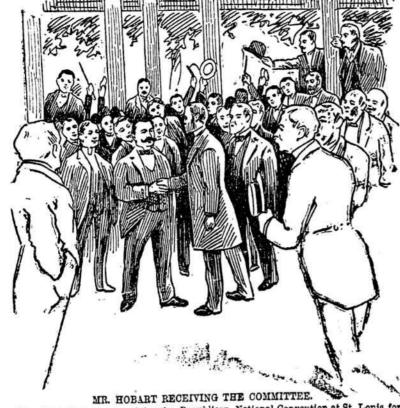
THE SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

The Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention at Its First Day's Session---Silver Delegates Show Their Power by Rejecting the National Committee's Temporary Chairman, Hill.

CHICAGO, July & .- The Democratic National Convention held its first session yesterday, and after effecting temporary organization adjourned for the day. Senator Hill, of New York, was presented as the choice of the National Committee for Temporary Chairman, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was put forward for the same place by the silver men. After a long debate Senator Daniel was elected by a vote of 556 to 349. The address of the Temporary Chairman was then delivered and the usual Committees ap-

The convention met in the Coliseum near the World's Fair Grounds. It is seven miles from the center of Chicago, and therefore the delegates and 15,000 spectators of the proceedings of the convention had quite a ratiroad ride before they reached their des

Decorations in the Coliseum. After the Columbian World's Fair, the Chicago Coliseum is the largest idea that the metropolis of the lakes has evolved: its length, breadth and thickness are enormous, and its seating capacity is so gr. at that al-though less than three-quarters of its floor space is utilized for this convention, there has been found place for 14,000 people, seated in comfortable chairs. The arrangements of the delegates, alternates, invited guests and spectators, and especially for the press, were admirable. Everybody could hear and see admirable. Everyoody could near and see the speakers upon the platform, the reading clerk and the presiding officer. The platform for the presiding officer, secretaries and clerks is in the centre of the building looking to the west. It is elevated some six feet from the flooring, with some hundreds of chairs the flooring, with some hundreds of chairs ranged back of it for distinguished visitors, and with desks for reporters and newspaper correspondents stretching in four terraces on either hand. The interior of the building is gay with bunting. The girders which support the roof, and all other objects that lead themselves to that style of adornment are also covered with bunting. The National flag is hung, in many editions, from the roof the whole length from north to south. Over the platform is displayed on a large canyas a platform is displayed on a large canvas a picture of the American Eagle, holding in his beak a ribbon with the scroll E Pluribus Unum, and with his talons resting (rather unnaturally) on the coat-of-arms of the United States, the flag being gathered in graceful folds at each of the upper corners. To the right and left are hung the coats-of-



MR. HOBART HEARS WELCOME WORDS.

The Republican Candidate for Vice-President Officially Informed of His Nomination

at St. Louig.

The Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis formally notified Hon. Garret A. Hobart of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. In reply he spoke strongly in favor of protection and the gold standard. The notification ceremonies took place at Mr. Hobart's home in Paterson, N. J.

egates from two Michigan districts was adopted after a prolonged struggle, accompanied by exciting scenes. Senator White was then introduced as Permanent Chairman, and delivered a brief speech.

It was 10.44 when Senator Daniel, the Temporary Chairman, called the convention to order. At this time there was a fair attendance of delegates, but they had come in very slowly, many of them showing evidences that they had been up all night. The seats of the spectators were all filled early. The Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an Episcopal clergyman, offered the prayer, some of the delegates rising.

when he had finished, at 10.58, the Temporary Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Secretary of the Committee on Credentials announced that the committee would meet at once in its room, in the convention building. This meeting was for the purpose of re-considering the action of the committee on the Michigan contest. Pending the report of the committee an informal recess of five

minutes was taken, and the convention was addressed by ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas. Governor Hogg's "five minutes" were stretched into half an hour, but still there were no tidings from the Committee on Credentials, and, amid vociferous cries for

and White, and recognizing the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan. A minority report against this action was presented. Speeches in favor of the majority report were made by Messrs. Taylor, of Arkansas; Governor; Mc-Laurin, of Mississippl; McKnight, of Michigan; Powers, of Utah, and O'Donnell, of Colorado.

