THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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THE HICKMAN COURIER.

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FINE JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED
WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.
SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.
CALL AND SEE US.

CURRENT TOPICS

JOHN G. WHITTIER is said to be colorblind.

THE oldest building in England is the Tower of London.

ABOUT fifty-five per cent of the property in this country is insured.

SALMON, pike and goldfish are said to be the only fish that never sleep.

KANGAROO farming is to become an established institution in Australia.

OVER 200 wine growers from the Rhine region will exhibit at the World's fair.

HARRISON, Reid, Cleveland and Stevenson are members of the Presbyterian church.

A GILT engagement slate on a tripod is now a conspicuous thing in the boudoir.

IN Danish cities it is against the law to ride on bicycles faster than the speed of a cab.

THE flavoring used under the name of vanilla is obtained from the fruit of an orchid.

OLD-FASHIONED white beaver high hats of many years ago are back again this season.

THE leaf of the banana is usually six feet long by two feet wide. The flowers are pink.

THE Salvationists are about to go in for an extended line of operations in this country.

A TUNNEL, to cost $1,000,000, was started at Leadville, Col., to drain the mining camps.

RUSSIANS are colonizing the arid counties of Rush, Lane and Ness, in Western Kansas.

THE emperor of Germany has over 1,000 different suits of clothes and 800 pairs of trousers.

HENRY IRVING has had the degree of LL. D. conferred upon him by the University of Dublin.

A TOM[illegible] had her friends [illegible] for helping her to obtain a [illegible]

THE drive well, one of the simplest inventions, has yielded its inventor $3,000,000 in royalties.

SEVENTY miles and media mail matter is now transmitted in 55 minutes by the pneumatic system.

THE railway dining cars in this country care more for the sleeping and baggage cars together.

THE first Italian Methodist Episcopal church in the United States was recently dedicated at New Orleans.

Headache almost always yield to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and back of the head.

GEN. ELIZA HUNTON, Virginia's new senator, rose in four years from the confederate ranks to a major-generalship.

FOURTEEN logs, each sixteen feet long, were cut from one sugar pine tree felled last winter in the Sierra mountains.

WM. FELBACK, of Hartford, attempted to open a bottle of ginger ale, when the cork flew out and destroyed the sight of his right eye.

There are now 2,000 tons of silver bars, $3,000,000 silver dollars and $55,000,000 in gold coin stored in the Philadelphia mint.

GALILEO's first telescope was made out of a common lead pipe, into the ends of which were glued ordinary spectacle glasses.

AN Atchison county (Kan.) man has a rose hedge 250 feet long. It is a mass of bloom and sends forth a cloud of sweetest fragrance.

THE regulation afternoon costume for the New York swell is frock coat, gray trousers, white overgaiters and high black silk hat.

MEXICAN bricklayers, it is said, can only lay 500 bricks a day of eleven hours, while an American can lay 2,500 in a day of nine hours.

A NOWDY who disturbed the Salvation army while they were trying to save his wretched soul, in Nevada, Mo., has been sent to jail for sixty days.

PASCO county, Fla., boasts of having the oldest soldier in the United States. His name is Jonathan Pratt, and he is claimed to be 103 years old.

EXAMINE your $50 greenbacks carefully. Some misguided genius with a photographer's camera and a crow quill is turning out counterfeits.

THE famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, which has yielded more than $3,000,000 in gold bullion, was purchased by the man for whom it was named for $300.

MISS CATHERINE ANNIE HOFFIN, of Oberlin, O., was the one woman in the graduating class of twenty at the late commencement of the Oberlin Theological seminary.

One of the flourishing industries in Cairo, Egypt, is the manufacture of paint from mummies. The mummies are ground to powder and this powder is mixed with oil.

A SERMON which had been preached in the Presbyterian church at Wellington, Kan., the Sunday before the cyclone was picked up the day after the storm on a farm five miles from Wellington.

A committee of the Manchester (N. H.) Central church is going to set aside one of its horse sheds for the use of bicycles. Quite a number of the congregation ride to and from the church on cycles on Sundays as well as during the week.

