erism, drive out gold, contract our currency, depreciate our standard, unsettle business, impair credit, reduce all savings and the value of all wages, and the masses of the people will be the heaviest losers and the greatest sufferers. It is the old principle and experience of protection over again; the power of government used to give value and wealth for the benefit of the few to the burden and expense of the many. Surely this principle has no place in our Democratic creed.

"No wonder this new doctrine staggers some of us who have been steadfastly loyal to a political faith we love. It would force us to repudiate the solemn professions we have made in many a Democratic convention, to reverse the honorable record of our party in many a struggle for sound and stable currency, and then to turn our backs upon a Democratic administration, which, with courage and fidelity, has upheld the nation's credit and honor and save us from disaster and disgrace. This new doctrine, Republican in principle, is in fine with past Republican policy, only just discarded, in the hope that the Democratic party may be deluded into putting on Republican cast-off things. Every law which for a generation has threatened the stability of our national currency and credit has come in Republican administrations. Greenbacks, inflation, silver—all are the children of Republican rule, and now it has nominated as its candidate one whose record is more shaky even than its own, and whose cowardly silence is ominous to future trade and commerce. Can our party of today, with sincerity upon any Democratic policy, follow in these Republican footsteps? Can it hope for any success in repudiating its own honorable record? Can it even maintain its honor, and its life in this departure from its own faith?

"I am not here to utter any threat of a section of our party. I have no interest to serve. Every Democrat, true to his faith and conscience, must determine his duty if the crisis comes which is now impending. But I state an evident fact when I say that if our party takes this false step it will lose much of its national character, abandon some of its great principles, and there will be thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of its old soldiers who cannot follow it as it pursues its will-o'-the-wisp under its new and radical leaders. As a Northern and a national Democrat, I implore the Democrats of the West and South, by whose side we would love to fight, whose principles we have jointly held, for whose interests we have labored and suffered and in whose victories we have done our part—I implore them to save our party from a course which will rudely break the closest ties and send us, divided and discredited, to a great and lasting defeat."

Franklin MacVeagh, of Illinois, said in part:

"This meeting has been called and this great assemblage has gathered because the nation and the Democratic party are both face to face with an impending crisis. History repeats itself. It is now thirty-six years since a memorable Democratic convention met in 1860. Then also both the nation and the Democratic party stood face to face with an impending crisis. Then there was at stake the unity of the nation. Now it is the nation's honor. That honor must be preserved. The agonies and waste of war, North and South, would turn to wantonness in the pages of our history if our happily united country should have been preserved only to become a defaulter and to pay its debts with 50-cent dollars.

"We who appeal to the coming convention against silver mono-metallism are not all gold mono-metallists. Many of us are earnest bi-metallists, eager to see silver and gold made equal in the coinage of our country. That which for this crisis unites bi-metallists and gold mono-metallists is the awful spectacle of silver mono-metallism. We cannot hope to appeal with success to all of the silver delegates. The great body of them will not listen even to persuasion. The wild character of the movement is shown in its fury and anger. But there must be many silver delegates who find themselves out of touch with fury and recklessness; and who can still be made to see where this passion and excitement is carrying them and the party and possibly their country. To their sober reason this meeting is an appeal. They may still listen to the solemn warnings of dispassionate men, dispassionate Democrats, dispassionate Americans. We are are here without passion, without fury, with perfect vision of the crisis that is being forced upon the party and the nation.

"The questionable majority in the convention if not arrested by conservative men, will defeat the Democratic party. But what does defeat on this issue mean? Who can fail to know that if the Democratic party shall borrow this Populistic issue from the Populists and be defeated it will not regain the respect and confidence of the people for years and years to come; nor, after all those years, until it has been born again. The silver movement will pass, as the greenback movement has passed, and as have passed all that series of historic attempts to make money out of nothing; but it will leave the Democratic party hopelessly discredited for many years to come, and what then is to become of all those great interests and policies and noble impulses and aims of the Democracy which the Democratic party alone can champion and defend.