The minority report was supported by

The minority report was supported by Messra Crosby, of Massachusetts; Brennan, of Wisconsin; Saulsbury, of Delaware; Stephenson, of Michigan; ex-Lieutenant-Governor Sheeban, of New York, and Sen-

Governor Sheehan, of New York, and Senator Grady, of New York.

The discussion was closed by Mr. O'Donnell, of Colorado. Little or no attention, however, was paid to these speeches, as the crowd in the galleries was quite turbulent and could not be kept in order. The convention itself, as well as the spectators in the galleries, were in a hurry to come to a vote, and Mr. O'Donnell assisted that view by moving the previous question on the report. The previous question was seconded.

When New York's 72 votes were announced as in favor of the minority report a tumult-

When New York's 72 votes were announced as in favor of the minority report a tumultuous wave of cheering broke over the assembly. The first efforts of the Chairman to repress the manifestation by the use of his gavel were met by a counter demonstration on the part of the gold delegates, who, rising and turning their backs to the Chairman and their faces to the immense crowds in the galleries, waved hats and handkerchiefs and stood on their chairs and gesticulated. State Chairman Hinkley, ex-Mayor Hogh Grant, and other prominent New Yorkers vainly tried to stop the demonstration. It went on uninterrupted for fifstration. It went on uninterrupted for fif-teen minutes, and was barely slienced when

the roll call was resumed.

The vote was taken on the minority amendment, which retains the sitting members from the Fourth and Ninth districts of Michigan in their seats. The vote resulted in the rejection of the minority report—yeas, 368; never 5.88; absent 4.

The silver men yelled and waved their hats and handkerchiefs and displayed Bland pictures and made the night hideous for nearly as long as the gold men, the galleries impartially assisting. During the jubilation of the silver men two stout Kentucky delegates danced a breakdown in the aisle at the rear of the delegates' section, several others

was; yeas, 558; nays, 368; 2 not voting and 2 absent. Total vote, 230.

Permanent Organization.

The report of the Committee on Permagent Organization was then presented by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, naming Senator White, of California, as Permanent Chairman of the convention and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio,



PAVID B. HILL.

of Missouri. Senator Daniel, in retiring from the Tem

put to use. The silver in it came from what Mr. Clark described as the greatest silver mining camp in the world. After the announcement that the Committee on Proolu-

ROBERT E. PATTISON. Choice of the Pennsylvania Delegation for

the motion prevailed.

The Evening Session.

Снісадо, July 9.—The convention reas-sembled at 5.15 р. m., with a full attendance sembled at 5.15 p. m., with a full attendance of delegates and with crowded galleries. Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was in the chair as Temporary Chairman. At 5.30 p. m. the Committee on Creden-

At 5.30 p. m. the Committee on Creater-tials presented its completed report, admit-ting to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth Congress District of Michigan, Messrs. Chamberlin and Hart; also admitting ting to seats the contesting delegates from the Fourth Congress District of Michigan, Messrs. Chamberlin and Hart; also admitting the contesting delegates from the Ninth Congress District of Michigan, Messrs. Hoyt

defeat unclouded with disgrace. HIS HEART IN THE WRONG PLACE.

Ohio Hospital. Benjamin Minger, a Federal prisoner from Southern Ohio, fell from his chair at the dinner table in the penitentiary at Columbus, the physicians made the discovery that the man's heart was on the right side of his

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted by the National Convention. We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm

our allegiance to those great essential prin-ciples of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jeffer bemorrante party has advocated from Jener-son's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations. Centralization of Power Resisted.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of Governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-govern-ment has found its lest expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the Inited States United States.

"Civil and Religious Liberty." The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious fre-dom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Consti-

Silver Once the Unit of Value. Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we in-vite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silverdollar unit. "The Crime of '73."