E. P. BROWN, the unique evangelist and ex-newspaper man, who edits the religious paper called the Ram's Horn, of Indianapolis, Ind., seems to have an inexhaustible fund of epigram to draw from. He is more widely quoted than any other paragrapher of the day.

AN Alpena (Mich.) boy patented a nutmeg grater that was by all odds the best on the market. An eastern firm has taken hold of it and will pay the boy $2,000 a year for five years.

WHAT is believed to be the largest ranch in the world is owned by a woman—Mrs. Richard King. It lies forty-five miles south of Corpus Christi, in Texas, and covers 700,000 acres in extent.

THE microscope exhibits 4,000 muscles in a common caterpillar, 1,000 mirrors in the eye of a drone bee besides proving that the large eye of a dragon fly is only a collection of 28,000 polished lenses.

A FENCE 500 miles long of wire netting, separating the colonies of New South Wales and Queensland is one of the wonders of Australia. It is designed to keep the rabbits out.

A LANCASTER county (Pa.) farmer owns a pair of horses which are so well broken that they will put a harrow regularly across a field from morning until night without a driver.

WATCH crystals are made by blowing a sphere of glass about one yard in diameter, after which the discs are cut from it by means of a pair of compasses having a diamond at the extremity of one leg.

THE CHOSEN.

Gen. John Bidwell, of California, for President.

J. B. Cranfill, of Texas, Selected as the Candidate for Vice-President.

The Result of the National Prohibition Convention—Hours of Angry Discussion Over the Platform—The Session Lasts Until After Midnight.

First Day.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—A banner, bearing the word "Welcome" in large black letters, hangs in front of the great organ in Music hall, where the prohibition convention meets. Around the walls, festooned with flags, are the portraits of living and dead heroes. Among them are Washington, Lincoln, Gen. Fisk, Frances Willard, St. John, Neal Dow, Green Clay Smith, John B. Finch and Russell Daniels.

The women delegates amongst the men is a novel sight in a political convention—giving it more of a church look.

The opening overture was "My Country, 'tis of thee," the band and the organ joining in with the standing audience.

Then Chairman Dickie came on with Treasurer Hastings, bearing a bundle of papers. Order was called, the hush of expectation fell upon the delegates, and Prof. Evans, of Hedding college, Ill., made the opening prayer, and at many of his fervent requests for destruction of the liquor traffic, there were low "Amens" and remarks of "Praise God," making a political convention seem strange.

The Silver Lake Quartet enlivened proceedings with prohibition songs until the machine was given a preliminary oiling up. The refrain of the song "We Knock at your Door," caught the audience mightily and an encore was given, while some delegate yelled out "That's our motto, 'Conquer or Die.'"

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL.

There were few notables on the stage when the gavel fell—in fact, there is a greater scarcity of the great men in the party at this convention than has ever been known.

There were loud cheers when Rev. C. W. Lockwood came forward to make the address of welcome.

On behalf of the convention Chairman Dickie thanked Brother Lockwood and the local committee, and took the opportunity to make a short party speech. He then presented the list of 1,146 delegates. "Shall you want it read?"

"No! No!" cried the audience.

"I should hope not," said Dickie.

Then, with words of praise, he presented St. John as temporary chairman, an announcement which developed the fact that nearly every delegate had a white handkerchief and a good pair of lungs.

Chairman Dickie and D. T. Hastings escorted St. John and his manuscript speech to the front, and again the handkerchiefs and lungs were busy.

"What's the matter with St. John?" was the cry that greeted him, and the answer:

"He's all right!"

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John, the temporary chairman, delivered the following address:

Members of the convention: I return my sincere thanks and shall ever be grateful for the distinguished honor of being chosen to preside as temporary chairman of this magnificent political convention, the greatest and the grandest in sobriety, moral force, and brain power, that ever convened on American soil. [Applause.] It represents a party that dares to do right because it is right, and condemn the wrong because it is wrong. [Cries of "that's so."]

