidence in other nations consenting, through an international commission, to the restoration of silver to its old place as a standard money, and believed it would be impossible to bring about such a result without the co-operation of other countries.

Miller wore a brilliant McKinley badge, and in referring to the absence of those who were expected to be here to sound the keynote, he said he would wear that badge till he reached the New York state line on his return, and there he would be for the Empire State's favorite.

Gen. Sampson, of Arkansas, moved to amend the rules so that the election would be referred to the executive committee. As this was regarded as a move to defeat J. F. Byrnes, the silver candidate from Denver, it created such a stir that the motion was withdrawn, but notice was given that it would be renewed.

As the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, opportunity was given to all to offer resolutions, which were referred without debate. Resolutions poured in regarding the Cuban insurgents, the Hawaiian republic, the Armenians and all other foreign subjects. Blackwell, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution favoring the right of women to vote, and congratulating the women of Colorado and Wyoming upon their porsession of the elective franchise. Blackwell also offered a resolution arraigning the administration for its Turkish policy. O. Driscoll, of Maryland, offered a resolution which, he said, would change the Democratic states. It provides for a protective tariff, reciprocity, honest elections, gold, silver and paper on a parity, an aggressive foreign policy, etc. Frank Greer, of Oklahoma, offered the following: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of the American silver product, with a prohibitive tariff on the foreign product, modified by financial reciprocity laws." W. T. Schurtz, of New York, offered a strong gold standard resolution. B. L. Carr, of Colorado, offered the resolution of the silver men that was given in these dispatches last night. Mr. Gould, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution opposing the free and unlimited coinage of silver in very strong terms. Silver men and anti-silver men continued for some time alternating in offering resolutions that did not materially differ from those previously plied upon the secretary's table by the representatives of the respective factions. Then a motion was made that the rule for the reading of resolutions be rescinded. Ex-Gov. Prince, Senator Thurston and others opposed shutting off the reading. Debate followed, in which neither the speakers nor the chair could recognize each other. Chairman Robinson, from the committee on resolutions, reported that his committee hoped to be able to report tomorrow morning, but if all these resolutions were to be considered the committee could not report before next week. The motion to rescind the rule for reading the resolutions in convention was lost. Shortly after 1 p. m. a recess was taken till 2 p. m.

The band occupied most of the time of the afternoon till 3 p. m., when Secretary Humphreys read the following letters:

Senator W. B. Allison, of Iowa, said: "I regret that I can not be with you at your Cleveland meeting. I congratulate you on so large a representation of active and earnest Republicans. The good work thus auspiciously begun is full of promise for certain success in the important campaign of next year."

John Grant, chairman of the Texas state executive committee, sent the greetings of the Republican organization of the Lone Star state and said: "We are for protecting America and Americans; we are for maintaining a hundred-cent dollar, white, yellow or green; we are for Republicans, whether white, yellow or black; we are for the constitution and the red, white and blue."

James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, said: "Serious injury inflicted on a member of my family in a runaway accident alone prevents my being in my seat today as a member of the league convention. I send to all the gallant Republicans in attendance my congratulations on the certain victories that with unity and good work lie before us. I am sure this convention will be wise in its day and prudent in all its utterances. It is made up of men who know too well the way to victory for it to favor the smart Democratic plan of diverting the Republican party from the issue of the tariff, on which it is united, to the issue of currency, on which it is at present somewhat divided. On the platform of protection, bi-metalism and American supremacy we can and will sweep the country in 1896. The Republican party will find the way to unite its own ranks and bring the country back to good times next year. It will not, in my judgment, declare in its next formal platform either for a single gold nor for a single silver standard, but will maintain its own principles and the traditions of the republic and stand for bi-metallism and a sound national currency of gold, silver and paper. On these lines we can rally all Republicans, gain thousands of new recruits and win certain and splendid victories."

Chauncey M. Depew said: "I deeply regret my inability to stop over a day in Cleveland and address the convention, but the Nashville engagement took one day longer than I expected, and imperative engagements in New York, which could not be postponed, made it necessary for me to come straight through. All Republicans are rejoiced at the great strength and auspicious beginning of the convention."

Thomas B. Reed said: "I am very much honored by your invitation, but it would be impossible for me to accept, on account of other arrangements made."

Gov. McKinley said: "I am in receipt of your favor inviting me to address a meeting of the Republican National League of the United States. While I cannot make that promise absolute, I beg to advise you that in all probability I will do myself the honor of accepting your invitation at some time during the convention." Secretary Humphreys said Gov. McKinley would arrive tomorrow night and hold a reception at the Hollenden hotel.