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or ap-proval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities pro-duced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public

and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; the pros tration of industry and impoverishment of the people. Monometallism Denounced. We are unalterably opposed to monometal-lism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other

Nations into financial servitude to London It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastered on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution. Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation. We deand or consent of any other Matton. We de-mand that the standard sliver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonstration of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

Bond Issue Denounced. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such

obligations in either silver coin or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficing with bank-ing syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. Opposed to National Banks.

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by National banks as in derogation of the Constitution, and we de-mand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in Tariff for Revenue Only

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered. McKinley Law Denounced.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the law, which has twice been condemned by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

markets. Income Tax Law Repeal. Until the money question is settled we are epposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment, which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may eome from its reversar by the court as it has hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expensus of the Government.

For Restricted Immigration. We hold that the most efficient way of pro-tecting American labor is to prevent the im-portation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American rather and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures, and, as abor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights. Labor Arbitration Favored.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in Inter-State commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

Federal Railroad Ownership. The absorption of wealth by the few, the onsolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

For Economy in Office. We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the them is unemproyed, and the products of the people's tell are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a recurr to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people. stance of the people.

"Government by Injunction." We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the Unite | States | and a crime against free institutions, and

Against Pacific Funding Bill. No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

For Liberal Pensions. Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartly indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe doctrine as originally declared, and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent importance. plan of continuous work until permanent im-

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polis, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judy-ment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

CYCLE NOTES.

In France bicycle thieves when convicted eceive three years at hard labor.

The latest trade to complain about the bi-cycle market is the one that is devoted to

The bicycle repairman has become a fix-ture. He gets good wages and finds no dif-ficulty in obtaining employment. The 100-mile world's record has gone down

again. At the Herne Hill track Palmer, the Englishman, rode 100 miles in 3.47.47 3-5. A Rochester (N. Y.) bicycle carnival produced a net profit of \$3100, which is to be used in building fourteen miles of bicycle

McFarland, Gardiner, Ziegler, Stevens, Terrill and Parker, in the order named, are the racing men who have been doing the bes work on the path this year.

The chances of recovering a stolen wheel are said to be about one in 100. The moral is: Don't handle a \$100 bicycle as carelessly

That bicycling has had a depressing effect on rowing as a sport is evidenced by the large number of boat clubs which have gone out of existence in the last few years.

Fifty bicycles were impounded on one day in Paris recently because they had no plates bearing the owner's name and residence

icyclists for violation of the corporation ordinances.

M. Lepine, French Prefect of Police, is about to issue fresh regulations for cyclists, the chief being the restriction of the pace to five miles an hour in streets with a continuous line of houses. The street-sprinkling authorities of New

York City have decided to comply with the request of the Board of Health, and hereafter an unsprinkled space will be left on the street for the wheelmen. The craze to make bicycles has extended

The craze to make bloycles has extended to all sorts of factories, and one of the latest reports of this kind is to the effect that a Pennsylvania match factory is to be transormed into a bicycle factory.

Interesting Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education.

tutions of all kinds in the United States for the school year 1898-94 was nearly 16,000,000 according to the report for that year just promulgated by Commissioner of Education Harris. Of these all but 400,000 were in the regular schools, an increase of about a half million for the year. The percentage of total population enrolled in the schools was 20.53. School property gained in value dur-ing the year over \$26,000,000, and 1103 more school houses were in operation. Discuss-ing educational growth in cities, the report

it will come to pass in the distant future that one man will, by the aid of machinery, furnish the raw material, another man's labor will make the useful articles for food labor will make the useful articles for lood, ciotning and shelter, ten more will elaborate articles of comfort and luxury; the rest, more than eighty per cent, of the community, will take up vocations having to do with protection and culture. With the growth of ities, therefore, there is a rapid increase of educational facilities. In the past twenty years the South has increased fifty-four per cent. in population, but its school attendance has increased 130 per cent.—more than twenty years from 1874 to 1894 the value of school property in the South increased from \$16,002,000 to \$51,000,000—an addition of \$4),000,000, or \$2,000,001 a year. Higher education has also made a good record."