It stands for peace, prosperity and happiness to every home, and death to every saloon in the land. [Applause.] It demands for women equal pay in the shop and equal say at the polls. [Prolonged cheers.] A free ballot for the white men of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Iowa, as well as for the black men of Mississippi, Louisiana and North Carolina. The north and south, east and west, black and white, rich and poor, every man should have protection to life and property. [Applause.] That the expenses of the government be levied upon the wealth instead of the necessities of the people. [Applause.]

We claim that any system which imposes a high tariff on the food, fuel and clothing of the poor, and lets the diamond of the rich come in free, is legalized robbery under the guise of "protection," and ought to be forever abolished. [Loud applause.] That all money should be issued by the general government, and every dollar, whether gold, silver or paper, should stand upon an equality before the law for all purposes, and that the coinage of both metals should be free. [Applause.] That railway and telegraph lines should be under the control of the government to be operated at a cost in the interest of all the people. [Applause.] That president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people, and that the term for president be extended to six years, with no successive term for any man. [Cries of "That's right."] That all monopolies which oppress the people ought to be suppressed.

That the legalized liquor traffic, for beverage purposes, is the greatest monopoly that ever existed. It destroys 150,000 lives and costs $1,000,000,000 annually, and sends misery, poverty, crime and heartache broadcast among the people.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN ST. JOHN.

It is the product of democratic and republican rule—a damning blot upon our civilization, a sin against God, and ought to be made a crime against humanity and driven from the face of the earth. [Loud applause.]

The prohibition party is the only party that dares to fight this mightiest curse of the world. [Cries of "That's so."] Here we are and here we have come to stay. From this hour on let no fusion, no deals, no compromise be our motto. [Loud applause.] Let our platform be so broad, just, clear and comprehensive that all who love God or home or country can join this procession, which is now ready to move on to victory. [Prolonged applause.]

When St. John finished, some one yelled out, "St. John for president!"

Chairman Dickie announced A. G. Waltenberger, of Nebraska, as secretary, with A. E. Wilson, Illinois, J. A. Tate, Tennessee, and E. F. Stephens, Massachusetts, assistants.

E. W. Chaffin, of Wisconsin, was appointed sergeant-at-arms.

The rules for the temporary organization, as prepared by the national committee, were adopted. The temporary organization took hold, and on motion of Capt. Cleghorn, the roll-call was made for the appointment of the usual convention committee on resolutions, credentials, rules and permanent organization.

Each state and territory appointed one member on each committee. Dr. Cranfill of Texas, wanted to change the rules so that the entire quota of a state could be voted, instead of only the actual number of delegates present.

Dr. Cranfill declared that it would cost $3,000 for all the Texas delegates to come here, but that those who did come ought to be given power to cast the entire vote, otherwise the convention would be controlled by the states adjacent to Cincinnati. After discussion the amendment carried and the rules were adopted as a whole.

THE NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—J. C. Orr.
Arkansas—George C. Christian.
California—C. H. Dunn.
Colorado—J. K. Keator.
Connecticut—H. H. Brown.
Delaware—C. H. Register.
Florida—T. A. Duckworth.
Georgia—Sam Small.
Iowa—S. A. Gilley.
Indiana—Brien M. Gougar.
Illinois—J. H. Hobbs.
Kansas—John P. St. John.
Kentucky—J. W. Sawyer.
Maine—W. G. Woodbury.
Maryland—I. S. Melson.
Idaho—W. T. Smith.
Massachusetts—J. H. Roberts.
Michigan—Samuel Dickie.
Minnesota—W. J. Dean.
Mississippi—James McCaskill.
Missouri—J. A. Brooks.
Montana—E. M. Gardner.
New York—W. T. Wardwell.
New Jersey—W. H. Nicholson.
Pennsylvania—A. A. Stevens.
New Hampshire—D. C. Babcock.
Nevada—C. W. Taylor.
North Carolina—T. P. Johnson.
North Dakota—E. E. Saunders.
Ohio—L. B. Logan.
Oregon—J. H. Amas.
Nebraska—C. E. Bentley.
Rhode Island—George H. Slade.
Tennessee—J. A. Tate.
South Dakota—H. R. Cromwell.
Texas—J. B. Cranfill.
Virginia—W. W. Gibbs.
West Virginia—C. [illegible]adon.
Vermont—C. W. Wyman.
Utah—
Washington—E. B. Sutton.
Wisconsin—S. D. Hastings.
Wyoming—O. S. Jackson.

