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CONVENTION

(Continued from page 1)

convention. Senator Taylor also responded to the calls for a speech.

Chairman Bell then announced that the committee on credentials was ready to report. Christopher G. Callaghan, the chairman of the committee, read the report.

Callaghan declared the committee had carefully investigated the contests and "Recommends that in each following contests the delegations named by the national committee should be entitled to a speech, namely, the State of Idaho. The first, second, third, four, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth districts of Illinois. The second, third, fourth, fifth sixth, seventh districts of New York. The nineteenth district of Ohio; the thirty-second district of Pennsylvania; the District of Columbia in the matter of contest; the first, second, fourth, fifth and sixth districts of Pennsylvania were recommended to contests. The hall shall be seated and recognized by this convention as duly credited delegates and all the alternates of said districts in the State of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of contest in the ninth district of Ohio the committee recommends the following to be seated as duly credited delegates and all the accredited delegates from the said districts: E. A. Powers and Dr. William Walls.

When Callaghan read the decision again Guffey a few hisses and some applause was heard. In the matter of the two last lists of committee appointments from Pennsylvania, Callaghan recommended that in view of the contest decisions the lists should be referred back to the delegation for further action. The usual motion to adopt was followed by recognition. Mr. I. L. Strauss, of Maryland, who read the minority report which recommended that the contestees in the Pennsylvania cases be seated.

Strauss' declaration of the action of the majority committee was a staggering blow at the democracy of a sovereign state. Cheers. After some preliminary sparring Callaghan recognized the open debate of the majority, and declared that Guffey had formed an alliance republican machine in Philadelphia, to smother the democratic votes, and "When we considered all the evidence it is impossible to escape conclusion of real democracy of Philadelphia has been kept at home by an alliance, one element of democracy with the dominant republican machine that stay.

John D. Bellamy, one of the signers of the minority, brought forth a storm of disapproval, when he asserted that the republicans who went to the polls as democrats had a right to have votes counted as democrats. Bellamy explained that the democratic party was ready to open its doors to anyone who desired to adopt its principles. There was some applause at this and the speaker soon brought his address to a close.

Governor Haskell, of Oklahoma, closed for majority discussed sarcastically Bellamy's contention and asserted Bellamy, under his argument, might as well have been selected a delegate to the Chicago convention. Governor Haskell charged the Pennsylvania contestees as being tools of the Standard Oil Company.

When Senator Gore, the blind sentor of Oklahoma called the rostrum this afternon to make an address during the lull, little did he realize that in a few minutes the entire hall would be in a state of bedlam. They broke loose through a casual mention by him of Bryan's name. Speaking of the Oklahoma constitution and criticism made of it by Roosevelt and the work of Taft in opposition to it, Gore said that the advice of Bryan had been followed. Immediately there was a great cheer among the Bryan boosters which was taken up in every section of the house and almost in a moment the hall was in an uproar. The true state of delegations known to be opposed to Bryan take little or no part in the demonstration but their silence was hardly apparent in the wonderful demonstration which followed. As the minutes flew by the demonstration gathered in volume. Every effort on the part of Chairman Bell to bring quiet was unavailing. He could have battered his desk to pieces and no one would have heard the noise. Ten minutes, a half hour flew by and still there was no signs that the delegates and spectators had tired. The half hour grew into an hour, and still the clamor kept up. The marchers bearing banners paraded around the hall, bands played and hats and coats were thrown into the air in the wildness of the delegates they show their favor toward the Nebraskan. After one hour and 27 minutes of unchecked joy and revel on the part of Bryan's friends Chairman Bell finaly secured order and shortly after the adjournment until tonight. Ayes 387, nays 615. The announcement bought great cheering, the majority report then adopted the viva-voce vote. In a few minutes the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

The committee on resolutions and the subcommittees appointed to consider the various specific planks labored all day and late into the night on the platform.

Denouncing what the committee termed Roosevelt's "Pertutuation of his dynasty" the injunction subcommittee, Messrs. Williams, Parker and Sullivan labored all day in constant conference with labor leaders and it is expected the resolution will not be completed until tomorrow. A sub committee recommended the adoption of comprehensive tariff plank including provision for free print paper, free wood pulp, lumber, logs, etc., and general rivision of tariff on import duties, especially in articles competing with the American manufactures, as are sold abroad cheaper than at home. The peamble Nebraska platform was accepted for platform at the present convention, so close is committee and subcommittee adhering to the Bryan policy, that one member facetiously declared that it stood "16 to 1" on all propositions, Judge Parker being the odd member. There was a sharp controversity between Parker and Senator Pettigrew on the subject of courts, Parker favoring the announcement of party's confidence in the federal courts which was opposed by Pettigrew. Compromise leaving the subject untouched. Woman suffrage will probably be ignored.