The report includes Specialist McDonald's

riminalogical investigations. The latter seeks to prove that there can be no rational treatment of crime until the causes are investigate!. He estimates nine-tenths of crime to be due to bad social conditions. He strades the theory that arises he discounted to the conditions of the characteristics of the characteristics. attacks the theory that crime is a disease in a medical sense, claiming that eighly-two per cent, of criminals are in good health.

The Fifteenth International Convention in Washington-

THE CAPITAL IN GALA ATTIRE.

Three Big Tents and a Score of Churches Accommodate the Thousands of Delegates in Attendances-An Interesting Programme---The Children's Rally---A Chorus of 4671 Well Trained Voices.

Washington City is in gala attire. Decorations are everywhere. The business houses of the city, churches and private residences are decked with bunting, and the public parks contain flower beds, the whole embellished by the letters "Y. P. S. C. E.," around which they are gracefully spread. The cause of Washington's pronounced

giorification is the meeting of the delegates to the Fifteenth International Christian Enleavor Convention. Forty thousand Endeavorers are in attendance. In the afternoon Pennsylvania avenue, the boulevard of Washington, is crowded with strollers, and a person without a Christian Endeavor badge is a rarity. The Endeavorers have captured the capital.

Three immense tents have been erected upon the beautiful ellipse between the White House and the Washington monument, and known as the "White Lot." Each of these



HIEF OFFICERS OF THE UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

tents comfortably seat 8000 persons, and, with the large churches of the city, provide a combined seating capacity of nearly 40,-000, available at any given moment during

the convention.

A splendid plan of receiving, registering and assigning entertainment to the and assigning entertainment to the dele-gates has been devised. The Reception Committee is informed of the time and place Committee is informed of the time and place of the arrival of each State delegation, and send out members of the committee to meet the delegations at a distance from the city. On arrival at the station another set of the Reception Committee conduct the party to the church which has been assigned as head-

quarters for that State.

The programme provided that the convention should open Wednesday night with twenty-two simultaneous meetings held in twenty-two of the largest churches in the eity. In almost every case these open meetings were presided over by the pastor of the church in which the meetings were held. On Thursday, at 6.30 a. m., and also on every morning of the convention, were held thirty three early morning prayer meetings, all us-ing the same general topic. On Thursday, at 9.30 a. m., occurred the

On Thursday, at 9.30 a. m., occurred the first meetings in the three mammoth tents, one presided over by President Francis E. Clark. The principal tentures of these three meetings were Secretary John Willis Baer's annual report and President Clark's annual report and President Clark's annual address. Thursday afternoon was given up to denominational railies. In the evening meetings were provided for in the three large tents, one large hall and five churches, the general topic of all the meeting being "Christian Cittzenship."

Every day of the convention, at noon.

Every day of the convention, at noon evangelistic services were held at the Centra Union Mission and in various other parts of the city. The immense chorus of 4671 voices has been in training for ten weeks, and during the past week demonstrated its profi-ciency in a series of public rehearsals.

Several prominent public men were se-cured to make speeches during the occasion, among them Postmaster-General Wilson and former Postmaster-General Wanamaker. Sermons were preached by some of the best

known dergymen in the country.
Children were assigned to bear a prominent part in the Saturday feature of the programme. They have been hard at work for some weeks past preparing for the "Jun-for Rally," which it has been called. This rally will take place in one of the great tents, and the children composing it will be addressed by prominent speakers on sub-jects of interest to their younger brethren.

Origin of the Society. The first society of Christian Endeavor was established as recently as February 2, 1881, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Portland, Me. His object was to train young people for service in church work; and this continues to be the aim of the societies, each one of which has a place in its own local church and denomination, and owes no fealty and pays no dues to any central au-thority. There is, indeed, a United Society Christian Endeavor, with headquarters in Boston, Mass., but it is simply a bureau of information, having but this one object—to spread the Christian Endeavor idea. The publication of literature and other business enterprises are the sources of its income. Its chief officers are the Rev. Francis Clark, D. D., President; John Willis Baer, General Secretary, and William Shaw, Treasurer.

THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

A Manifesto by the Seceders From the Prohibition National Convention.

A manifesto and declaration of principles has been issued from Alliance, Ohio, by the New National party, which was organized by the seceders from the Prohibition National Convention at Pittsburg.

The manifesto declares that it is the ina-

lienable right of any citizen to "affiliate with that political party which he regards as the lest exponent of his own views," and favors among other things free coinage at 16 to 1; equal suffrage for men and women; election of President and Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote; re-striction of immigration, and the adoption of the initiative and the referendum.

Killed Himself on His Wife's Grave.

At Terre Haute, Ind., J. A. Paria, while placing a wreath of flowers on his wife's grave in Highland Park Cemetery, deliberately placed a revolver to his temple and fired a rullet through his brain. Paria was twenty-five years old and a Spaniard by birth.

Out of the Common Run.

A "tree planting" association is being or-ganized in New York City. Cornell University has abolished the degrees of Ph. B. B. S. and B. L. The city of Boston has made appropria-

tions for six new playgrounds.

The new power to be used on the New York Central Railroad is to be compressed hot A resident of the City of Mexico is said to

e discovered a perpetual motion machine A mine of pure mica has been discovered

near Cranberry Creek, a few miles from Gloversville, N. Y. M. Vigne has suggested to the French Chamber of Deputies a tax of one centime on every published book.

Mary Marks, a colored woman, living in Brenham, Texas, is said to have been born in the West Indies in 1776.

The flag hoisted in the City of Mexico at the time of its capture in 1847 has been presented to the city of De roit.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED!

Washington Items.

The Postmaster-General has given notice or railway companies that he will enforce he law which prohibits the carrying of mail

The North Atlantic Squadron will begin, its summer manoeuvres about August 1, and will make New York its base for several weeks. A statement to this effect is made by Rear-Admiral Bunce, commanding this squadron, in a report which has just reached the Navy Department.

The Venezuelan Legation has completed the translation of the documents relating to the boundary between Venezuela and British Guiana, and has submitted them to the Eoundary Commission They fill three volumes, aggregating 795 printed pages.

The War Department has commenced its issue of advertisements for forgings for guns for the proposed coast fortifications. The most important advertisement issued is that calling for proposals for steel gun forgings for ten-inch, twelve-inch and sixteeninch guns. The Government will require algebrant ten-inch and sixteeninch guns. Great irritation is felt at the State Depart-

nent about the Venezuelan attitude toward Great Britain.

"H. G. M.," of Philadelphia, has sent \$20 to the Government Conscience Fund, with the request that receipt be acknowledged through the newspapers.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS. Clubs, Won, Lost, Clubs, Won, Jost, et. Clubs, Won, Lost, Clubs, Won, Jost, et. Clubs, e

At North Adams, Mass., Alfred N. T. Gell-nas, delivery and stamp clerk at the Post-office, was arrested for the embezzlement of in postage stamps. He has confesse his crime. Charles S. Alden, of New York, an artist, saved two women from drowning at Cottage

The headless body of Miss Jessie Schrieber, seventeen years old, a music teacher, was found on the railroad track at Elizabeth, N. J. It is thought she was killed and placed there to prevent the detection of the crime Romulus Cotell, a boy eighteen years old, was found guilty of murder in the first degree at Akron, Ohio. He murdered Alvin Stone and his wife and the hired man, Ora N. Stillson, at Tallmadge, three months ago' for the purpose of assaulting Stone's daughter Flora.

Secretary Pierce, of the United Mine Workers, says that thousands of Ohio miners are now suffering for food. The worst con-ditions prevail in the Hocking Valley. The

Ohio companies secured few lake orders this year. The wind of the storm which raged in the Guil reached 100 miles at Pensacola, Fla. Nearly every business house in Pensacola was unroofed and damaged. Some small houses were blown down. In the harbor, vessels dragged their anchors and were drawn against wharves and other craft. The steamers kept away by using their steam. The damage in the city is about \$200,000, but no lives were lost.