After the announcement that committees would meet at once and that there would be a meeting of the blue and the gray at 2 p. m., in the hall, the convention adjourned until 4 p. m., when reports will be made and the convention be ready for the permanent organization.

APTERNOON SESSION.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—Chairman St. John called the convention to order promptly at 4 o'clock, when the crowd of visitors numbered fully 1,000 more than at the morning session.

A prayer was offered by Father Maloney, pastor of the Chapel of the House of Good Shepherd, at St. Paul, Minn.

Mr. Chafin, of Wisconsin, made a motion that all the old leaders present be invited to take seats on the stage so that the delegates could see them. In turn John Russell, of Michigan, Dr. Brooks, of Missouri, Richard Thompson, Miss Willard and Mother Stewart were introduced amid great cheering.

Telegrams of greeting were read from the Scandinavian Prohibition society of Cook County, Illinois; H. Clay Needham, of California, and Zulie Barnes Gustapon, of New York.

The committee on credentials reported 972 delegates present, with all states represented except Louisiana and North Carolina.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows:

Chairman—Col. Eli F. Ritter, of Indiana.
Secretary—Sam Small, of Georgia.

The committee reported that it was divided on the question of rule 16, which was amended by the convention at the morning session. A majority report was read in favor of letting it stand. Sam Small hereupon took the floor and said that he had a minority report in favor of the amendment. He said that he represented fifteen states which did not have a full delegation present, and to him their votes away would be like plucking the stars from a flag, and it would be an outrage that never could be wiped out. Judge Groo, of New York, moved that the minority report be submitted for the majority. After a heated discussion R. W. Chaffin, of Wisconsin, moved for the previous question and the motion was carried.

A vote was taken and the chair said that he was unable to decide and called for a division. A call for votes by states was made and it was granted, the chair ruling that delegates could cast the full vote of their states.

The result of the vote was then announced, being 350 yeas and 731 nays. The majority report was then carried, and on motion of Mr. Dickie, of Michigan, the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 8:25 Chairman St. John again called the convention to order. The chairman introduced the Silver Lake quartet, and they sang a campaign song entitled: "Strange, Strange, Strange!"

The quartet duly applauded, the chair introduced Rev. David Tatum, of Chicago, who appealed to the Throne of Grace against iniquitous legislation in behalf of the liquor traffic, and to urge the better use of the ballot in the cause of sobriety and righteousness.

The chairman, when order had been restored, delegated to Col. Haines, of Indiana; Fred Wheeler, of New York, and H. D. Patton, of Pennsylvania, the honor of escorting to the chair the permanent chairman, Eli F. Ritter, of Indiana.

Soon the committee came in with Mr. Ritter, who was given an enthusiastic reception. The temporary chairman introduced him as a friend to humanity and one of the grandest of men. Mr. Ritter presented a pleasing appearance, being a handsome, brown-bearded man, with a rich voice and attractive gesture. He spoke as follows:

Col. Ritter said that no political party in the history of the nation had ever accomplished so much or ever advanced an educational matter to the extent the prohibition party had done in the four years just passed—and that in the face of the constant statement by the old parties that the prohibition party was dead or dying.

He attacked the republican and democratic parties for their attitude to the liquor traffic. No one doubted the absolute loyalty of the democratic party to the liquor traffic, and the republican party had waved the flag and surrendered the field to the liquor men, so that only one republican state convention had said a word on the subject this year.

He then abruptly asked: "What would be the consequences if we were to quit the field?"