Robert D. Inman of Oregon presented a strong plank exclusion of Oriental fiber, also one for increasing the coast defense. A number of planks in the Nebraska platform accepted, are practically as they appered in that document.

BINGER HERMANN'S TRIAL.

Probably Will Take Place in October Under Direction of Heney.

PORTLAND, July 8.—Binger Hermann, ex-Congressman and ex-Commissioner of the General Land Office will be tried in Portland in October. Hermann will be prosecuted by Francis Joseph Heney in person.

Although there are persistent reports that Hermann's case will never come to trial, the government officials at the Federal building assert that these reports are without foundation. For several weeks past negotiations have been in progress looking to the trial of Binger Hermann. The evidence, documentary, to be introduced in the case, is in the keeping of Thomas B. Neuhausen, special inspector of the Interior Department. This evidence has been boxed up for more than three years. As soon as the date of the trial is determined, Neuhausen will have to open the boxes of evidence and arrange it for the use of the prosecution. The task of tabulating and indexing the documents for Heney will begin during the latter part of this month or in August.

LUSITANIA'S RECORD.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The swift Cunard liner Lusitania has broken another speed record by logging 643 miles a day, according to information received today by the Cunard line officials in New York. She previously held the speed record at 641 miles for a day.

NAPOLEON'S VIOLETS.

How the Imperialistic Emblem Came to Be Adopted.

An old French pamphlet published in 1815 tells how the violet came to be the emblem of the Imperialist, or Napoleonic, party in France.

Three days before going into exile on the island of Elba Napoleon was walking up and down a garden at Fontainebleu, discussing his future with the Duc de Bassano and General Bertrand. He was still uncertain whether he should go to Elba quietly at the bidding of his enemies or whether he should try to offer some resistance. The Duc de Bassano was urging him to strike a blow for his liberty—bad advice surely.

As the trio walked back and forth they came upon a child three or four years old who was picking violets. Napoleon called the baby to him and asked for his flowers, and the little thing gave the emperor all he had. A silence in the political talk followed until Napoleon, who always had a vein of superstition in his reasonings, said:

"Well, gentlemen, I am thinking of that child. That chance meeting seems to me like a piece of secret advice, warning me for the future to imitate the modesty of this flower. Yes, the violet shall henceforward be the emblem of my desires."

"Sire," said Bertrand boldly, "for your majesty's glory I like to think that feeling will last no longer in you than the flowers that inspired it."

But the emperor, silent and unheeding now, withdrew and went to his private rooms. The next day he was seen walking in the garden with a bunch of violets in his buttonhole and stooping now and again to pluck more. A man named Choudieu, a grenadier of the guard, was on sentry duty, and, taking advantage of the laxity of discipline that prevailed in this hour of ruin, he ventured to speak to the fallen sovereign.

"In another year, sire, the violets will be growing thicker here. You can gather them with less trouble."

"What!" was the answer. "Do you suppose I will be here next year?"

"Perhaps sooner. We soldiers hope so."

"But do you know that I leave for Elba day after tomorrow?"

"Your majesty will suffer the storm to pass."

"Are your comrades talking and feeling as you do?"

"Almost all of them."

"Ah, well, tell them to feel, but not to talk. When your sentry duty is over, go to General Bertrand. He will give you twenty napoleons. But keep the secret."

Choudieu did not keep entirely secret the story of his conference with his majesty, but he threw a veil over his allusions and taught the other soldiers to do so by calling their great and worshiped leader Father Violet. Little by little talk about Father Violet reached the public, and to wear a bunch of violets by the time the next season came around was a recognized sign of imperialistic sympathies. To this day violets are not worn in the same general way in France that they are here and in England, because they are felt to be a political badge. A legitimist would not be seen with a bunch in his buttonhole any more than he would wear a republican tricolor cockade.

Force of Habit.

A Boston psychologist was recently reminded of the story of the Russian jailer who, changing his occupation, found the chief interest of his leisure moments in catching birds, putting them in cages and selling them to the highest bidder.

The scientist, having to attend a series of lectures in a large public hall, struck up acquaintance with the janitor of the building and soon noted in him a suggestive bent of mind. The man seemed fond of counting the people and would occasionally report the exact number present. "We have 115 here tonight," he would say, or "Just 201 all told," or, when the hall was crowded, "I make it 370." There was a problem in all this, but it took some time for the psychologist to solve it.

A bit of friendly, familiar talk, continually renewed, did the business, for it brought out the fact that the janitor had spent many of the previous years of his life as warden in an eastern prison. With rifle on shoulder from some inclosing wall the man had counted his convicts until the habit became ingrained. In the recesses of his brain the lecture hall took the shape of a jail yard, and the audience were his prisoners. He counted because he wished to know if all were there.—Boston Herald.

An Astonishing Airship.

In these days of dirigible balloons, airships and aeroplanes the following account of an airship taken from the London Post for Dec. 22, 1709, is of interest:

"Father Bartholomew Laurent says that he has found out an invention by the help of which one may more speedily travel through the air than any other way, either by land or sea, so that one may go 200 miles in twenty-four hours."

The airship which was to accomplish this astonishing feat had at the top "sails wherewith the air is to be divided, which turn as they are directed." There was a rudder to direct the vessel's course, and the body was "formed at both ends scallopwise. In the cavity of each is a pair of bellows, which must be blown when there is no wind."

Two loadstones, some large amber beads and various other items all had some mysterious part to play in this attempt to traverse the air.

HE BOOMS SEATTLE

A Breezy Booster Descends Upon Chicago

AFTER EXHIBITS FOR FAIR

Seattle is Getting Ready Now and Wants Chicago to Let Loose of Any Old Odds and Ends That Will Help Exposition Out.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Like a breeze from a western whirl wind Capt. A. arrived in Chicago yesterday. He is out for exhibits, concessions, state buildings and any other odds and ends he may find around that will add to the attractiveness of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition.

The exposition is to be held in Seattle next summer, and according to Capt. Lewis the sublime beauties of the woodland, lake and mountain which surround the buildings make such things as Streets of Cairo, machinery exhibits and roller coasters almost superfluous.

"We have many of our most important buildings ready for the exhibition now sir", said the captain. "Think of it, the manufacturers building, the fire department's building an absolute novelty by the way the California state building and others are complete a year before the date set for the opening.

"We are going to have an immense Eskimo village and thousands of dollars will be spent demonstrating in a natural creek the placer mine that has made so many western millionaires. Then we will have a unique riding device, the flip flip."

"The government has appropriated $600,000 for the exposition. The Arctic Brotherhood and the business men's associations of Alaska have contributed $100,000. I don't know what Chicago is going to do but as Seattle bought $11,000,000 worth of goods from Chicago last year, I think she will do something."

Then the captain launched into a glowing statistical account of the thousands of dollars that could be made from fruit raised on a vacant lot in the State of Washington in one year.

TO STUDY TIDES

President Roosevelt Lays Out Work For Peary On His Expedition.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—President Roosevelt has directed Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary U. S. N., to make tidal observations along the Grant Land and Greenland shores of the Polar Sea for the coast and Geodetic Surveys during his search for the North Pole in the steamship Roosevelt. The president believes that such observations will throw light upon the coast survey theory of the existence of considerable land in the unknown sea of the Arctic.

REBELS TAKE TOWN

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, July 8.—Advices received here state that the revolutionary forces in Honduras have captured the town of Gracias and have control of the department of that name which lies on the southwest portion of that republic and that they are threatening Cholutca about 70 miles from Tegucigalpa and Amalpa, a free port of Honduras on the Pacific Coast.

FOREST SERVICE NOTES

Government Announces Appointment Of Men To Take Care Of The Ranges

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Forest Service has just announced the following appointments on National Forests:

Orgeon: Theodore F. Cadle, Assistant Forest Ranger on the Fremont National Forest.

Utah: John V. Manwill, Forest Guard on the Vernon National Forest

Idaho: Edgar E. Ping and Tony Locke, Forest Guards on the Clearwater National Forest.

Montana: Andrew Leopold, Forest Guard on the Cabinet National Forest and Claude W. Weaver Forest Guard on the Jefferson National Forest.

Quick Relief for Asthma Sufferers

Foley's Honey and Tar affords immediate relief to asthma sufferers in the worse stages and if taken in time will effect a cure. T. F. Laurin, Owl Drug Store.

An Invitation to Join the Club in Wholesale Buying

"A Single Fact is Worth a Cart full of Argument"

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Simply write your name and address very plainly in the coupon; then send at once to

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Gentlemen: Please send "Booklet," "An Invitation to join, etc.," as advertised in THE ASTORIAN

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE EILERS 500 PIANO CLUB

You, With 499 Others, Join in Wholesale Buying 500 New Scale $425 Eilers Pianos—Cost to Club Members Only $292.00.

One unalterable price, either for cash or pay $17 when you join then $8 monthly with interest. Quarterly or yearly payments to suit crop conditions can also be arranged.

The books are now open—memberships will be taken by mail and also at our store, where the New Scale $425 Eilers Piano is now on exhibition. No waiting, no delays, no drawing—piano is sent home at once, if in the city, or delivered here at depot or steamer landing for shipment. As all our stores will be given their proportion of the 500, it will take only a short time to fill the club—the time is now—this week—today—to join in this unusual co-operative buying and benefit by a positive saving of $133.