Peter Hill, while attempting to hive bees during a rain storn on the farm of John Morley, near Grahameville, Sullivan County, N. Y., was struck by lightning and instantly killed. The bees had settled in a maple tree and Hill was climbing a ladder that rested against the tree. against the tree.

A fire, caused by the explosion of an oil lamp, destroyed the three-story brick dwelling at 189 Elm street, Buffalo, N. Y., causing the death of two women and a child and seriously injuring one man. The dead are: Mrs. Jennie Mills, aged forty; Mrs. Moriana, aged sixty, and Maggie King, aged two. The injured man is a Greek peddier.

Challe Boarish of Willeshare Pares.

Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., announced that the Pennsylvania Railroad has subscribed \$500 toward the Pittaton relief fund, and that no less than twenty-five other corporations will do likewise.

Fifteen thousand teachers visited Buffalo, N. Y., to attend to the meetings of the National Education Association. The New York Republican State Commit-teemet in New York City and decided to hold the State Convention on August 25.

Charles Ferron was arrested for counter-feiting medicine labels. The criminal and civil prosecutions cost him his fortune and he committed suicide in Ludlow street iail. in New York, City.

At Easton, Penn., during a heavy shower, George Miller, twenty years old, of Paxinsoa Heights, was struck by lightning and in-stantly killed. He and his brother had taken refuge under a cherry tree to escape the

Sydney Randolph, a colored man charged with assaulting the Buxton family, was taken from the jatl in Rockville, Md., by a masked At a fight at Loch Haven, near Baltimore, six colored men were shet and several others

injured. The rescue party at the Twin Shaft mine Pittston, Penn., reported that they had heard rappings from the entombed miners.

The 100th anniversary of the incorpora tion of Eden, the parent town of Bar Harbot Me., was celebrated.

The jury at Santa Fe, New Mexico. in the celebrated Peralta land case—the Unite States against J. A. Peralta-Reavis, charge with conspiracy to defraud the Government out of 12,000,000 acres of land—returned verdict of guilty. The cornerstone of a monument to Jeffer

son Davis was laid at Richmond, Va. Twenty five thousand people took part in the p Alexander R. Lawton, of Savannah,

Alexander R. Lawton, of Savannan, or so one of the most widely known men of the South, died at Clifton Springs, N. General Lawton was born in South Carlina, in 1818, and was graduated from We Point in the class of 1839. At the outbre of the Civil War he entered the Confedera

Prominent Republicans in Minneso signed a manifesto declaring they can support McKinley and the single gold stan ard. Charles Williams, colored, of Baltimo Md., cut the throats of his wife and himse at Atlantic City, N. J. He is dead.

Men, arms and a large quantity of dyn mite were landed in Cuba from the steam The town of Kobrin, Russia, has b burned. Two thousand people are ho

Foreign Notes.

The resignation of Sir Charles Tupper Prime Minister of Canada has been accept by the Governor-General. Leander won its heat with New College Henley, England; Dr. McDowell, the Am-can, was defeated in his second heat for

Diamond Sculls. Disastrous floods have occurred in the l fectures of Toyama and Shiga, on the webset of Japan. Three thousand how have been destroyed. The loss of life is

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery C pany, of Boston, were reviewed by Victoria at Windsor, England.

A despatch from Athens states that Greek Government is trying to induce Cretan Deputies to meet at Canca.

Maximo Gomez, the Cuban leader, is paring to strike a great blow at the Spa The Ancient and Honorable Artillery

pany, of Boston, arrived in London a with a great reception. Daniel D. Youmans, a hatter, of New City, and his wife were thrown from a riage into a lake and drowned while dr

at Bergen, Norway. The British House of Commons adop measure charging the expenses of the t sent to Suakim to the Indian Eucheque Advices received from Cyprus say severe shocks of earthquake have oct throughout the island, and that the in ants of the towns of Limosal and Limosal

The Ancient and Honorable Artiller, pany of Boston reached Queenstow The Transvaal Government has

have deserted their houses and taken in the open fields, where they are li-

tents.