A prolonged whistle answered the interrogation. He wanted a school for the feeble-hearted that would make all the temperance men come to the prohibition party and as a unit oppose the united liquor interests. The trouble with prohibitionists was that they did not have the consistency and courage of the liquor league.

His voice was for war until the liquor traffic was killed; then "let's have peace." [Applause and cries of "amen."]

The convention gave Chairman Ritter a hearty return of thanks. It rose to a man and gave him three cheers and a tiger, and after a song by the Parkins brothers, Mr. Dodge, of Michigan, arose and informed the convention that the committee on resolutions would not be ready to report during the night and that they had adjourned until morning.

Mrs. Helen Gougar was called upon and made an address on the growing organization, the "White Rose League."

A motion was then made to adjourn until 9:30 to-day, an idea that seemed highly popular. Before it could be put Rev. Sam Small, as secretary, read a telegram from the northern division of the prohibition league of Colorado, now in session at Denver, urgently requesting the convention to put a plank in the platform favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold. The reading of this document was greeted with loud cheering and a couple of hisses. The motion to adjourn then struggled to the top and was carried with a roar that made the gas flicker.

Second Day.

CINCINNATI, June 30.—The convention was called to order at 9:30 a. m.

The proceedings opened with a song by the Silver Lake quartet. Their music was greeted with applause. Then Rev. J. C. Quinn, of Fremont, Neb., offered a brief prayer.

Chairman Ritter stepped forward and announced the appointment of Gen. R. G. Stevens as postmaster. Then Mr. Ritter asked for an immediate adjustment of the complaint that some of those wearing badges are not delegates, and said that the sergeant-at-arms would be expected to do his duty. With an appeal for order, Col. Ritter closed.

Secretary Small then read a resolution introduced by Mr. Gibbs, of Virginia.

This resolution was a slap at Mrs. Gougar, whose address last night made the southern delegates sore when she referred to the slave auction block. Gibbs' resolution asked that in view of the fact that the war is over the speakers before the convention be requested to refrain from such illustrations as might hurt the feelings of the southerners.

A delegate made the point that under the rules all resolutions must go to the committee on resolutions. By an overwhelming vote the rules were suspended to admit of the consideration of the matter by the convention.

Just then there came cries of "Platform, platform," but they were stifled.

Mr. Gibbs then explained that he had no [illegible] feeling against any one in the convention, [illegible] he believed in "letting the dead past bury [illegible] dead." "In the name of the southern peo[illegible] he said, "I want to ask what have I, a [illegible] man, to do with the war? We should con[illegible] this party for the perpetuation of our [illegible] principles, and, gentlemen, I ask, 'Let us have peace.'"

This was greeted with great applause.

At the close of his address a delegate ro[illegible] proposed the singing of "Blessed be the [illegible] that binds." Immediately the body of [illegible] gates rose to their feet and amid waving of [illegible] and handkerchiefs the grand notes of the [illegible] of brotherly love rolled out in vast volume.

Col. Bain, of Kentucky, moved the previous question. This was carried. The question was then on the resolution of the gentleman from Virginia. It was almost unanimously adopted. A request was then read from officers of the White Ribbon order that Miss Willard be invited to address the convention a few moments. A committee was appointed to escort Miss Willard to the platform. A telegram was read from Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk bidding the convention God-speed. Montana Good Templars sent greetings. A telegram was read from Oregon forwis requesting the nomination of Gen. Bidwell.

A motion was here made that when the convention adjourned it adjourn until 2 p. m. The motion prevailed.

Miss Willard's appearance on the platform was greeted with cheers. She was introduced by the chairman as the queen of the prohibition party. She launched at once into the subject of the fusion question. She had never written a line favoring a fusion in which the prohibition party should give up a jot of their principles.

Because a thousand prohibitionists here, there is hope of a near approach to the millennium. She predicted that the time would come when the Farmers' Alliance, the People's party and other reform organizations would parade in line with the prohibitionists. The other organizations are better posted on economic questions and the prohibitionists on the moral issue. It would dry many a tear if a satisfactory union could be effected. As Miss Willard withdrew she was presented with a bouquet from the women of the W. C. T. U.