"This meeting is an appeal for the nation and for the people. It is an appeal to the party. Why make this new platform, when we all know only a part of the party can stand on it? Why use an expected majority to force a policy new to Democratic platforms, when every sober-minded man knows it must inevitably disrupt the party? If the convention declares for free coinage at 16 to 1 by this nation alone, that action will not be Democratic action. It will be Populistic action. A Democratic convention may turn Populistic, and many Democrats may turn Populists, but a million Democrats will remain Democrats. No wave of Populism can sweep them off their feet, and their feet are on the platform of the historic principles of the party."

John F. Fellows, of New York, closed the meeting with a ringing invective against free silver. At least 6,000 people were present. Hugh Wallace, of Tacoma, was on the list of speakers, but was crowded out.

CLASHING OF THE BOOMS.

Managers of Bland and Others Object to Boies' Presence.

Chicago, July 4.—Considerable personal feeling has been aroused by the appearance of Gov. Boies, and the managers of other leading candidates are openly declaring that it is contrary to precedent for a candidate for the presidency to personally attend the convention. While Senator Blackburn and J. R. McLean are here, they come as delegates-at-large of their respective states, while Mr. Boies is not on the Iowa delegation. At the Bland headquarters the statement was made with emphasis that Mr. Bland would not so violate precedents and proprieties as to come to Chicago during the convention. J. D. Showalter, one of the delegates, said Mr. Bland would follow the invariable precedent observed by Democratic candidates of remaining away from the convention.

"From the commencement of the canvass," said he, "Bland has done absolutely nothing personally to advance his candidacy. He opposed instructions for the Missouri delegation, and did not want instructions from other states. He is now at his home, and will remain there pursuing the ordinary avocations."

At the Indiana headquarters, Senator Turpie said with emphasis that Gov. Matthews would not come to Chicago to take any part in his candidacy. The friends of Mr. Teller made the same observations.

HORACE BOIES IN CHICAGO.

He Says the Tariff Will Not be a Campaign Issue.

Chicago, July 4.—Horace Boies, of Iowa, arrived this morning and went to the Boies Headquarters in the Palmer house. He was met at the train by a delegation of Iowa friends, but beyond this there was no demonstration. At the hotel he received a long line of callers. To a representative of the Associated Press Boies talked freely, saying he did not wish to discuss personal prospects or be put in the

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embarrassing position of urging his own availability. He said he came here to get acquainted with friends from various parts of the country. He would return home tomorrow. The ex-governor was asked if he felt that the financial question was stirring sectional differences.

"Any fears I may have had in that regard," he proceeded, "have been entirely dispelled within the last few weeks. The silver sentiment in the East is growing beyond anything we had reason to expect a short time ago."

"Do you regard the tariff question as an important issue?"

"The people want the money question settled first," he replied. "I cannot bring myself to believe that the tariff question can be made to cut an important figure in the campaign."

Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, called on ex-Gov. Boies today to pay his respects to the Iowa candidate. Senator Cockrell says he went as Mr. Bland's representative, and assured Mr. Boies that it was friendly competition that they were engaged in, and anxious for silver first, and then to secure the most popular man for president afterward.

STEVENSON FOR PRESIDNT.

Silver Men Think He Would Run Very Poorly.

Chicago, July 4.—Some of the administration Democrats are advocating the nomination of Adlai Stevenson for the presidency. They have as yet received no encouragement from the free silver advocates, and are to all appearances making no headway. Gov. Altgeld said Mr. Stevenson could not carry a single silver state. W. H. Hinrichsen, chairman of the state central committee, concurred in this assertion.

However, Delos P. Phelps, assistant treasurer of the United States, in charge of the sub-treasury at Chicago, is of the opinion that Vice President Stevenson is the strongest man for the head of the ticket. "Adlai Stevenson," he said, "can unite the contending factions of the Democratic party. He should be acceptable to all Democrats, for he has been one all his life. His views on the money question are well known. While he was in congress he voted on the silver question just as Bland voted. As to Bland, the Democrats since 1880 have felt it unwise to nominate a man from the South for a place on the presidential ticket. If their judgment has proved wise in the past, there is no reason why they should not find it so in the present instance. This is especially true now that they will have to draw votes from the Republican party to win the battle. With a good man for the second place, I think Stevenson can beat McKinley without difficulty." When asked who he thought would be a good running mate for Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Phelps replied that he thought Campbell, of Ohio, or even Teller would be a good man. "I think," he added, "that the South would stand solid for Mr. Stevenson because of his free silver standing, and that the East would support him because of his standing as a true Democrat and as a sterling man."

JONES OF NEVADA.

Says the Silverites Are Ready to Vote the Democratic Ticket.

Chicago, July 4.—Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is among the recent arrivals. He is ranked as a Populist, but he has been circulating among the silver Democrats freely. He tells them that if they will only nominate a silver man upon whom all the silver men can unite, he will be with them for the nominee.

"What we want," he said, "is the unification of the silver forces and that cannot be secured except upon a candidate who is acceptable alike to silver Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists. I don't care as to the name of the man, but he must be such as to render it unnecessary for the Pouplists and silver men to make a nomination at St. Louis. We will make ourselves ridiculous by having two candidates. Nothing would please the gold people more than for us to be divided, and I hope such a thing will not occur. The Democratic party has an opportunity now to put itself in condition to control affairs in this country for forty years, but if it fails to avail itself of the opportunity offered it is doomed."

Senator Jones had a long conference with Gov. Altgeld during the afternoon.

ALTGELD OPENS HEADQUARTERS.

He Says Any Pronounced Silver Man Will Suit Illinois.

Chicago, July 4.—Gov. Altgeld came to Chicago today and opened Illinois headquarters at the Sherman house. "Illinois," he said, "is not urging the nomination of any particular man for president. All the Illinois delegation wants is to see a pronounced free silver man nominated for president and a silver platform adopted. They will be satisfied with nothing less. They will demand it and fight for it. I think a plank will be inserted in the platform denouncing Federal interference in local affairs, either by injunction or United States troops. That is a principle of the Democratic party. It is a foundation stone that must not be dislodged."

Regarding his choice for president, the governor would not go further than to say he would favor any pronounced free silver candidate the party might nominate.

Teller for the Treasury.

Chicago, July 4.—Editor Holden, of the Cleveland Plaindealer, who is a delegate-at-large from Ohio, says that he will offer a resolution indorsing Senator Teller for secretary of the treasury if no other delegate makes any such proposition.

Washington Postoffices.

Washington City, July 4.—Special.—The postoffice site at Stack, King county, has been changed one-half mile south, and Lillie B. Purdy appointed postmistress. The office at Waterloo, Stevens county, has also been changed one mile north, and Frank Mitchell appointed postmaster.

The name of the postoffice at Nera, Okonogan county, has been changed to Ives. William A. Sexsmith has been appointed postmaster at this office.

A mail messenger service has been established to Spokane from the Northern Pacific railroad, and direct transfer service between the Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Washington & Idaho railway, 1.14 miles, as often as required.

The postoffice at Rockdale, Lincoln county, has been discontinued. Mail will be taken to Tyler.

The following change in the star schedule for Washington is announced: Port Angeles to Eza: Leave Port Angeles Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.; leave Eza Tuesday and Saturday at 9 a. m. In the star service from Harts to Roy, Harts will hereafter be supplied at new site without change in distance.

The inner registered sack exchange from Portland, Or., to Olympia, will hereafter be daily, Sundays included, instead of daily, except Sunday, as at present.

The commission of William H. Protsman as postmaster at Amboy; Edward Brown at Custer, and Benjamin T. Gloyd at McMillin, have been signed.

Don't miss the lacrosse game today.

Prof. James Foye, head instructor in chemistry at Armour Institute, Chicago, was overcome by the heat and died in the street at Chicago Friday before medical assistance could be summoned.

See the lacrosse game today.

BLAND AND M'LEAN.

That Seems to Be the Popular Democratic Combination.

WALLACE MAY BE TURNED DOWN

Sharpstein Said to Be Looking Toward the Silver Band Wagon—McCroskey for Teller.

Chicago, July 4.—Special.—Except for the appearance of Hugh Wallace in the national committee meetings and the loud utterances of William H. White, of Seattle, in the hotels and in the newspapers for silver and against Wallace, Washington has not shown up to any great extent yet.

R. C. McCroskey, of Garfield, and James E. Fenton, of Spokane, arrived today, and Thomas Maloney is in the city, but none of these three has met the others, and a game of hide and seek was going on all day. Wallace has engaged three large rooms at the Palmer house and occupied one of them until yesterday, but mysteriously disappeared, and it was only after a long search that he was located at the Wellington. Mr. Wallace's aversion to being interviewed is undoubtedly the reason of his attempt to seek seclusion. John L. Sharpstein arrived today, and with him is Matthew Logan, of Spokane, register of the land office, an alternate who will cast a vote for sound money in case any regular delegate should be absent.

George Hazzard, too, is on the same train, and has a knife up his sleeve for Wallace. Each delegate has received a circular letter from Hazzard giving thirteen distinct reasons why Wallace should not be retained as national committeeman for Washington. It would be an anomaly indeed if a delegation which has a clear majority for silver, which majority will do all it can to bring about a free silver platform and candidate, should turn around and elect the most pronounced Democratic gold man in the state to conduct the campaign of the party there.

Washington will have headquarters at the Palmer house.

Mr. Wallace engaged the rooms, but the contract does not go into effect until Monday, and other people are still occupying them.

From present appearances the gold and silver men of the delegation are likely to flock by themselves while here. Wallace was to have been one of the speakers at the sound money rally in the auditorium tonight, which caused unfavorable comment from McCroskey, who is inclined to favor Wallace's retention as committeeman. He thought Wallace might have been more discreet, but it merely shows how secure Wallace feels of managing the campaign this fall.

McCroskey is for silver uncompromisingly, but would like to see Teller nominated. He finds himself very strongly in the minority here. "No damned renegade Republican for us," is the slogan in all the Democratic camps. McCroskey believes that unless all the silverites of all parties, including the Populists, unite, defeat is certain, and Teller is the only man, in his opinion, upon whom they can so unite. He anticipates Democratic defeat in his own state unless there is fusion with the Populists.

The cloud that has arisen regarding Wallace's chances to be re-elected national committeeman appears to be growing. While Fenton refused to talk on any subject, I am positive he is opposed to Wallace. As to Maloney, there is doubt. It would not be much of a surprise here if the selection of national committeeman was allowed to go over until after the nomination for president. If Bland is successful, Wallace's path will be rocky, for the Missouri delegation is "knocking" him. Wallace does not have anything to say about the national committee, but appears confident. He was quite anxious today to see Sharpstein, who has been classed among the sound money men. I was told tonight on good authority that Sharpstein called himself a bi-metallist, and that the indications were that he would get into the band wagon and ride.

Since Whitney arrived from New York the sound money men have been very active in a hopeless cause. Wallace appears to be on exceedingly good terms with Whitney. They were together twice today and once last night. I have heard that an attempt has been made to lay the wires so that Washington would get the name of James Hamilton Lewis before the convention for the vice presidency. I was told tonight by a delegate who refused to allow the use of his name, that the plan would not go through.

Thomas Maloney, secretary of the Washington Democratic central committee, tonight expressed himself as in favor of Matthews for president. "I am inclined to think, however," he said, "that the delegation will support Bland. If the the majority of the delegation is for Bland I shall go with it. As to Wallace for national committeeman, I am in doubt. I am instructed by many counties to support Wallace, but do not like the reports the newspapers have been making about him on the money question. I have not had a talk with him on the situation, and hope when I do to find him in full accord with the Democrats of our state on all questions. We will caucus on Monday next."

Part of the Oregon delegation arrived today and launched a Pennoyer boom. It consists principally of lithographs hung up in hotel corridors, which look like Allison and are labeled Sylvester Pennoyer. This alleged boom is looked upon by everybody not from Oregon as a huge joke.

Neither will Pennoyer have any show for the vice presidency. That nomination is conceded to John R. McLean.

PORTUS BAXTER.

WORKING HARD FOR TELLER.

Silver Republicans Would Rather Not Vote for a Democrat.

Chicago, July 4.—The silver Republicans who have bolted the Republican platform have been putting forth every effort to secure the nomination of Teller. The selection of the Colorado senator is very important to them. They do not feel that they can support any other candidate, and they believe that they would be able to adjust their affairs in their state much more satisfactorily than with a straight Democratic candidate. The silver Republicans have determined to have Teller in the race, whether he is nominated by the Democrats or not.

It is understood that some of the bolters of the Republican convention who are here now will leave for Denver as soon as they find that Teller cannot be nominated. They will urge him to accept an independent silver nomination. They stated that any other man than Teller running against McKinley will be defeated, and that the chances are that the silver men will lose the senate. If Teller runs independently, it is claimed, the silver men will still be able to control the senate, and the fight for silver can continue.

The friends of Senator Teller are receiving unexpected assistance through letters and telegrams which are being sent to delegates by their constituents urging them to support the senator for the presidential nomination as the most available man for the place. These messages come alike from Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists, and urge that Mr. Teller is the man who will unite the silver forces as no other man will.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S FOURTH.

Filled With Gloomy Apprehensions Because of Free Silver.

New York, July 4.—At the Tammany celebration of Independence day the following letter of regret from President Cleveland was read:

"Executive Mansion, Washington City, June 22.—Hon. J. C. Sheehan—Dear Sir: I regret that I am unable to accept the courteous invitation I have received to attend the celebration by the Tammany society of the 120th anniversary of American independence. The situation that confronts the country and the Democratic party at this time invests with unusual impressiveness this commemoration of our beginning as a nation. When we appreciate the occasion and our stupendous advancement is recalled, the fact should not be overlooked that our progress has not been by chance, but is the result of wise observance of the monetary laws that control the national health and vigor, and, while we contemplate with pride the commanding place we occupy among the nations of the earth, we should not forget that this has been gained only through jealous preservation of financial soundness and careful maintenance of unsuspected public credit. The high and firm financial ground which we have thus far been able to hold should not be abandoned in pursuit of a policy never attempted without national injury, and whose bright promise of individual benefit has never been fulfilled. If there is anything in the present condition that impeaches experience and indicates that we can safely change our present high financial standard for the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver, this should be plainly apparent before such a radical departure finds a place in the party creed. The tremendous consequences of a mistake in dealing with the financial question now pressed upon us as Democrats should constantly make us thoughtful and solicitous. I am confident, therefore, that the voice of the Tammany society, always potent in the party councils, will not fail to be heard in warning and protestation on an occasion which especially inspires patriotism and at a time when the felicitations of our people appropriate to Independence day are mingled with apprehension. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Letters were also read from Vice President Stevenson, Secretaries Olney and Smith, Judge R. H. Peckham, Chauncey F. Black, Senators Hill and Vilas, Don M. Dickinson, ex-Gov. George Hoadly, of Ohio, and John E. Russell, of Massachusetts.

WENDELL PHILLIPS' STUDY.

Recollections of a Visit to the Workshop of Humanity's Great Friend.

A good many years ago James Campbell was a bookseller in Boston on the first floor, but as the "Hub" acquired a few more spokes and up-to-date men came in with more recent publications, Mr. Campbell was relegated to the basement, and here in a small way, in the vicinity of Cornhill, he sold to the Macduffs, the Macdonalds and the MacGregors Waverly Novels, "Rambles Through the Land of Burns," "The Gaberlunzie Man," and the bonnie songs of Scotland and some rare books he had.

Mr. Campbell was a Scotchman by birth and education, a man of sterling qualities, who stood in with the abolitionists during the fifties, and as all those people were bound to each other by the ties of moral consanguinity, and therefore friends; so he was on terms of intimacy with Wendell Phillips.

The old Scotch bookseller became interested in me, for the reason that I was a sort of mouser among his dusty shelves and a lover of "Bobbie" Burns and his Highland Mary; and one day because of some schoolgirl nonsense in which I had dabbled he honored me with a letter of introduction to his friend Mr. Phillips.

Now, it was one of my cherished ambitions to speak with this great man, and here was the opportunity of a life. When I rang the doorbell—Mr. Phillips lived in the old red brick house, afterward torn down, where so many years he had labored along the line of his reforms, and lovingly attended the bedside of his invalid wife, who though disabled was nevertheless in many ways "a spur in the sides of his intent," ever urging him on to noble endeavor—the housekeeper answered my ring and I was ushered into the study of the eloquent Phillips. The room was certainly a study, one would scarcely imagine that such a master mind could have cradled his thoughts in such a disorderly place. It seemed so inconsistent; but Emerson says that greatness has nothing to do with consistency. Perhaps he had been in the study of Wendell Phillips and thus came to this startling conclusion. A few pictures adorned the walls, which were otherwise covered with shelves of dusty, disordered books. The study table and writing desk were in a state of literary confusion, a long, old-fashioned home-made lounge skirted one side of the room, a study chair, a few other chairs of Quaker simplicity and a Boston rocker completed the furniture.

Aside from the rare books and the fact that this was the place where a remarkable man had spent the best years of his life in grand and effective work for the uplifting of humanity, there was but little of interest, save a marble bust of Charles Sumner, life size, resting upon a pedestal to the left as you entered.

What noble men and women had congregated in this unpretentious room in days gone by; what representative minds, determined faces, earnest voices had mingled here; what righteous schemes had here been laid; what heated discussions, what indignant protests could these walls repeat if they had tongues as well as ears! Those forceful and resourceful people, those moral giants of that critical period in the history of our Union, when each and every one was put upon his mettle and weighed in the balance to see if he was equal to the crying needs of the hour are nearly all gone! The last rays of their setting sun rest but lightly upon the Olympics of time as they gradually disappear one by one. Generations shall come and go and be forgotten, but the names of Phillips and Garrison and Sumner and that magnificent galaxy of kindred spirits which united with them in solid phalanx against cruelty and oppression are immortal!

The door opened and Mr. Phillips entered and seated himself upon the lounge near me. Incomprehensible as it may seem, in my confusion at the thought of being actually in the presence of the silver-tongued orator, I had forgotten about the letter of introduction from good Mr. Campbell. However, Mr. Phillips received me pleasantly and listened with patience to my errand, which I made very brief, as Mrs. Phillips was unusually sick that day. When I left he cordially invited me to call again, which I never did, for I had seen Wendell Phillips in his study and was satisfied. LOT'S WIFE.

Washington Pensions.

Washington City, July 4.—Special.—Original pensions have been granted to John Scanlon, of Vancouver, and Johnson T. Winscott, of Everett. A pension has been granted to Jonathan C. Cardwell, of Pataha City, Garfield county, an Indian war survivor. An additional pension has been granted to Bailey B. Brownson, of Tacoma. The pension of Henry H. Scovel, of Lynden, Whatcom county, has been increased, while that of Jesse Elliott, of Toledo, Lewis county, has been reduced.

Perils of the Boundary Line.

Whatcom Reveille.

Two Chinamen are in a great state of mind in this county at present. Last week McKee, a British Columbia logger, sent the cook at his camp to Douglass, the British Columbia station just across the line from Blaine, to get an express package. The Mongolian came to Douglass and instead of stopping there wandered over the line to the Great Northern depot on this side, where he sat down. A zealous deputy marshal spied him and after a few questions, found out he had no papers. So he detained him and according to law the only thing that could be done was to deport him to China, although McKee came down and explained and tried to have him released to go back and cook. Well, Sunday the train had just started south with this identical Mongolian on board when some one yelled, "There's another one." Sure enough here came another big, fat, wabbly looking Chinese across the line. The train was stopped instanter and he was questioned. He was on this side of the line without papers, and the funny part of it was that he was a cook who had been sent from Westminster to take the other fellow's place as cook in McKee's logging camp and mistaking his location had wandered too far south. He cried when he knew his predicament but law, as interpreted by the officers, is stern as well as surprisingly silly, and he will go back to China along with No. 1. In the meantime McKee has no cook.

Lacrosse is the coming game—today.

GOV. WAITE OUSTED.

Leaves the Colorado Populist Convention by Request.

HE WILL APPEAL TO ST. LOUIS.

The Platform Rejoices That the Democrats Are Turning Populists and Warmly Applands Teller.

Denver, July 4.—Ex-Gov. Waite made a dramatic exit from the Pouplist state convention today, accompanied by eighty-three delegates. The ex-governor represented a minority faction from Arapahoe county which was not allowed seats in the convention and took occasion to denounce the gathering as illegal, stating he would carry an appeal to the national convention at St. Louis July 22. Otherwise the convention was harmonious. Delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention were chosen as follows: Congressman John C. Bell, Montrose county; H. C. Bolsinger, Gilpin; J. H. Voorhis, Pueblo; J. D. Hooper, Pitkin; W. J. Kerr, Pueblo; C. S. Conant, Rio Grande; Thomas M. Patterson, Arapahoe; Myron W. Reed, Arapahoe; H. G. Clark, Weld; S. D. Nicholson, Lake. Other prominent delegates from the First and Second congressional districts include E. R. Holden, C. L. Westerman, W. J. Tarsney, A. C. Patten, Neil McKenzie, W. J. Thomas, H. T. Sale, Dora Fletcher Nixon, Minnie J. Reynolds, Minerva Roberts, Henry Paul and R. C. Bonney.

The committee on resolutions, of which T. M. Patterson was chairman, presented a platform which declared that the party adhered to its "time-honored principles as heretofore declared, nor abates not a particle of its loyalty to the grand organization which has put them forth." The leading planks were as follows:

"The Populists of Colorado learn with pleasure that the great principle of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, declared first by the People's party, has become the one distinct and paramount issue of the day, and they invite the co-operation of all citizens, to the end that that principle shall become a fact embodied in the statutory law of the land.

"Realizing that the settlement of financial questions is the paramount issue now before the American people, we favor such action by our national convention as will unify the support of all parties upon a candidate who is unqualifiedly in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for action by any other nation.

"Resolved, That the mission of the People's party has just begun, and the organization should be perpetuated and strengthened and kept intact, to the end that the great principles for which it stands shall ultimately triumph.

"Resolved, That we, as Populists and citizens, applaud the action of Henry M. Teller in withdrawing from a party which has declared its hostility to the greatest interests of the toiling masses of this coutry, and we invite public attention to this culminating act of an honorable political career as containing the very essence of civic virtue, in which an entire state, regardless of political preferences, takes just pride.

"We urge on the national convention that it incorporate in its platform a declaration in favor of direct legislation as embodied in the initiative and referendum."

The bolting Waite faction held another convention at which they elected the ex-governor to lead them to St. Louis.

Stanley Suffers a Relapse.

London, July 4.—Henry M. Stanley has experienced an alarming relapse.

Japan Wants Salmon Eggs.

As the supply of salmon in the neighborhood of Yokohama has heretofore been inadequate to meet the demand, the progressive government of this empire has authorized an interesting experiment with the view of ascertaining whether the spawn of the Columbia river fish can be successfully propagated in the waters of an artificial lake near Yokohama. The task of securing the spawn necessary for the experiment and transporting it to Japan has been intrusted, says the San Francisco Chronicle, to John Jordan, an officer of the steamship Coptic, who is already in communication with the fish commissioners upon the subject. That he will encounter no difficulty in obtaining the quantity of eggs he has asked for is already assured, for the matter has aroused the interest of piscatorial experts on this side of the Pacific who are eager to ascertain its results.

The Rev. E. H. Richards, superintendent of Methodist missions in East Africa, who is now visiting his old home in Ohio, has more than 3,000,000 people in his parish. He lives in Inhambane, in Portuguese Africa, and says that in the time he has been there not more than 100 people have been converted.

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel & Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., 1008 pages, illustrated. 680,000 copies sold at $1.50. Paper-bound FREE on receipt of 21 cent stamps for mailing *only*; or, cloth-bound for 31 cents. Address the Author, as above.

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Monday morning we will give you a special drive in Double-Breasted Clay Worsteds. Remember they are all wool, and are sold all over at $18.50 per suit. Our price for this day will be $9.50.

Monday morning we will place on sale the balance of our Gray and Blue Clays, All-Wool Serges. The price of these suits is $20. Our price for this day, $10 only.

Our 75c Percale Shirts we still sell at 37½c. There are not many left, but must be sold.

Our $1 Soft Negligee Shirts we will still sell at 50c for this day.

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