60, 00 rifles from Loewe & Co., the arms manufacturers. Ten thousand rifles have already been delivered.

STEPHEN M. WHITE. (Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.) timber taken from old Fort Dearborn. The block house from which the timber was taken survived the Chicago fire, and was purchased by Mr. Guthrie and other philanthropic citi-zens and re-erected in South Park, Chicago, as a reminder of the city's frontier days. The First Test Vote. The total vate on the substitution of Daniel for Hill for Temporary Chairman indicated the relative strength of the gold and the

free silver delegates. It was appounced by

arms of the States of New York, Pennsyl-

vania and Ohio, and those of the other States

are carried at intervals all along the four

sides of the square. Everywhere are flags

banners and draperies of red, white and

The gavel used by Chairman Harrity in

opening the convention was presented by Os-sian Guthrie of Chicago, made from an oak

the Chair as follows: Ayes (Daniel), 556; noes (Hill), 349. Tweive votes were knocked off from the Territories, and Mr. Hill did not vote. The official vote follows: States. Aye. No. States. Aye Alabama. ...22 — New York. ...—
Arkansas. ...16 — N. Carolina. .22 N. Carolina. 22 N. Dakota... 6 Arkansas. . . . 16 California 18 Colorado. 8 Connecticut ..-12 Oregon... Oregon..... 8 Pennsylvania.— Delaware.... 4 Rhode Island .-S. Carolina. 18 Georgia..... Idaho..... S. Dakota....— Tennessee....24 Illinois.....48 Indiana....30 Indiana Texas Iowa.....26 Utah ... Vermont.... Kansas. 23 Kentucky26 Virginia Louisiana. ...16 Washington . 5 W. Virginia 9 W. Virginia Maine.... Maryland... Wisconsin. .. 24 Wyoming. Massachus'tts.-Michigan.....7 11 Arizona . Dist. of Col. Mississippl.. Missouri.....34 Montana..... 6 New Mexico Oklahoma. Nebraska....-Nevada..... 6 H. Hampshire.— Total.....556 349 8

New Jersey. . . -Not voting, 1. When the various committees had been appointed the members of them withdrew organization, and the convention then, at 4.45 p. m., adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S SESSIONS.

Silver Men Seat Enough Contestants to Secure a Two-Thirds Majority. Curcago, July 9.—The Democratic Nationchicago, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention held two sessions on the second day of its convocation. In the morning little business was transacted, the time being principally occupied with speechmaking. At the evening session the report of the Committee on Credentials unseating the gold del-

CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS HELD. "Hill," who was not present, the Chair recognized Senator-elect Money, of Mississippi, who moved that Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, be invited to the stand. Mr. Blackburn, the first recognized candidate to be burn, the first pronounced candidate to be heard, was received with tumultuous ap-plause. As Senator Blackburn sat down Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, was called for, and, rising in the body of the hall, he indicated a desire to give way to Senator Hill. The Chair said that ex-Governor Hill was

The Chair said that ex-Governor Hill was engaged with the Committee on Resolutions and was not in the hall.

Governor David Overmeyer, of Kansas, then took the stand and declared that the eat of empire was, transferred from the Atseat of empire was transferred from the Atlantic States to the Mississippi Valley. The day of the common people had dawned and the "dollar of our daddies" would be restored. This sentiment was received with unbounded enthusiasm. The band once more filled up the interlude to kill time. There were again loud cries for Aligeid. At first he did not respond, while the silver delegates rose and cheered. Senator White,

delegates rose and cheered. Senator White, who had temporarily assumed the Chair, introduced him to the convention, and he made a short speech which met with a con-dial reception. Mr. George Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts, was the next speaker.
At this point a partial report of the Oredentials Committee was presented to the convention. It covered all the contests except those in Michigan. It was in favor of the silver contestants in Nebraska and of allowing six delegates each of the Territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. A roll call was asked for, but the request was withdrawn and the partial report was

A roll call was asked for, but the request was withdrawn and the partial report was adopted. Mr. Atwood, of Kansas, presented the report. The committee retired to consider the rest of its report.