FREE LIFE INSURANCE.

We do not collect from widows and orphans. In case of death of club member the family is handed a receipt in full for the balance you owe—they do not pay another dollar, provided all payments have been made according to agreement, and contract has been in force six months. It's the fairest and best piano proposition ever made—one you cannot afford to allow pass by. Space will not admit of full details. Call at the store or send for Booklet—use coupon, but do not wait too long.

We do not believe there is a piano made or sold on the Coast or the Northwest for much less than double the club price of $292 that will equal the Eilers New Scale $425 model—space will not admit of full description—the piano speaks for itself if once seen and heard, and the booklet explains all the advantages in which you share.

Biggest, Busiest and Best

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PORTLAND, OREGON

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION.

Notice is hereby given that the State Land Board of the State of Oregon will sell to the highest bidder, at its office in the Capitol Building, at Salem, Oregon, on the 1st day of September, 1908, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, all the State's interest in the tide and overflow lands hereinafter described, giving, however, to the owner or owners of any lands abutting or fronting on such tide and overflow lands, the preference right to purchase said tide and overflow lands at the highest price offered, provided such officer is made in good faith; and also provided that the land will not be sold nor any offer therefor accepted for less than $5.00 per acre, the Board reserving the right to reject any and all bids. Said lands are situated in Clatsop County, Oregon, and described as follows:

Being an accretion outside the original meander lines of section 29, T. 9 N., R. 6 W. of the Willamette Meridian, situated in Clatsop County, State of Oregon, beginning at a point on section line between sections 29 and 30, 1497 feet N. 1 deg. 04 min. E. of quarter corner between said sections 29 and 30.

Course, N. 88 deg. 33 min. E.; distance, 1410 feet; description, following low water line of slough.

Course, S. 88 deg. 22 min. E.; distance, 550 feet; description, following low water line of slough.

Course, S. 85 deg. 00 min. E.; distance, 1485 feet; description, following low water line of slough.

Course, S. 71 deg. 57 min. E.; distance, 420 feet; description, following low water line of slough.

Course, S. 58 deg. 39 min. E.; distance, 350 feet; description, following low water line of slough.

Course, S. 49 deg. 10 min. E.; distance, 1386 feet; description, to the meander corner between sections 28 and 29, said corner being 174.24 feet north of quarter corner between said sections.

Course, S. 46 deg. 00 min. W.; distance, 764 feet; description, following the United States meanders.

Course, S. 23 deg. 00 min. W.; distance, 132 feet; description, following the United States meanders.

Course, S. 61 deg. 30 min. W.; distance, 330 feet; description, following the United States meanders.

Course, S. 76 deg. 30 min. W.; distance, 297 feet; description, Following the United States meanders.

Course, W.; distance, 99 feet; description, following the United States meanders.

Course, N. 43 deg. 30 min. W.; distance, 1353 feet; description, following the United States meanders.

Course, N. 75 deg. 14 min. W.; distance, 911 feet; description, following low water line.

Course, N. 83 deg. 07 min. W.; distance, 1240 feet; description, following low water line.

Course, S. 78 deg. 42 min. W.; distance, 905 feet; description, to section line between sections 29 and 30.

Course, N. 1 deg. 04 min. E.; distance, 1015 feet; description, following sectional line to place of beginning containing 144.4 acres.

Also in section 30, beginning at the same initial point:

Course, S. 73 deg. 30 min. W.; distance, 1425 feet; description, following low water line.

Course, S. 89 deg. 50 min. W.; distance, 440 feet; description, following low water line.

Course, S. 54 deg. 12 min. W.; distance, 680 feet; description, following low water line.

Course, N. 89 deg. 24 min. E.; distance, 1151 feet; description, following low water line.

Course, S. 79 deg. 20 min. E.; distance, 1210 feet; description, to section line.

Course, N. 1 deg. 04 min. E.; distance, 1015 feet; description, following line between sections 29 and 30 to the point of beginning, containing 25.0 acres.

Applications and bids should be addressed to G. G. Brown, Clerk State Land Board, Salem, Oregon, and marked "Application and bid to purchase tide lands."

G. G. BROWN,
Clerk State Land Board.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1908.

Irritation of the throat and hoarse-

Bad breath has probably broken off more matches than bad temper, and that's a good many. The best cure for bad breadth is the tonic-laxative, Lane's Family Medicine.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA REMEDY.

A few doses of this remedy will invariably cure an ordinary attack of diarrhœa.

It can always be depended upon, even in the more severe attacks of cramp colic and cholera morbus.

It is equally successful for summer diarrhœa and cholera infantum in children, and is the means of saving the lives of many children each year.

When reduced with water and sweetened it is pleasant to take.

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. PRICE, 25c. LARGE SIZE, 50c.