Plain statements of regret were also received from H. C. Lodge, J. Sloat Fassett, Congressman Quigg of New York and Senator Wolcott of Colorado.

The roll call of states was called for resolution to be read and referred without debate. It was thought most of the pockets had been emptied during the morning session, but the call brought out resolutions by the score on every conceivable issue or topic. Those on the financial question were for the most part duplicates of those offered during the day, and were referred by the bushel to the committee's waste basket. Some sarcastic resolutions were offered on the silver question, one calling for 50 cents worth of silver bullion to be made a legal tender dollar. Numerous resolutions were offered asking the national committee to have the next national Republican convention held at various places, but all were yelled down before the reading could be completed.

The committee on league work reported a gratifying increase and rapidly growing interest in all parts of the country in club organizations.

The committee reported Milwaukee as the place for the next convention, the time to be fixed by the executive committee. Adopted.

Gen. McAlpin, of New York, was elected president by acclamation and a committee of three was appointed to escort him to the hall.

Nominations for secretary were called for and Mr. Churchill, of Colorado, placed in nomination John F. Byrnes, while Illinois nominated William A. Grant, Nebraska nominated L. E. Walker.

The notification committee entered the hall with Gen. McAlpin, who expressed his thanks for the honor conferred on him. He said that as long as he should remain president of the league his only motto should be "Work, work, work."

The states were called for vice presidents and members of the executive committee as follows:

Executive committee—Alabama, A. G. Negley; Arkansas, Henry M. Cooper; California, Theodore Reichert; Colorado, William K. Burchnell; Connecticut, James A. Howarth; Delaware, Francis H. Hoffecker; Florida, Philip Walters; Georgia, A. E. Buck; Illinois, Albert Campbell; Indiana, W. L. Taylor; Iowa, F. W. Bicknell; Kansas, E. G. Gray; Kentucky, J. L. Crawford; Louisiana, Andrew Hero, jr.; Maine, J. H. Manley; Maryland, Dr. William S. Booze; Massachusetts, J. H. Gould; Michigan, Charles F. Baxter; Minnesota, F. E. Burns; Mississippi, Albert Lee; Missouri, F. B. Bromwell; Montana, C. H. McLoud; Nebraska, W. E. Andrews; Nevada, R. C. Clelland; New Hampshire, Stephen S. Jewett; New Jersey, L. S. Devouse; New York, H. C. Brewster; North Carolina; J. S. Pritchard; North Dakota, C. M. Cochran; Ohio, E. J. West; Pennsylvania, G. O. W. Buck; Rhode Island, Henry E. Tiepke; South Carolina, V. P. Clayton; South Dakota, Charles H. Burke, Tennessee, J. M. Branson; Texas, Charles B. Peek; Vermont, H. S. Peck; Virginia, H. D. Clay; West Virginia, G. B. Elliott; Wisconsin, H. H. Rander; Wyoming, F. Burke; Arizona, George Christ; District of Columbia, D. A. Ray; New Mexico, W. H. H. Llewellyn; Oklahoma, R. J. Seavy; Utah, Robert Sherman, jr.; College leagues, W. D. McWilliams of Kalamazoo college.

Vice presidents—Alabama, W. H. Horner; Arkansas, John McClure; California, C. M. Shortridge; Colorado, H. E. Niesly; Connecticut, Gen. Alexander Hardison; Delaware, Harry A. Richardson; Florida, John King; Georgia, A. E. Burch; Illinois, Isaac W. Hamilton; Indiana, J. H. Watts; Iowa, George H. Perry; Kansas, W. W. Pierce; Kentucky, Charles J. Richey; Louisiana, Dr. E. A. Williams; Maine, J. H. Drummond; Maryland, J. E. Palmer; Massachusetts, W. Murray Crane; Michigan, E. N. Dingley; Minnesota, Knute Nelson; Mississippi, Joshua Stevens; Missouri, J. C. Page; Montana, F. E. Sargent; Nebraska, John L. Webster; Nevada, Stephen A. Kinsey; New Hampshire, Charles N. Bartlett; New Jersey, Barker Gommery; New York, C. C. Shayne; North Carolina, John C. Daucey; North Dakota, E. M. Warren; Ohio, John E. Hopeley; Pennsylvania, John Doyle; Rhode Island, D. Russell Brown; South Carolina, Seymour E. Smith; South Dakota, F. J. Wood; Tennessee, W. J. Ormsby; Texas, Whit Dryden; Vermont, H. E. Parker; Virginia, Thomas Lowry; West Virginia, John K. Thompson; Wisconsin, George R. Day; Wyoming, Carroll H. Parmelee; Arizona, J. H. Simpson; District of Columbia, Thomas H. McKee; New Mexico, Louis H. Hughes; Oklahoma, Frank H. Grear; Utah, William Glassman; College league, J. H. Fry, Princeton.

Shortly after 6 o'clock the convention adjourned until tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

The convention adjourned with several names presented for secretary. Since adjourning the Northwestern states have brought out M. J. Dowling, of Rendville, Minn., who has been chief clerk of the legislature two terms and is chief organizer of the league in Minnesota. The election of secretary will be the order of business when the convention reassembles tomorrow morning.

Immediately after the election of secretary the comittee on resolutions will report the Patton resolution, and it will no doubt be adopted.

THE BANQUET.

More Than 1,000 at the Tables—Speeches by Republican Leaders.

Cleveland, June 20.—The banquet tendered the delegates to the National Republican League convention at the Arcade was a brilliant affair. There were 1,066 plates turned on the ground floor, while the four balconies were filled with thousands of spectators. The ladies were out en masse in evening dress, and the occasion socially was equal to a national inaugural ball. The great building was elaborately decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

After the elaborate menu had run its course, Hon. John H. Hoyt, who was recently a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor, introduced the speechmakers. In his introductory addresses Mr. Hoyt was witty and brilliant, starting the oratory with cheers and wild demonstrations.

"Gov." Henry Clay Evans, of Tennessee, responded to "Our Party and the New South." He thought he saw the approaching dawn of a better day in the South, and the breaking up of the old solid South. Tennessee, which had elected a Republican governor in 1894, was already breaking away, and other Southern states were ready to follow. He spoke most hopefully of future Republican success in the South.

D. D. Woodmansee, president of the Ohio league, took Gov. McKinley's place in responding to the "Grand Old Party."

Senator-elect J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, in responding to "Perfidy and Dishonor and Political Integrity," said: "The accusation does not come from Republicans. The words 'perfidy and dishonor' will be recognized from a quotation from a famous letter by President Cleveland to William L. Wilson, the reputed author of the Wilson bill."

Warner Miller, of New York, responded to the toast assigned to Senator Ingalls, "Republicanism in the West."

Mrs. Ellen J. Foster followed in response to the toast, "The Woman's Republican Association of the United States."

Senator-elect John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, responded to the toast, "The National Republican League." So long as the Republican party lived, he said, it would never relinquish protection as a cardinal principle.

Vancouver News Notes.

Vancouver, B. C., June 20.—The attempt to unseat Alderman Gallagher, Vancouver's "Dr. Parkhurst," proved unsuccessful, Judge Bole today deciding in his favor.

Citizens tendered the officers of the United States steamer Mohican a ball tonight.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late, apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

The committee representing the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern consolidated 5 per cent bonus has decided not to accept the separate receivership upon the terms of Judge Merritt's order.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

People in Seattle.

The unequaled demand for Paine's Celery Compound among the people of this city is but one index of the great good it is doing. There are many in Seattle whom it has cured of serious illness. Paine's Celery Compound makes people well who suffer from weak nerves or impure blood.

M'KINLEY IN KANSAS.

He Addresses a Great Soldiers' Meeting at Ottawa.

A TRIBUTE TO PATRIOTISM.

Too Much Honor Cannot Be Shown to the Surviving Veterans, Whose Beneficiaries the New Generation Is.

Ottawa, Kan., June 20.—Fully 10,000 people, in addition to those living here, are having tents erected in the Chautauqua grounds to take part in the Grand Army day exercises today. Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, was formally welcomed by Gov. Morrill, and was received with tremendous enthusiasm. This afternoon he addressed a large audience in the tabernacle.

At 10 o'clock Attorney General Dawes addressed an audience of 8,000 people, who packed the tabernacle. While Dawes was speaking Gov. McKinley appeared on the platform, and a few minutes later Gov. Morrill arrived. Ex-Gov. George T. Anthony, as president of the day, took charge of the exercises, which were begun by songs by the Modoc club.

Gov. Morrill said that on behalf of the G. A. R. of Kansas he welcomed Ohio's governor, and in doing so his breast swelled with pride, for Kansas had sent to the war more soldiers in proportion to the population than any other state. He welcomed McKinley as governor of Ohio, as a distinguished citizen, and, last and best, as a true-hearted comrade who had marched side by side with the heroes who had fought to preserve the Union.

Gov. McKinley arose and the two men grasped hands, while the multitude cheered and waved handkerchiefs, hats, umbrellas, canes and every available object. Gov. McKinley said that no greeting was so sacred as a welcome that came from his old comrades of the G. A. R. He thanked Gov. Morrill from the bottom of his heart for the welcome so sincere and earnest. He remembered his services with Gov. Morrill in the national house of representatives. He remembered him most because he so faithfully stood by the flag and his comrades of the Grand Army. Gov. Morrill was visibly affected, and his eyes filled. Gov. McKinley, too, was overcome, and he tried to rally by saying in a jocular manner that he was glad to come to Kansas because much of Ohio was here, but he could not recover, and the scene ended with prolonged cheering. Thousands filed past and shook hands with the governors.

At 1 o'clock, the hour set for Gov. McKinley's address to the old soldiers, every chair and every foot of standing room beneath the expansive roof was occupied. Gov. McKinley read his address from manuscript. In the course of his address he said:

"When patriotism has fled from the hearts of the masses, the country is near dissolution and death. Patriotism is an absolute consecration to country; it is the total abandonment of ties; it is the turning away from plans which have been formed for a life's career; it is the surrendering of bright prospects and the giving up of ambition in a chosen work; it is the sundering of all the ties of home and family, and almost the snapping of the heartstrings which bind us to those we love; it is the consecration of self to the demands of country. It may mean diseases contracted by exposure or from wounds in battle; it may mean imprisonment, insanity or death; it may mean hunger, thirst and starvation.

"In our civil war it meant all of these. In this land of the free and home of the brave there were nearly 3,000,000 who loved liberty and union so dearly that they were willing at any cost or sacrifice to follow the flag. The blood of half a million men was exacted in the fearful conflict to save the country, and there are men today by tens of thousands who are suffering from diseases contracted in the service of the government and as many thousands more bearing wounds from which they suffer every hour in the day, and some of these, alas! are in distress from poverty. Our asylums contain many poor fellows whose hard service dethroned reason and unbalanced the mind for ever. Can we ever cease to be debtors to these men? Is there any reason that they should not receive? Is there any emolument too great for them? Is there any benefaction too bountiful; is there any honor to patriotic men which living people can bestow that they should not extend? What the nation is, or may become, we owe loyally to them. If there is one of these old patriots sick at heart and discouraged, should not the cheerful and strong, who are today the beneficiaries of this valor, comfort and console him?"

The speaker compared the manner of honoring the old warriors in different countries, and said the gratitude of the people of this country is of that grand, patriotic character which recognizes no title, permits no discriminations, and the soldiers, whether of the rank and file, the line or staff, who fought and fell for liberty and union, are warmly cherished in the memories of this great and glorious people.

The speaker said he would not withhold the most generous eulogy from conspicuous soldiers, living or dead—Grant, Sherman, Thomas, McPherson, Meade, Hancock, McClelland, Hooker, Cook, Logan and Garfield—who were the very incarnation of soldierly valor and vigor before the eyes of the American people. The speaker then paid a beautiful tribute to the private soldier, to the rank and file of the old regular army who stood loyal for the Union when officers who had been educated by the government deserted it.

"At the beginning no one imagined that the war would go further than to maintain a fixed purpose and determination of the president and congress, which was officially declared in July, 1861, to be 'to defend the constitution of the United States and preserve the Union, with all the rights of the slave states unimpaired.' This was the legislative and executive will at the beginning. But no one could anticipate or check the course of the revolution. The results of the war overleaped the resolutions of congress. They outstripped the purposes and early statements of the president. They brought emancipation to 4,000,000 people."

As a most vivid illustration of the sufferings of the volunteer army, the governor forcibly recited the story disclosed by the pension list, which contains more than 400,000 invalid soldiers and sailors or widows.

In conclusion Major McKinley said: "The soldiers of the Union are rapidly passing away, the circle of comrades of that holy war is narrowing with each swiftly passing year. Every new roll call discloses one and another not present, but accounted for. There is a muster roll over yonder, as well as a muster roll here. The majority of that vast army are fast joining their grand old comrades who have already preceded them to the other shore. But what a precious legacy they can leave to their children and posterity! We are accustomed to refer with conscious and just pride to our patriotic ancestors who fought for American independence. We praise, as we should, the heroism of our fathers in the second war with England and the more recent war with Mexico; yet, my friends, the time is coming, indeed the time is upon us, when to be the worthy son of a Union veteran in the civil war will be a mark of distinction and honor equally as great as that conferred by any other service for home and humanity, for God and country, that history can boast of. This legacy is one that will not perish. It will not vanish with the ages, nor fade from the memories of men. It is a priceless gift to our children, a precious memory to them, to the remotest generation, to be able to leave behind a record of honorable service in the hottest war in which mankind ever engaged."

Gov. McKinley and party and Gov. Morrill and other state officers took the north-bound express, to which was attached Gov. McKinley's private car. Several thousand people who had gathered at the station cheered McKinley, who stood on the rear platform bowing his acknowledgements.

BALTIC CANAL OPENED

Continued from First Page.

ting of more than thirty-five feet been necessary. At Brunsbuttel, midway between Gluckstadt and Cuxhaven, it joins the Elbe, and the junction of the two seas is complete. The feafures of supreme importance may be briefly summarized.

The canal is on sea level. There are locks at the two entrances, but that on the Elbe will always be open except at ebb or high tide—that is, at least three hours twice a day—and that at the Baltic entrance may remain open for half the year, for there is no appreciable rise or fall of the tide on that side. The depth of the canal will permit its use by an ironclad of 10,000 tons. Even the British Majestic might float with safety in this channel, which is more than 30 feet in depth and over 210 feet in breadth. These dimensions are uniform throughout the entire course of the canal, more than 61½ miles in length. The greatest care has been taken to avoid all awkward curves—about two-thirds of the entire distance the canal runs in a straight line; for the remainder curves with large radii—never less than 1,200 yards—have been used. Not even the Manchester ship canal has been constructed with greater care or attention to durability. The whole bed of the channel has been stone lined, and the retaining walls made of substantial thickness and at a gentle gradient.

At any part of the canal two steamers of over 1,000 tons apiece can pass with ease, but at seven places the channel has been greatly widened, so that steamers of over 10,000 tons can pass in safety. The depth and breadth of the canal are so great, and its construction is so substantial that a speed of over six miles an hour is to be permitted. The average time of transit, therefore, for all steamers should not be more than twelve hours, and much saving can be made by adopting the canal route. It is calculated that Hamburg steamers will save fully forty hours, and English steamers from all ports south of Harwich at least twenty-four hours in the run to the Baltic. Moreover, the gain in safety should not be forgotten. The difficulty of the navigation in the sound is proverbial; the wreck chart of the Danish waters looks appalling. The average number of vessels annually stranded or wrecked in them is given by J. S. Holeburg, of Copenhagen, as over 229 in the eight years between 1878 and 1885.

There is no doubt, then, that a very large number of merchant vessels will adopt the canal route; in fact, the greater portion of the Baltic trade must inevitably use it. During the summer of 1890 the tonnage of vessels passing through the sound amounted to 300,000 tons a month. Hull alone sent 64,500 tons; London half that amount. Leith and Newcastle sent 42,600 tons, but these ports will continue to use the sound, owing to their northern position. If the canal secures two-thirds or one-half of this amount of tonnage, it should prove a paying speculation to the German government. The price paid for this great work was fixed at 156,000,000 marks, and even the extra amounts paid for fortifications, barracks, and purely military and naval accessories have not greatly increased it.

THE MORA CLAIM.

Presentation of the Bill to Spain, With a Request for Payment.

Washington City, June 20.—The first reports as to the urgency of the demand by the United States on Spain for the payment of what is known as the Mora claim appear to have been overstated. The attitude of the United States was stated, without any expression of demand or threat, in a communication from the state department to Minister Taylor sent some weeks ago, before Senor Murugua, then Spanish minister, had left Washington City. It is said to have made clear that the department's note was due to instructions from congress, and that it was desirable to have such a response as would permit a communication to congress when it reconvened in December. The note was couched in the courteous terms usual in dealings between friendly powers, and was such as to give full execution to the instructions of congress and yet leave Spain to take such action as seems to be consistent.

The fact that Spain still has a minister in Washington City indicates that there have been no threats of possible consequences such as have been suggested, as such expressions, either in the original note or in any subsequent communication to the Spanish government, would have given a cause which governments are in the habit of following by a withdrawal of their minister. So far as the action of the Spanish government is concerned, it is not known here, what, if any, action has been taken by the cortes, but it is doubted whether anything has been done or will be done in the brief time before the cortes adjourns, two weeks hence.

The Mora claim is said to be unpopular in Spain, and the Spanish minister of foreign affairs who agreed on a settlement was compelled to leave the cabinet. The only action ever taken by the cortes was in 1886, when a commission reported that if the claim was paid the United States should settle at the same time several large claims which Spain holds against the United States. The report of the commission was never acted upon. One of Spain's claims covers the damage done to Spanish shipping during the civil war. It is said that the United States has reimbursed other foreign powers, but thus far has failed to respond to Spain. Another claim is based on the occupation of Florida by Gen. Jackson at a time when it was Spanish territory.

Antonio Maximo Mora was an American citizen owning valuable sugar property in Cuba. During an insurrection in that island it was seized by the Spanish government, and, in the absence of its owner, he was condemned to have his property confiscated. Before Spain admitted its error in thus treating an American citizen and his property, there had been collected from the estate nearly $2,500,000. When it was seen that the United States government was determined that there should be a settlement, the Spanish government offered a compromise. In place of the absolute indebtedness to Mora, which was admitted by the offer of compromise, Spain agreed to pay the sum of $1,500,000, with interest on such part of its indemnity award as should be deferred.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Fall In Its Securities—Jim Hill in New York to Meet Morgan.

New York, June 20.—The World tomorrow will say: The Wall street quotations of the $352,921,046 of the securities of the Northern Pacific railroad have been seriously affected by the news that the holders of the preferred stock contemplate a suit to have declared illegal nearly half the securities of the road. The suit contemplated is based on a clause of the original charter of the road granted by the United States government in 1864, which forbade the issue of any but first mortgage bonds.

The reorganization statement will come to a head quickly now, because J. Pierpont Morgan is here. He arrived from Europe on the Germanic. It is likely that the statement will be accomplished in ten days. J. J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, is here also awaiting a conference with Mr. Morgan.

The Korean government has made an allowance of 8,000 yen (about $7,000) to sustain the Korean legation at Washington City. This is likely to be followed at no distant date by the appointment of a new minister or the return of the old minister, who has been in Seoul some months.

How Is Your Blood?

If it is poor and thin and lacking in the number and quality of those red corpuscles, you are in danger of sickness from disease germs and the enervating effect of warm weather. Purify your blood with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great blood purifier which has proved its merit by a record of cures unequalled in medical history. With pure, rich blood you will be well and strong. Do not neglect this important matter, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild, effective. All druggists. 25c.

GLADSTONE DENIES IT

Says He Didn't Give Lord Rosebery the Marble Heart.

TRUE, HIS PAIR WAS CANCELED

But Not at His Request—The Government Did It to Preserve Its Independence.

London, June 20.—Mr. Gladstone has telgraphed to the Westminster Gazette a reply to the statement made by the London Times yesterday, alleging that the ex-premier had withdrawn from his pairing agreement with Charles Villiers and saying that Mr. Gladstone's action was occasioned by his disapproval of the policy of the Rosebery government, especially in regard to the Welsh church disestablishment bill. Mr. Gladstone says the statements made are wholly untrue as regards his attitude towards the government and the Welsh bill. He believes the government, in order to preserve its independence while the measure was in the committee stage, had cancelled his pair, but it was done without his request.

London, June 20.—There can be no possible evasion of the fact that the sensational and exclusive announcement in the Times that Mr. Gladstone has surrendered his pair in parliament on the pending bill to disestablish the church in Wales is the most staggering blow the Rosebery government has yet received. The liberal leaders are endeavoring to mitigate its effects, but it is unquestionably the most extraordinary of the many extraordinary acts in the great statesman's career. It promises to withdraw in extreme contumely his support from the government which inherited his own control of the party.

The truth is that Mr. Gladstone is even more of a churchman than a liberal, and in old age he can not follow his party in what must eventually result in the separation of the church and state in England as well as in Wales. He had pledged himself to disestablishment in Wales, but apparently has repented of it. As he is on the steamship Tantallon Castle, at Kiel, even his nearest friends have apparently failed to get an explanation from him. But the following statement has been made on his behalf:

Since his retirement Mr. Gladstone has never voted in the house of commons, but his vote has been paired against that of Mr. Villiers, a unionist and the "father of the house," who is too infirm to attend its sittings. Some weeks ago Mr. Gladstone told Lord Tweedmouth, who is staying with him at Haywarden, that as there were some points inn the Welsh disestablishment bill which he did not approve, he would prefer not to pair in favor of them. The first of these points, dealing with the treatment of the Welsh church endowments, was reached, and accordingly Lord Tweedmouth informed the ministerial whips that Mr. Gladstone should be relieved of his pair. The liberal whips sent word in due course to the unionist whips. Mr. Chamberlain heard of it and immediately made the fact known to the Times. He was not aware that Mr. Gladstone's objection was confined to certain specific points in the Welsh bill, and the Times assumed that Mr. Gladstone withdrew his pair in token of general disapproval of the policy of the government.

The correspondent saw Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who corroborated in every respect the foregoing explanation, which had been obtained from another ministerial source. Inquiry among other members of the party showed that Mr. Gladstone's action, even accepting it in this restricted sense, is sure to precipitae dissolution, which may come at any moment. The tory leaders wish to force it, and undoubtedly enough liberal members will follow Gladstone in opposition to the Welsh bill to defeat the government. Well-informed persons say, however, that Mr. Balfour is as unwilling as Rosebery himself to go to the country now.

The W. C. T. U. Convention.

London, June 20.—At the W. C. T. U. convention Miss Anna A. Gordon, of Boston, presented the report of juvenile work, stating that the most interesting new work is being carried on in Norway as a result of the enthusiasm created among the children who signed the pledge cards for the temperance chain at the World's fair. The Norwegian Children's Temperance Association was founded April 17, 1894. It stands in the same relation to the Norwegian Woman's Temperance Association as the Lloyd Temperance Legion to the W. C. T. U. Its object is to train boys and girls to keep to the principles of total abstinence. The juvenile work has progressed rapidly and the association has now fourteen societies, with 1,030 children, which number is increasing every week. At every meeeting the Norwegian children are instructed about total abstinence. They are greatly interested in American songs. The colonial leaders are experienced and able workers, deeply interested in the children. There is a decided increase of interest in the work. The success of some of the leaders stimulates others. The prospective visit of the world's superintendent with the world's leaders is also an incentive.

The lord mayor of London, Sir Joseph Renals, and Lady Renals gave a reception to the delegates of the W. C. T. U. at the Mansion house today. Lady Henry Somerset introduced the delegates, saying that they represented women engaged in the noblest work throughout the world. Miss Willard also spoke briefly. In reply the lord mayor said: "I indorse heartily every effort to uplift humanity. I greet you in the name of the city of London." Continuing, the lord mayor paid a high tribute to women, and concluded by inviting the delegates to wander at their will throughout the historic mansion. The delegates availed themselves of the invitation and a pleasant reception followed.

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Close of the Manitoba School Debate.

Winnipeg, June 20.—The closing hours of the debate on schools in the Manitoba legislature were the most interesting of the whole session. Mr. O'Malley, leader of the opposition, said he was as good a Protestant as any of the government opposition, but he held that in the palmy days of the church of Rome in Canada that church never tried to exert its influence to the same extent as the Protestant clergy who now disgraced their holy office, desecrated their pulpits and smirched the cause of religion in the mire of politics. He (O'Malley) moved an amendment which urged the adoption of the Ontario school system here.

Mr. Martin read a telegram from Detroit, which he said indicated that a false synopsis of his remarks had been telegraphed to portions of the American press. He still contended that the public school system of the United States had been condemned by several clergymen.

Premier Greenway, in closing the debate, was pleased that the opposition had at last decided to place themselves on record on the school question. He said it was evident that the opposition had practically declared themselves in favor of separate schools. The speaker called for a division of the house on the O'Malley amendment, which was defeated, 6 to 29. The amendment of Pendergast received only 4 votes. The original resolution, embodying the reply of the government to Ottawa, was adopted, 25 to 10.

Martinez Campos Reported Shot.

New York, June 21.—A special to a local paper from Tampa, Fla., says: Capt. Gen. Martinez Campos has been shot by a Cuban spy named Puerta Sanchez. This is currently reported in Havana, and has just reached this port through passengers on the Mascotte. Sanchez, it is reported, after having shot the captain general, jumped overboard and swam to shore amid a shower of bullets from the man-of-war.

Washington Pensions.

Washington City, June 18.—Special.—Original pensions allowed—Peter Johnson, Spokane; Alexander Tilley, Kent, King county; Howsan S. Cochran, Palouse, Whitman county; Hugh H. Wilkinson, Dayton; John Carothers, Montesano, Chehalis county; Carl Hammer, Seattle; Robert H. Eliven, Loomis, Okanogan county; William H. Snow, Chelan Falls, Okanogan county. Renewals—William J. Kitchen, Olympia. Increase—Horace R. Preston, Blaine, Whatcom county; Marion Johnson, Egypt, Lincoln county; William T. Conner, Farmington, Whitman county; William E. Jester, Kelso, Cowlitz county. Additional—Friend H. Holman, Seattle. Reissue—Samuel B. Pettengill, Tacoma; Joseph Packard, Sumner, King county; Calvin M. Vowell, Olney, King county; Francis A. Heagland, Fairfield, Spokane county; George Wood, Kent, King county; Albert W. Elliott, Seattle; Thomas Gilmore, Palouse, Whitman county; George W. Mason, North Yakima; Gustavus V. Johnson, Seattle; Milton Martin, Spokane; Henry T. Clemens, Colfax; Samuel S. B. Warren, Roy, Pierce county. Reissue and increase—Corydon M. Reynolds, Latah, Spokane county.

Changes in Classification of Postoffices.

Washington City, June 19.—The net increase of receipts at the postoffices throughout the country during the year ending March 31, 1895, was $1,739,953. This is shown in the results of the annular readjustment of presidential postmasters' salaries, made public today. The changes take effect July 1. The total number of presidential offices is 3,466. The salaries of 1,057 are increased and 393 decreased. The gross increase in receipts was $1,894,092, and the gross decrease $154,139. Eight states report a decrease, and practically all of these are in the West. Changes in the classification of Washington postoffices are made as follows: Colfax, reduced second to third; Waitsburg, third to fourth.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

The Chicago Milling & Lumber Company's plant and the Wolverine mills, at Cairo, Ill., owned by H. Paprcke & Co., of Chicago, were burned Tuesday with several hundred thousand feet of lumber. The loss is $150,000; insurance, $65,000.

Christian Pells, son of the manager of the famous Maxwell land grant, shot and killed himself in the Victor mine at Victor, Col., Monday. He had forged the name of his brother, Martin Pells, and the superintendent of the mine and wound up a spree by suicide.

F. K. Atkins, ex-president of the Colorado Savings Bank, of Denver, and Charles O. Atkins, ex-cashier, have furnished bonds for $5,000 each to answer to indictments charging them with receiving deposits in a bank that was insolvent and had closed its doors to regular business.

James Nutt, who killed James Duke, of Uniontown, Pa., in revenge for the killing of his father, State Treasurer Nutt, several years ago, has been sentenced at Atchison, Kan., to the penitentiary for fifteen years for shooting Mrs. Jesse Peyton and Leonard Coleman in Atchison on February 4 last.

A car on the Lookout Mountain incline railway jumped the track coming down the mountain about 200 feet from the Point hotel, Wednesday morning. W. B. Mitchell, president of the Third National bank of Chattanooga, and author of "Dollars or What," and M. M. Henderson both jumped and received fatal wounds.

The Russian government has granted a concession for seal catching on the coasts of Saghalien, St. John's island, and other portions of the sea of Okhotsk, to a Russian company. A tax of $3.86 is to be paid Russia on each skin. It is expected that the expedition will start this year. A government official will sail on each boat engaged in seal catching.

Five trans-Atlantic steamers which reached their piers in New York Tuesday brought in the aggregate 1,884 passengers. The Werra, which sailed from Naples, contributed 709 of these; the Alsatia, from Genoa, 464; the Fulda, from Bremen, 312; the Friesland, from Antwerp, 200; and the State of Nebraska, from Glasgow, 190.

The hot weather has hatched out millions of grasshoppers in Marin county, Cal., and vineyards and crops are in danger of destruction. So far nothing has been found to stop the progress of the pests, and that part of the county near Novato is being stripped of everything green. As soon as the hoppers are big enough to fly it is feared they will spread to other parts of the county.

The Pacific Mail Company has again threatened to transfer its business from San Francisco to Oakland and Santa Monica, surrendering to the state the wharves it now occupies, in order to make quicker time to Eastern points and so save expense. Its Oriental steamers would call at Santa Monica and the Panama steamers at Oakland.

John Hendershot and W. B. Welter were hanged at St. Thomas, Ont., Tuesday. John Hendershot was an uncle and Welter was a cousin of William Hendershot, the man for whose murder the two were hanged. The crime was committed December 1, 1894, the object being to realize upon insurance which the uncle had placed on the life of his nephew.

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Did you ever stop to think how fast you are speeding to your grave? Have you ever measured the space of time between now and the end of your vital forces? We are likely to overlook that most serious matter in the wild race for w