The vote of the committee to re-open the Michigan case stood 38 for to 5 against, and it was referred to a sub-committee. referred to a sub-committee, consist ing of Messrs. Atwood, of Kansas; O'Donnell of Colorado; Blake, of Texas; McLaurin, o Mississippi: Uirich Sloan, Ed. A. Warfield and Smith Weed, to report to the full committee at 3 p. m.



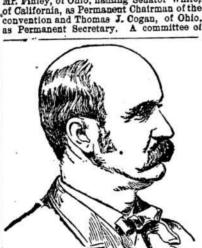
The silver delegates from Nebraska, headed by ex-Representative Bryan, then entered the hali amid great cheering and took the seats of the Nebraska gold men, who retired to places in the audience.

At 1.35 Governor Altgeld moved that the convention take a recess until 5 o'clock, and

nays, 558; absent, 4.
"The noes have it," said the Chairman,
t'and the amendment is lost."

"patting time," as the Southern phrase is, amid the wildest laughter. amid the wildest laughter.

The Chairman put the question on the majority report of the Committee on Credentials and declared it adopted. The total vote



(Leader of the New York Delegation.) three was appointed to escort Senator White the Permanent Chairman, to the Chair, the committee consisting of Mr. Finley, of Chios Mr. McConnell, of Illinois, and Senator Vest, of Missander

senator Daties, in tetring into the deep porary Chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed, and introduced Mr. White as "the dis-tinguished Senator from California." After the Permanent Cheirman had delivered a short speech a silver gavel was pre-sented to the Chairman by W. A. Clark, of Montana. It was accepted and presently

tions would meet at 9.30 o'clock next diy the convention at 9.40 adjourned for the usy. YALE DEFEATED.

Leander Beats Her at Henley by One Length and Three-Quarters. Yale made a gailant struggle at the Henley (England) regatta, but was outrowed and outmatched and decidedly beaten. That it was not a discreditable defeat was proved by the time, which was the fastest of the day. In the first heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, First Trinity, Cambridge, won in seven minutes and twenty seconds, after a stoutly contested race with the Loadon Row-ing Club. In the second heat New College, Oxford, beat last year's champions, Trinity Hall. Cambridge, in seven minutes nineteen seconds, after a splendid exhibition of row-ing. Leander won the heat against Yale in

ous crews in the two other heats. It was a Peculiar Freak of Nature Found in an

even minutes fourteen seconds; although

Yale was a length and three-quarters behind, her time was better than that of the victori-

and expired instantly. Minger was sent to the hospital a few days ago and while there the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to con-

tempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

Territories Should Be Admitted. We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appoint-ed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Co-lumbia and Alaska, should be bona fide res-idents of the Territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The Demo-cratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recom-mend that the Territory of Alaska be granted

The Monroe Doctrine. Sympathy for Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Against Life Tenure in Office.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness. Against a Third Term.

For River Improvement.

Appeal to the People.

Special cars are to be built for the carry-ing of bicycles on Brooklyn's elevated road

Aluminum rims for bicycles provide a new subject for discussion for two trades and for picycle riders in general.

as you would a ten-cent silver piece.

soldered to them, as the new law requires. The New York policemen have been in-structed to accept bicycles or other personal property in lieu of ball in cases of arrest of

MILLIONS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The total enrollment in educational insti-

"Instead of ninety-nine drudges produc ing a raw material and one person working to furnish and diffuse directive intelligence,

Lievele Machinists in Demand.

Over \$50,000,000 is the amount of the capital of the new cycle companies in England issued during the past three months some of the companies have been so pushed to supply their customers that they have we especially object to government by in-junction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve