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Whatever may be the cause of varicocele, its injurious effect is well known. It depresses the mind, weakens the body, racks the nervous system and ultimately leads to a complete loss of sexual power. If you are a victim of varicocele come to my office and let me explain to you my process of treating it. You will then not wonder why I have positively cured more than 700 cases of this dire disease during the past twelve months. Under my treatment the patient improves from the very beginning. All pain instantly ceases. Soreness and swelling quickly subside. The pools of stagnant blood are forced from the dilated veins, which rapidly assume their normal size, strength and soundness. All indications of disease and weakness vanish completely and forever, and in their stead come the pride, the power and the pleasures of perfect health and restored manhood.

* * * *

I also cure to stay cured STRICTURE, CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON, NERVO-SEXUAL DEBILITY and all reflex complications and associate diseases and weaknesses of men. To these maladies alone I have earnestly devoted 23 of the best years of my life. Physicians having stubborn cases to treat are cordially invited to consult with me. I make no charge for private counsel, and give to each patient a legal contract in writing, backed by abundant capital, to hold for my promise. Is it not worth your while to investigate a cure that has made life anew to multitudes?

* * * *

If you cannot call at my office, write me your symptoms fully. My home treatment by correspondence is always successful. Address all letters to

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expelled from tracks, and if a jockey through law can compel race tracks to reinstate him, it looks as if it would be still easier for a man to do so who has thousands of dollars invested in racing property which is rendered almost worthless by his disbarment.

Nevertheless, turf officials everywhere will agree, it is disastrous if the rulings of their chosen judges be made subject to review by civil Judges. The issue of the case of race-track vs. Bowers, shows how difficult and delicate is the position of the race-track judge, and how prolific a field for fraud the race track may easily become, will sympathize with this view of the case.

FLY BY NIGHT SOLD.

Schreiber's Gelding Turned Over to Albert Simons.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, July 9.—Albert Simons has purchased Barney Schreiber's Fly by Night at a private sale, and, after starting him in the Midway stables, will take the gelding to Saratoga, where he is well engaged.

Maple Grove Driving Club.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Aroma, Ill., July 9.—The Maple Grove Driving Club will hold a three days' meet in this city, beginning on Tuesday. The club has recently become identified with the American Trotting Association, and the races to be held here Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday next will be conducted under the rules of this association. There will be a number of the horses entered at the Terre Haute races entered here and good strings from Decatur, Sullivan, Charleston, Mattoon, Shelbyville and other points will be brought here to take part in the meet. The track is said to be one of the fastest half-mile circles in the State, and some good time is predicted by good authorities in such matters. Over fifty entries have already been listed. Among them are some of the best horses in this section of the State. There will be nearly $2,000 in purses. Some of the most important events will be the 2:40 pace, 2:30 trot, 2:15 pace, free-for-all trot and a number of similar events. Every preparation has been completed for one of the biggest race meets in Central Illinois on these days.

BEAUTY AND BEAST.

Widow Bauer Would Have None of Tom Sharkey's Love-Making.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 9.—Mr. Thomas Sharkey, the late lamented pugilist, has been captured in the possession of the merchandise. His out-and-out declaration that he did not enjoy the much-to-be-relished acquaintance of Mrs. Lillian Bauer has been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Not alone does Mr. Sharkey know the handsome widow, but he has followed her to several points on the restless compass, and, in addition to sending her many telegrams, by which two telegraph companies have profited, he also wrote her amorous letters, which she suffered in attempting to translate.

Mrs. Bauer was visibly angry when a reporter for the New York Sunday Telegraph saw her in her spacious flat at 225 West Forty-third street. She waxed wrathy at the insinuation that she ever thought of wedding the man whom Gus Ruhlin used for a pincushion and made divers observations reflecting upon the veracity of the person in question.

"I wish you would say for me," said Mrs. Bauer, "that I never intended to marry a pugilist. The idea is preposterous.

"He says he doesn't know me, does he? Well, just look at these."

Here Mrs. Bauer produced several telegrams and letters which proved conclusively that Mr. Sharkey had a burning desire to forever remain in the presence of the pretty widow. The telegrams came from various places in the country and were all sent to the Cadillac Hotel, in this city, where Mrs. Bauer was then stopping. One of them asked her to meet him in Buffalo, another requested her to come to Detroit, a third craved her presence in Philadelphia—and she isn't to be blamed for not going there—and a fourth said he would most certainly lose a fight in which he was about to engage if Mrs. Bauer didn't give him her encouragement.

Once, in New York, at a time when she was in Chicago—last February, according to the date line on the letter—he begged her to come to New York, and in his billet-doux told her the streets of the town were covered with ice and spelled "freezed" f-r-i-e-z-e-d.

It was not this that caused Mrs. Bauer to become cold toward the fighter, for she declares she never had anything to do with him, but she drew the line a few lines further down in the letter when he asked her how she'd like to be the ice man.

"Even if such were possible," exclaimed Mrs. Bauer, "I wouldn't permit him to talk to me in that way. On another occasion he called me up on the long-distance telephone, and I thought so much of him I wouldn't even quit reading a paper to go downstairs and answer the call.

"It was he who sent out the report that he was engaged to be married to me and then said he didn't know me. He said he would do something to 'get even,' and this is what he has done. He wanted to get even because I wouldn't tell him where I lived. He saw me the other day and said:

"'I hear you've got a flat?'

"'Suppose I have?' I replied.

"'Oh, nothing,' he said; 'I guess I can come and call on you.'

"Well, I told him I guessed he couldn't, and that is why he got back at me. Do you think I'd marry a man who spells freezed f-r-i-e-z-e-d, and refers to Detroit as 'Detioryt'? Never."

Mrs. Bauer, who is an exceedingly pretty woman of 27 years, met Sharkey when he was a guest at her husband's hotel in Chicago. She admits she has known him ever since, but declares she was never friendly toward him.

"And another thing," Mrs. Bauer concluded, "he tells people he lost $2,800 on the fight. He never had that much money—only in his mind—and if he lost it all he lost his mind. I don't care to say anything harsh about this man, mind, only I hate to have him refer to me as a 'dear creature' and then say he doesn't know me. It's unfortunate that I am acquainted with him, but I'm sorry of it. I don't care to know any man who says 'nit' for 'no,' and spells 'freezed,' 'friesced.'"

All of which tends conclusively to show that Mr. Sharkey is acquainted with the widow and that he is the least bit miffed because she has railroaded his intentions.

BETTER THAN HARRIMAN.

Experts Agree the Golfer Travis Will Be Good Champion.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Garden City, L. I., July 9.—Every golf contest has its post mortem, and the final match for the amateur championship of the United States Golf Association between Walter J. Travis and Findlay S. Douglass is no exception. Travis's victory is received with indifference, being neither popular nor unpopular, but those who think they know something about golf agree that the antipodean will make a better champion than Harriman in the sense that he will always be ready and in shape to defend the title. Harriman was always willing to meet challengers, but he was rarely in shape; he had plenty of courage, but he lacked condition. It is safe to say Travis will be as machine-like in practicing as he has been in his brilliant play during the past week.

Douglass is by no means a golfing "has been," notwithstanding his failure to carry off the title either this year or last. He met good men during the week, putting them aside one after another in grand style. Harriman made a bitter fight against Douglass, but the Scot outplayed him, although the somewhat erratic work of the homebred was a factor in his defeat.

As an instance of the regularity of Travis's golf during the week, he played 22 holes, including the qualifying round, in a total of 88 strokes, an average of a fraction over fours. He made the fourth hole, 502 yards, in 4, being the only player to make that record during the week. In one match Travis made the fifth, sixth and seventh holes in successive threes, and at different times had a two on the second and the home green. Both Douglass and Travis had the first, tenth and twelfth holes in threes. Douglass, when playing against Hitchcock, had successive threes at the tenth and eleventh holes. The 500-yard thirteenth hole was made in four but twice during the entire week. This was in the qualifying round, the record being made by H. A. Lockie of Myopia and W. Poultney Smith of the Huntingdon Valley Club of Philadelphia.

Of course this record will never be equaled in actual play. Travis, however, went out on one occasion in 35 on a course the bogey of which is 39, and on another occasion came home in 38 the bogey being 42. The eighteen-hole record was put to 78 by both Douglass and Travis, the latter establishing the thirty-six-hole record at 152.

Travis was easily a third better than last year, when Douglass put him out in the semifinals at Onwentsia by 2 up and 1 to go, while the Scot's game showed a lack of practice, not being as steady as it used to be. It is a coincidence that Travis should win both the Metropolitan and amateur championships this season, duplicating Harriman's feat last year, and that both men should have the same opponent for finalist honors in the premier event.

The failure of the college element to materialize in the final rounds was a disappointment. Three of them, Hitchcock, Hollins and Averill, as well as John Reid, Jr., who has been out of college a year, were among the last eight, but they went down before the onslaught of the quartet which has been termed the "big four." John Reid, Jr., made the gamest fight against Lockwood ever seen in a national tournament, and it took forty holes to decide the match, the extra ones being played with a tenacity that showed the fighting qualities engendered in an American youth in an American university.

JEFFRIES-RUHLIN MATCH OFF.

Could Not Agree on Conditions—Ruhlin to Fight Fitz.

New York, July 9.—James J. Jeffries will not fight Gus Ruhlin. This decision was reached at a meeting at which fighters, managers and stakeholders were present.

Jeffries's injured arm is at present in bandages, and the elbow joint is under the treatment of a physician. When the fighters met to-day, each side thought that a match would be made and a date set for some night in August. Al Smith held $2,500 of the champion's money, and was ready at receive a like amount from Ruhlin as a forfeit. Ruhlin was ready to put up the money, but refused to do so when he found that there was a condition at hand to Jeffries's forefit money. He would fight on any date provided his arm was well enough, but if not, the forfeit money was to come down. Ruhlin and his manager refused to enter into an agreement of that kind. They said:

"Make the match, put up a forfeit and if for any reason either man fails to enter the ring on the given date, let the other take the forfeit."

No satisfactory agreement could be reached. Seeing no chance to fight for the championship, Madden and Ruhlin turned their attention to making a match with the next best man—Bob Fitzsimmons. They met with immediate success.

Fitzsimmons wanted a fight, and, next to Jeffries, would rather fight Ruhlin than anybody. He was ready to talk business at once, and to-morrow the men will meet and arrange the details of the fight. As for the date, Ruhlin is ready to fight at any time, the sooner the better, and Fitzsimmons wants the battle to come off in the first week of August. Fitzsimmons will begin training at once for the bout.

Jeffries says that he thinks his arm will be ready for ring use by August 15, and if Ruhlin beats Fitzsimmons and wants a fight with him between that time and September 1, he can get it. He also says that when fighting is stopped in this State he will fight in California or Nevada.

The club offering the biggest purse or the greatest percentage of the gate receipts will get the Ruhlin-Fitzsimmons fight.

BROKE ELEVEN RECORDS.

Marvelous Riding by John Nelson, the Chicago Cyclist.

Boston, Mass., July 9.—Eleven world's records were broken by John Nelson of Chicago at Charles River Park to-night. Nelson covered sixty-six miles and thirty feet during two hours' riding. Four men started, the other three being Charles R. Miller of Chicago, Burns W. Pierce of Nova Scotia and William C. Stinson of Cambridge. Bobbie Walthour of Atlanta, who was also entered for the race, was unable to ride.

Nelson's pace was terrific throughout the entire two hours, and he was over a mile ahead of Stinson at the end of the thirtieth mile. Pierce made sixty-three miles seven-eighths lap; Miller sixty miles two-thirds lap, and Stinson fifty-seven miles one-eighth lap.

The records made by Nelson were:

Twenty-six miles, 43:29 2-5.
Twenty-seven miles, 45:15 3-5.
Twenty-nine miles, 48:27 4-5.
Thirty miles, 50:42 2-5.
Thirty-one miles, 52:26 2-5.
Forty miles, 1:08:49 3-5.
Forty-one miles, 1:10:26 2-5.
Forty-two miles, 1:12:25 4-5.
Forty-three miles, 1:14:16 4-5.
Forty-four miles, 1:16:08 2-5.
Forty-five miles, 1:17:59 3-5.

The men were well bunched at the start, but Nelson soon began to draw away, keeping up a fierce pace all through the race. In the twelfth mile Miller lost his pace, but caught it again without much loss. In the twelfth Nelson passed Stinson and led all of the men by a lap. He passed Miller again in the fifteenth, making two laps on the latter. After this Nelson had everything his own way, piling up lap after lap, until in the twenty-fifth his time was 41:45 2-5, while Stinson, the next man, had ridden twenty-four miles and one lap, Pierce twenty-three miles and two laps and Miller twenty-three miles. In the first hour Nelson did thirty-five miles and twenty-two yards.

Stinson was practically out of it after the twenty-fifth mile, Nelson and Pierce leading and Miller plodding away in third place. Stinson, who had nearly dropped out from fatigue, picked up toward the end of the two hours and was just holding his own when the gong sounded.

SEEN THROUGH A TELESCOPE.

Young Thief Watched Secreting His Booty and Caught.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Rochester, N. Y., July 9.—The production of optical goods is one of the leading industries of Rochester, and now the claim is made for one of the firms that it is in a position to manufacture thief-catching telescopes.

Alonzo Hanlon crept up behind the wagon of Christopher Kuhn, a farmer, and abstracted therefrom a tub of butter. The wagon was on Vincent Place Bridge and the employes of the Bausch & Lamb optical manufactory, half a mile away, were at the time testing a new telescope and accidentally focused it on the bridge. They saw the act of theft through the tube, watched the boy take the tub to the river bank and secrete it. They notified the police, who then recovered the goods and arrested the culprit.

TOWNE WILLING TO WITHDRAW.

Decision as to Whether He Shall Do So or Not Is Postponed.

Stevenson Arrives in Lincoln and Receives an Ovation From Men of Three Parties—Democrats Confer About the Campaign.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Lincoln, Neb., July 9.—After a protracted conference to-day between members of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee and several Populist leaders, it was decided to postpone all action upon the vice presidential matter until after the sessions of the Fusion State conventions Wednesday. This was done at the urgent solicitation of the Populists, who desire to discover for themselves the sentiment of the rank and file of the party.

Mr. Towne frankly told the gentlemen present that he was willing to make any sacrifice that leaders asked of him; that he sincerely desired the success of the cause, and that if that sacrifice was to withdraw as a vice presidential candidate or to continue as the nominee of the Populists, he stood ready to make it.

Chairman Jones was clearly of the opinion that the Populists should be willing to allow Mr. Towne to withdraw. He believed that if he did so, it would make it a direct issue between the two great parties. The Kansas City platform was as broad and progressive a document, he argued, as the Populists could desire, and that if they were for Mr. Bryan as whole-souledly as they professed to be, they would rally to the support of the only anti-Republican party that promised success.

The Populists' Arguments.

Governor Poynter and several of the Populists present took strong ground against the withdrawal of Towne. They said that in Nebraska this might mean the sacrifice of the State, if not of Bryan, a part of the State ticket and the Legislature, which elects two United States Senators. They added that many Populists were formerly Republicans, and if they thought it a plan to lead them into the Democratic fold they were likely to revolt and return to their old allegiance or join the Middle-of-the-Roaders.

Governor Poynter urged that the better plan was to have Mr. Towne remain upon the ticket. He thought it comparatively easy to arrange in each State, where fusion exists, a division of electors between the parties, and if there was no choice for Vice President, and it might possibly be thrown into an adverse House, either Stevenson or Towne could withdraw.

In the end, it was decided to wait until the sentiment of the Populists would be more accurately sounded.

Those who participated in the conference were Mr. Bryan, Stevenson, Towne, Jones, Campau of Michigan, Stone of Missouri, George Fred Williams, J. G. Johnson of Kansas, John I. Martin, G. M. Hitchcock, W. H. Thompson, James C. Dahlman, State Chairman Hall, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas and Governor Poynter.

Democratic Conference.

After the Populists had withdrawn, the members of the Democratic Committee consulted over campaign matters. After it was over, Mr. Jones, who had been designated as the spokesman, said that it was not a formally called meeting of the committee, simply a gathering of friends of Mr. Bryan, who happened to come to see him at the same time. They had talked over matters connected with the conduct of the campaign.

One new committee will be added to the list. This will be known as the Campaign Committee, and will have immediate charge of the details of campaign work.

One duty that will devolve upon it will be the location of headquarters. New York is trying to secure a removal from Chicago, but the best it may hope for is a branch office.

The other committees will be that on Ways and Means (Finance), the Press Committee and the Executive Committee. These committees will be appointed by the chairman, he says, as soon as he can go over the list and pick out his men.

Matters connected with the conduct of the campaign were discussed. Among them was Mr. Bryan's part in the campaign. His wish is that he make but a few speeches and these at long intervals, at only the larger centers. This decision of Mr. Bryan was approved, but he will be open to fill a few dates in New York, New Jersey and other Eastern States, where it is believed he has a fighting chance to carry.

Stevenson Arrives.

Adlai E. Stevenson came in this morning from the Minnesota summer resort, where he had expected to spend the summer. He was given a tremendous ovation at the depot and was followed to his hotel, where a speech was wrested from him. Mr. Bryan and his distinguished visitors, several uniformed clubs and a brass band, went down to meet Mr. Stevenson

The nominees clasped hands very cordially for the first time since they became nominees. Each wanted to know how the other was, but neither waited for a reply. Mr. Stevenson was brought out on the platform of the car, where he held an impromptu reception. Then he was escorted to the depot platform, and some one yelled:

"Three cheers for the next President and Vice President of the United States."

Mr. Bryan smiled expansively. Mr. Stevenson beamed his thanks.

The vigorous Mr. Martin made a path through the fast-augmenting crowd, and down this the nominees and the Reception Committee passed, amid the huzzas of the crowd. The band men came hurrying up and had just time to blare out "Dixie" before they reached the carriages. The band played "Dixie" once more when the reception was held at the hotel, and at the conclusion of it played "Dixie" again, along with that classic, "Hot Time."

Escorted to the Hotel.

Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Towne and Governor Poynter occupied the first carriage. Messrs. Campau, Jones, Johnson, Stone and Williams, the second. Messrs. Hall, Thompson, Tibbets and Abbott the third, while others in the long line were occupied by newspaper correspondents and citizens. All along the route to the hotel the streets were lined.

Mr. Stevenson's first act upon arriving at the hotel was to inscribe upon the register in modest characters the name, "Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington, Ill."

By this time the crowd had come surging into the hotel, and Mr. Stevenson was being introduced right and left. Mr. Martin had been bustling about in his peculiarly energetic way, and finally secured a place upon the stairway, where he stationed both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson. Then he hustled out and got the crowd into line, and several hundred shook hands with the nominees.

Meanwhile the band was playing and the crowd was cheering. At the conclusion of the reception the gentlemen started hurriedly up the stairway. But the crowd cut off their escape by cries of "Speech, "Speech."

Mr. Stevenson shook his head deprecatingly, but the irrepressible Mr. Martin had him by the arm in a jiffy and led him down the stairway with Mr. Bryan.

Stevenson and Bryan Speak.

Two or three thousand persons gathered about the hotel, and as Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson alighted, a roar of cheers went up in welcome. "Stevenson, speech, speech," shouted the crowd, and Mr. Stevenson, smiling and bowing, mounted the steps leading to the rotunda.

"I can only say to you, fellow-citizens," he said, "that I thank you for this cordial welcome. I am too modest a man to make the first speech when I stand in the presence of the next President. At some future time I will do myself the honor to address the Bryan men, which means the Democrats, Populists and Free Silver Republicans, all the elements in opposition to the Republican party. I thank you for this honor."

Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson standing together then shook hands with several hundred people, who passed in line rapidly before them. But as they turned to go upstairs to where the Democratic Conference Committee was to meet, the crowd shouted for Bryan. Mr. Bryan shook his head, but the crowd insisted. "I am glad so many have turned out on short notice to greet Mr. Stevenson," said Mr. Bryan. "I want him to feel that when he comes to Nebraska, he comes among friends. (Shouts of He is.") And when he goes back to Illinois to help us carry Illinois, I want him to tell them there is no doubt of Nebraska."

Mr. Bryan was cheered as he concluded. Then shouts went up for Towne. Mr. Towne was not present, and former Governor Stone of Missouri spoke briefly. When he had concluded, however, the shouting for Towne was renewed, and finally Mr. Towne appeared.

"It is a great pleasure for me to receive this welcome," said Mr. Towne. "But I am perfectly well aware that it is because of the principles I represent and that you all believe in. There never was a period in the history of our country when such a crisis was impending as at the present time. And I propose from now on to give all the power I possess to the advocacy of the principles our grand leaders represent."

George Fred Williams of Massachusetts was then introduced by Mr. Bryan and spoke briefly. "Cyclone" Davis of Texas followed Mr. Williams, and finally, in response to repeated calls, Senator Jones came out of the conference-room and addressed the crowd. This finished the speech making, and shortly afterwards, the members of the Conference Committee with Mr. Bryan, Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Towne went into a conference.

Tuesdays Programme.

Speakers of national reputation will take part in the meetings to be held here to-morrow. Two meetings will be held, one at 2 p. m. in the Auditorium and one at 8 p. m. on the Capitol grounds.

William J. Bryan will speak briefly, probably at the evening meeting. Among the speakers will be Chairman Towne, "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, General James B. Weaver, Webster Davis, Congressman Shafroth of Colorado and Senator Allen of Nebraska. Excursion trains will be run from all over the State.

Senator Jones and Committeemen Stone, Campau and Johnson started to-night for Chicago, where they expect to meet Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, permanent chairman of the Democratic National Convention, and discuss the make-up of the various committees prior to announcements.

A number of changes are expected in the Ways and Means Committee. True L. Norris of New Hampshire will, it is said, take the place of Alex. Troup on the Press Committee, and Norman E. Mack, the place of Frank Campbell on the Executive Committee.

The Campaign Committee may contain representatives of the Populist and Silver Republican parties, also some Democrats who are not members of the National Committee.

The matter of time and place of notification of Mr. Bryan and Mr. Stevenson was left entirely with Chairman Jones. Mr. Bryan preferred Lincoln, but Mr. Jones is in favor of Chicago. That State, he regards, as good fighting ground, and as it is also Mr. Stevenson's home. The occasion can be made one, he believes, of great political value.

FOR BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

Secretary of Anti-Imperialist League on the Issue.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, July 9.—"I believe that the anti-imperialist conference to be held at Indianapolis on August 15 will indorse Bryan and Stevenson," said Secretary E. M. Ordway of the Anti-Imperialist League to-day.

"Whatever it may do, I shall certainly most heartily support the Kansas City ticket. It seems to me that the Democratic National Convention acted very wisely in declaring anti-imperialism the paramount issue of the campaign for 1900. The most effective way of rebuking the McKinley administration's attempt to transform this Republic into an empire is to vote straight for the Democratic presidential nominee."

GUFFEY HIGHLY PLEASED.

Pennsylvania Leader Praises Ticket and Platform.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 9.—Colonel J. M. Guffey, National Committeeman and leader of Pennsylvania's Democracy, who returned from the Kansas City Convention to-day, says:

"It was the greatest convention ever assembled and has given us a fine ticket and platform that all the Democrats in the country can support.

"In this campaign it is not a question of finance, but of the preservation of the Republic itself. Unless we maintain the Republic as it stands to-day under the Constitution the people would have no voice in monetary affairs or in anything else.

"The duty of Democrats is clearly defined. If we cannot succeed with this platform and with Bryan and Stevenson as candidates it will plainly show that the American people no longer want a democracy but are in favor of an empire."

RICHARDSON'S EXPLANATION.

Why 16 to 1, Though Not the Issue, Was Mentioned.

Washington, July 9.—The Post to-morrow will print an interview with Representative Richardson of Tennessee, who was permanent chairman of the Democratic Convention at Kansas City, in which he says, regarding the Democratic platform:

"The controlling reason for using the phrase '16 to 1' in the platform was because some thought that while free silver was not the issue of this year, yet were it omitted the very fact of the omission would give it more prominence and possibly cause it to be discussed more than if it were simply repeated in the platform. The argument was that if it was left out of the platform it would be an issue, but if it were put into the platform it would be superseded by the great issue of imperialism."

"Will the platform command the support of those who, four years ago, broke away from the Democratic party?" Mr. Richardson was asked.

"I have been gratified," he answered, "to see that the nominees and the platform have met with so great favor with the Eastern press. A few have criticised, but it is only a few, and the great bulk of the Democratic press is once more in line with the party. With this unanimity I feel quite sure that we can carry enough of the Eastern and Middle States to win the election."

Mr. Richardson plans to remain in Washington for some time and to undertake actively the work of the congressional campaign, which will be managed for the Democrats from Washington.

BEER PERMITTED AT CAMP LINCOLN.

Attempt to Provoke Discussion on Canteen Question Meets With Little Success.

GUARDSMEN HARD AT WORK.

Colonels of Regiments in Camp Favor an Additional Appropriation—Precautions Taken at the Swimming Pool.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Camp Lincoln, Near Springfield, Ill., July 9.—Actual camp work began this morning for the men of the regiments composing the first brigade, and from this time until the end of the week the men will be kept continually at drills. It is anticipated that the brigade will have reached a high standard in drilling before the end of the tour of duty. All available space about the camp is in use, the Seventh Regiment going to the rifle range to do its maneuvering in regimental drill.

Battalion and regimental drills were the order of the day in the First Regiment, although no work was done by the men of the First after noon. Each afternoon will be spent quietly in camp by the First Regiment. The members of the Second drilled both morning and afternoon in battalion formation, and it is likely that the regiment will work all day during the remainder of the week.

The eighth battalion had company and squad drills. The commanding officer of each organization personally supervised the drills of the morning. The temperature could not have been better for the work of the morning. A cool breeze swept across the parade ground with just enough chill in it to invigorate the soldiers, and they stepped briskly as the commands were given.

Between the hours of 9 a. m. and noon General Fitz-Simons and staff rode about the entire camp on a tour of inspection. The place was found to be in excellent condition, having been well policed, although there were no prisoners in the guardhouse to be assigned to that work. Consequently, the policing of the grounds had to be done by details from the various companies.

Beer in Camp Permitted.

An attempt has been made to create a discussion of the canteen question in camp, but so far has met with little success. Colonel Sanborn of the First Regiment has issued an order allowing the men to have beer during mess. Colonel Stewart of the Second will not issue an order giving permission to have beer at mess or at any other time, neither will he issue an order prohibiting its use in his camp unless conditions should demand such an action. Colonel Meriarity of the Seventh and Colonel Marshall of the Eighth have no pronounced views against the drinking of beer in moderate quantities by the guardsmen of their commands while in camp.

General Fitz-Simons, upon reading a Chicago paper this morning, discovered that he had been interviewed on the canteen question and that he had said some very pointed things. General Fitz-Simons is accredited with having a good memory, but he remembers having made no such statements, and, in fact, says he was not even interviewed.

It was the general opinion of officers and men about the entire camp yesterday that the inspection and review was one of the prettiest ceremonies ever witnessed at Camp Lincoln, and all who witnessed the review were agreed that it was a beautiful sight.

Entertainment Plans.

The various noncommissioned staffs are already perfecting arrangements for entertainments during the week. The noncommissioned staff of the First Regiment to-day sent invitations to the noncoms of the other organizations in camp to attend a dinner on Wednesday evening to be given in the officers' mess tent of the First Regiment. Quartermaster Fuller of the First Regiment will act as toastmaster, while Professor Hostrawser of the band will furnish music.

General Fitz-Simons this afternoon had a chart made of the camp to be utilized in maneuvers in the sham battle which will be had some time during the latter part of the week. This battle is always considered one of the features of the encampment, and is usually witnessed by several thousand persons from positions on the hills about general headquarters. The battle will probably occur on Wednesday. It is possible that an attempt will be made to reproduce the battle of San Juan Hill. The only objection to this being the difficulty in finding the soldiers in camp who desire to play Spaniards.

Major Garrett Carroll of the Seventh will be field officer of the day to-morrow. The regimental guard details for to-morrow will be as follows:

First Regiment—Officer of the day, Captain George K. Herman, Company K; officer of the guard, Lieutenant Benjamin J. Steacy, Company A; supernumerary, Lieutenant Nicholas J. Buddiger, Company I.

Second Regiment—Officer of the day, Captain F. W. Mechener, Company I; officer of the guard, Lieutenant A. L. Hart, Company A; supernumerary, Lieutenant Joseph E. Leekley, Company B.

Additional Appropriation.

Considerable discussion has been occasioned among the guardsmen over a proposition to ask the State for an additional appropriation of $100,000 with which to pay each enlisted man 25 cents per night for attending drills. The Colonels of the organizations in camp at this time are all favorable to the scheme, and think it would in a manner compensate their men for the car fares they spend one night of each week in reaching their armories and returning home after drill.

Extra precautions have been taken at the swimming pool this year. To-day General Fitzsimmons issued an order from brigade headquarters announcing that the pool would be open between the hours of 8 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 6 p. m. This order will prevent the men from going to the pool immediately after mess and thus relieve a great deal of the danger.

Miss Cora Reece, daughter of Adjutant General Reece, has arranged to entertain a large party of her friends at a dancing party in the band stand on Wednesday night. One of the bands now in camp will furnish music for the event.

WILL NOT GO ABROAD.

Cardinal Gibbons Will Remain in America This Summer.

Washington, July 9.—Cardinal Gibbons has decided not to go abroad before next spring, contrary to the general impression that he would visit the Paris Exposition and the Passion Play at Oberammergau this summer.

He adds he will visit several parts of Europe in 1901 and already has promised Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, to preach on June 29 next at the opening of his new cathedral. He has known Doctor Vaughan since December, 1871, when they met in Baltimore during a trip which the latter, then a priest, made with a band of English missionaries to this archdiocese. The Cardinal will spend a part of this summer on Long Island.

Archbishop Martinelli, the papal delegate here, and his secretary, Reverend Doctor Rooker, have returned home from Columbus, O., and it is stated at the legation that Reverend Henry Moeller, Bishop elect of Columbus, will be consecrated on August 15 next.

SPRINGFIELD MONUMENT.

Missouri D. O. C. Meets This Morning to Transfer Funds.

The Daughters of the Confederacy of Missouri will hold a meeting at the Planters Hotel this morning for the purpose of arranging for a transfer of the funds now in the hands of its treasurer to the contractors for the monument to be erected in the ex-Confederate cemetery at Springfield.

The D. O. C. in Missouri has raised a total of more than $4,000 toward the fund of $12,000. The organization has another $1,000 in sight to be applied to this object. The meeting to-day is to authorize the treasurer as to the manner of disbursement of the fund. It will go directly to the monument contractors. Mrs. J. N. Edwards of Jefferson City, president of the branch in Missouri, and Miss Octavia Lesueur, secretary, arrived last night. Other members are expected in on the morning trains.

How Drunkenness Is Cured.

Thousands upon thousands of families have been wrecked, untold numbers of promising and intelligent men have gone to ruin and suicide through the Motor Power of the liquor habit. Numerous drunk cures have been placed before the public with the hope that this great injury to a large percentage of our people would be eliminated. Some of these so-called cures have done a great deal of good, but none heretofore absolutely immunized every patient from the habit.

Doctor Ozias Paquin, a prominent physician, has originated what is known as the Paquin Immunizing System, and so eminently successful has been his treatment for the cure of drunkenness that several of the most prominent business men and capitalists in the city of St. Louis have organized a stock company for the purpose of, so far as possible, remedying this evil. These gentlemen are noted throughout the country as philanthropists, and, although heretofore they have done much good, their past generosity cannot be compared with this boon which they have placed before the American people. Many cases that were relapses from other treatments have been permanently cured by this wonderful system. In every instance the patient is immunized from the habit, and in no instance is it detrimental to the health, but, to the contrary, it builds up the constitution and makes every patient a manly man in every particle.

Many ladies who have been possessed of this disease have been cured by the Paquin method. No matter what your sex or how hopeless your case may seem, there is hope for you in the Immunizing Method.

Any person interested who will call at suite No. 1113 Chemical building, St. Louis, Mo., will receive full information from Doctor Paquin. If you cannot call send your name and address to

DR. OZIAS PAQUIN,
Chemical Bldg., Suite 1113, St. Louis, Mo.

MUTINY LIKE THOSE OF ANCIENT DAYS.

Dolphin's Officers Attacked and the Loyal Crew Sent to the Rigging.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE STEAMER

Troops Summoned at Montevideo and the Rebellious Faction Overcome, the Leaders Being Put in Irons.

San Francisco, July 9.—The steamer Dolphin, which has arrived from New York, had a sensational trip, according to Captain O'Brien.

At St. Lucia he took on board eight natives to assist the crew. The vessel also carried to sea three stowaways, one of whom proved to be a notorious bandit, another an escaped murderer, and the third a lunatic. Edward Palmer, a negro, the steward, assumed an independent attitude before the Dolphin was past Sandy Hook.

Three days out from St. Lucia he attacked a fireman named McAllister with a chair, and laid his scalp open. The steward was put in irons, and Captain O'Brien and Chief Engineer Winter took six stitches in the fireman's head.

The West Indians then became friendly with the negro crew and they worked only when and as they pleased. They were only kept from open mutiny by a show of arms.

On reaching Punta Arenas, at the entrance to the Straits of Magellan, they found that the town had nearly been wiped out of existence by the Patagonians. The natives had made a descent upon the place, killed fourteen of the Chilano soldiers and set fire to the buildings. A delegation came out from the post and, after telling their woes to Captain O'Brien, asked for some firearms and powder. The captain presented them with a 3-inch gun and a quantity of ammunition.

After coaling at Montevideo the Dolphin was nearly wrecked by a hurricane, and in the Straits of Magellan an attempt was made to set fire to the vessel by the man-eating natives. At Coronel, a Chilian coaling port, the coal passers obtained liquor and went on the war-path and could not be subdued. They seized all the fire axes and openly threatened to kill everybody on board. Purser Humes and Second Engineer C. C. Carroll went ashore for assistance.

The nearest troops were ten miles away, but a special train was sent for them by the Governor. The port was swarming with the desperate characters and an attempt was made to kill Humes and Carroll.

"When we got back to the steamer," said Pursuer Humes, "the mutineers had the crew up in the rigging and were in full possession of the vessel. The soldiers had a quieting effect on the negroes. The steward and fireman were taken ashore in irons and next day a court of inquiry was held on the Dolphin. The court sentenced the six ringleaders to three months each in the prison. In the crowd were the steward and the three stowaways from St. Lucia."

The Dolphin is on her way to Seattle, where she will go into the Alaska trade.

WRECKING GANG FOUND BODY.

Infant Had Been Buried Under a Pile of Debris.

While engaged with a wrecking gang in tearing down an old tenement at No. 1924 Gratiot street, John Kenney of No. 1539 Austin street discovered the body of a male infant. The body was partially decomposed but it could be seen that it must have been between 2 and 3 weeks old at the time of its death. A pile of bricks and debris covered the body. A hand which protruded from under the pile showed Kenny its whereabouts.

The infant was dressed in rough cotton garments. These bore no mark whatever which could lead to the identification of the body. The entire right arm had been gnawed to the bone by rats. The dead wagon was summoned and the body removed to the morgue. The building in which the discovery was made is an ancient tenement, which is nearly completely demolished. It had not been inhabited for many weeks.

TWO WEE CHILDREN DROWNED LIKE CATS.

Widower Disposed of His Prospective Bride's Offspring Because They Were Encumbrances.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Birmingham, Ala., July 9.—Moses O'Neal, a farmer, residing near Monroeville, himself a widower, but with no children, recently fell in love with Mrs. Belle Jenkins, a widow who had two small children, 2 and 4 years of age respectively.

O'Neal boarded with Mrs. Jenkins. A short while ago he sold out his property in the neighborhood and resolved to move to Texas. He addressed the widow and she consented to marry him. After securing her consent he ventured to suggest that her children might be encumbrances. The woman so far yielded to the suggestion as to endeavor to get friends in the vicinity to adopt them, but her offers were declined. A few nights ago O'Neal undertook to settle the matter himself. He carried the children during their mother's absence to a near-by stream and held them by force under water like cats until they had drowned. He then left their bodies under a brush heap by the side of the stream. What excuses he made to the mother is not known, but at any rate he and Mrs. Jenkins were about to leave for Texas when the bodies of the children were recovered, and an investigation led to O'Neal's arrest. After arrest O'Neal confessed the crime. He is in jail at Monroeville.

PECULIAR AFFLICTION.

Malady Almost Wipes Out a Joplin Family.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Joplin, Mo., July 9.—Three children of Gilbert Warner's family have died under peculiar circumstances. About two weeks ago the Warners came to Joplin and lived in a tent in the suburbs. The family consisted of Gilbert, his wife and five children, in the most destitute circumstances. About a week ago the family all became ill. Their symptoms were the same—loss of appetite, nausea, swelling of the stomach and extremities. Too poor to get a doctor, they endured their agony until last Saturday, when one of the children died. The same day a neighbor's child died of the same malady. This morning another of the Warner children