Chairman Dickie then stated the need of money for the cause, and appointed a dozen or more deputies to stand all over the hall and catch the names of those who pledged to give money. Pledges to the amount of $20,000 were soon secured.

The committee on platform, not being ready to report the convention adjourned until this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session of the prohibition convention, to the surprise of everybody, the platform committee was ready to report. Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, made a statement that there was a majority and minority report.

Here is an abstract of the majority report:

After depicting the evils of the drink traffic to the nation and the home, the resolutions condemn all efforts at regulation by license as "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy."

Entire suppression of the manufacture and sale of liquor is insisted upon.

Other provisions of the platform are:

No denial of the right of suffrage on account of sex; the granting to laboring men of one day of rest in seven; arbitration in international difficulties; tariff only as a defense against foreign goods; government control of railroads and telegraph system; immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended. Non-resident aliens should not be allowed to acquire land in the country, and the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land is favored. Mob violence is condemned.

The liberal pensioning of disabled soldiers and their widows and orphans is favored. Speculation in margins, and cornering of money and products and the formation of pool trusts should be suppressed.

The money of the country should be issued by the general government only, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded. No individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population. We favor the unlimited coinage of silver and gold. The appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools is opposed. The protest of the old parties against the admission of "moral suasion" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The old parties protest when out of power against infraction of civil service laws, and each, when in power, violates those laws in letter and spirit. Each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power. The democratic Mills bill and the republican McKinley bill are no longer treated by them as an issue between great and divergent principles of government, but as a mere carving to different sections.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
A Prominent Prohibition Leader.

We protest against interfering with the right of suffrage in any way or attempting to improperly influence it.

When both reports were presented, a motion to lay the majority report on the table was badly beaten.

Each plank, as read, was more or less loudly applauded, the gold and silver plank receiving special indorsement.

Mr. Wheeler read the minority report, which was as follows:

The minority, composed of almost half the members of the committee, offered the following as a substitute for the financial and silver and the tariff planks:

"The issuing of a national currency belongs to congress alone, as the representative of the sovereign power of the nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. The insufficient production of gold and the variance in the relative value of gold and silver render it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for a safe, sound and sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal-tender treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion, on a plan similar to that which now locks $346,000,000 of greenbacks on $100,000,000 of gold reserve, and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In the extension of this plan, rather than in the coinage of gold and silver, lies the solution of the monetary problems that are disturbing all nations."

For the tariff plank the minority offered the following: "Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of the government economically administered, relieving necessities used by the masses of the people for the benefit of labor, protecting American productions and manufactures against the competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws having become the football of party politics to the great disturbance and damage of our protective industries and commerce, we believe that such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to congress duties to meet the wants of the government so graduated as to protect American labor against the competition of the world."

The following was offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform:

"Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us agreed, in the full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote nationality and insure the best welfare of our entire land."

The tariff plank offered by the minority was loudly applauded, but the applause was intermingled with numerous and loud cries of "No." There was applause of the currency plank, and there were cries of "No," but not so many as when the tariff plank offered by the minority was read.

A motion that the minority report lie on the table was lost.

The prohibition plank, the first taken up, was unanimously adopted, after a motion by Gustafson to make it read "Drink is a foe of civilization," had been voted down. The woman's suffrage plank was adopted unanimously amid cheers.

The reading of the tariff plank offered by the majority of the committee, precipitated the fiercest fight of the day.

Rev. Sam Small, of St. John, was recognized—or afterward claimed that he had been recognized—but his place was taken temporarily by Prof. Dickie, who moved to lay on the table the free silver plank of the majority report, and all of the minority report.

The previous question was demanded on Mr. Thomas' motion, and Mr. Gustafson created a movement by making the unparliamentary motion to lay the previous question on the table. The previous question was sustained, and the motion taken on adopting the minority report. The motion was lost by the vote, ayes 324, nays [illegible].

The tariff plank a motion was made to substitute the resolution offered by the minority. The previous question was demanded and sustained, but St. John frightly made it a question of privilege, and gave his office to the thoroughly organized Lincoln with the remark: "The minority resolution is the worst kind of a political strategy, and has no place in a prohibition platform."

The motion to substitute the minority report was lost, and, after a previous question had been cut off, on motion of Mrs. Gougar's motion to strike the majority resolution, the remainder [illegible]

REV. D. C. KELLY,
A Prominent Prohibition Leader.

When the public education plank was reached there was much enthusiasm, and a delegate from Illinois, remarking that in his state "the little red school-house" is a living issue, moved to adopt it, and this was done unanimously and the sentiment given three rousing cheers.

The remaining planks were adopted without much opposition, but in complete confusion. When the last plank of the majority report had been disposed of, the resolution of the minority offered as additional to the platform reported, and inviting to fellowship all who believe in prohibition, no matter what their other political beliefs may be, was taken up. Laid on the table.

Mr. Lewis, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring in favor of the free coinage of gold and silver, but he was hissed, and his resolution was disregarded.

Dr. Evans offered the following, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That we favor a liberal appropriation to be paid out of the treasury of the general government for the World's Columbian exposition, to be paid over only on condition that the sale of intoxicants is absolutely prohibited on the grounds, and that the exposition be closed on Sunday."

On motion of Mr. St. John the convention adjourned to 8.30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was introduced, as usual, with a liberal amount of vocal and instrumental music, after which Chairman Ritter announced the order of business to be the nomination of a candidate for the presidency and vice-presidency. The call of states for presentation of candidates was about to be ordered when a delegate from Alabama suggested it might be appropriate to have a prayer. This was acted upon, and Rev. G. W. Hagans, Christian church, Shelbyville, Ind., petitioned the Lord for guidance.

On the roll-call California was the first state with a candidate, and it was announced by a delegate that the presentation would be made by Ex-Gov. St. John, who took the platform for that purpose, and placed in nomination Gen. John Bidwell.

John Hepp, of Colorado, Wilmot Whitfield, of Iowa, Col. S. K. Bain, of Kentucky, Volney Cushing, of Maine, Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, and others seconded the nomination of Gen. Bidwell.

When New York was called, Mr. Wardwell stated New York as a delegation had no candidate, a majority of the delegates having decided to vote for Gen. Bidwell, but he asked that the courtesy be extended to Mr. Demorest's friends of perm ssion to nominate him in New York's place. The request was granted, and J. hn Lloyd Thomas, the last secretary of the National committee, took the platform to nominate W. Jennings Demorest, of New York.

For North Carolina one element seconded the nomination of Gen. Bidwell. The other element, through Mr. Grandison, a colored delegate, seconded the nomination of Mr. Demorest.

North Dakota seconded the nomination of Gen. Bidwell.

For Ohio L. P. Logan, of Alliance, nominated Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk, O.

A. A. Steven, of Pennsylvania, Tallie Morgan, of Pennsylvania, and Sam Small, of Georgia, seconded the nomination of Demorest.

It was midnight when the voting began. It resulted as follows:

Bidwell, 590; Demorest, 139; Stewart, 179; Bascom, 3.

The secretary announced that 974 votes had been cast, that 487 were necessary for choice, and that Gen. Bidwell had received 590 votes. Immediately pandemonium was let loose. The band began to play, the delegates to yell and shout and march around the room with banners, and for ten minutes nothing could be heard above the storm of applause.

On motion of Frank J. Sibley, of Georgia, seconded by L. B. Logan, of Ohio, and others, the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention was in humor to complete its business, and all motions to adjourn were frowned upon. The limit of speeches in nominations of vice-presidential candidates was shortened to five minutes.

Frank J. Sibley, of Georgia, presented the name of Sam W. Small, of the same state.

Malcolm Smith, of Iowa, nominated Col. George W. Bain, of Kentucky. Kansas seconded the nomination of Col. Bain, when the colonel arose in his place in the delegation and absolutely refused to permit the use of his name.

W. Frank Tucker, of Maryland, presented the name of Joshua Levering, the millionaire coffee importer, of Baltimore. The band in the third gallery, played "Maryland, My Maryland," and started a boom for Levering. Capt. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, seconded Levering's nomination. Prof. Dickie performed a similar office for Levering, on behalf of the Michigan delegation. James P. Pickhorn, of Minnesota, nominated Dr. W. W. Satterly, of Minnesota.

Missouri, Montana and Nebraska seconded Levering's nomination. Robert S. White seconded the nomination of Small, and Mr. Logan, of Ohio, that of Prof. Satterly. South Dakota seconded the nomination of Levering.

James H. Dunn, of Wisconsin, speaking for Texas, nominated J. B. Cranfill, of Texas.

Capt. Burt, of West Virginia, nominated Thomas R. Carskadon, of that state.

At the end of the call an Illinois delegate popped up to second the nomination of Levering while another delegate seconded the nomination of Cranfill.

Sam Small thanked the Georgia delegation for its kindness and withdrew his name.

A ballot was taken and resulted as follows:

Cranfill, 416; Levering, 351; Satterly, 26; Carskadon, 19.

The total number of votes cast was 813; necessary to a choice, 407. Cranfill had enough to nominate, and, after a long argument on another question, he was declared the nominee, and his nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of A. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted, the statement being made that the prohibitionists had been better treated in Cincinnati than anywhere else. Col. Ritter, and such others as the national committee might appoint, were authorized to notify candidates of their nomination. Oscar H. Hunter, chairman of the press committee, was given a vote of thanks for his kindness.

A resolution was offered by Gen. Singleton expressing the convention's disapprobation of the action of certain hotels in refusing services to colored men. The resolution was howled down. After this action a colored delegate from Pennsylvania gave the party warning that it must stand with the colored men who stand by it. Mrs. Loey Thurlcan, of Michigan, a colored delegate, arose to a question of privilege, and said she had been insulted by hearing delegates near her calling members of her race "niggers."

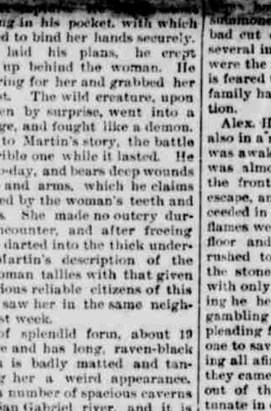
Gen. Singleton's resolution was called up and adopted, and at 2 30 a. m. the convention adjourned.

FEMALE HERMIT

Living in a Cave and Feeds on Grasses and Herbs.

A Man Endeavors to Capture the Strange Creature, But She Fights Like a Demon and Escapes Him—The Woman's Identity is a Mystery.

GEORGETOWN, Tex., July 2.—T. [illegible] Hill, a prominent farmer living in the Rhea neighborhood, recently had an adventure with the mysterious female woman who has been terrorizing people in the vicinity of Georgetown for the past three weeks. Martin lives on the San Gabriel River, [illegible] and [illegible] morning after a day's labor in [illegible] stated, started home. He was passing [illegible] a [illegible] woodland near the river when he suddenly came upon the strange creature. He ran to intercept up this community. The woman was entirely nude, and was down on all fours greedily devouring the tender grass and coral berries. Martin watched from behind a clump of bushes for [illegible]



twine string in his pocket, with which he expected to bind her hands securely.

Having laid his plans, he crept stealthily up behind the woman. He made a spring for her and grabbed her by the foot. The wild creature, upon being taken by surprise, went into a terrible rage, and fought like a demon. According to Martin's story, the battle was a terrible one while it lasted. He was here to-day, and bears deep wounds on his face and arms, which he claims were caused by the woman's teeth and finger nails. She made no outcry during the encounter, and after freeing herself she darted into the thick underbrush. Martin's description of the strange woman tallies with that given by the various reliable citizens of this place who saw her in the same neighborhood last week.

She is of splendid form, about 19 years of age and has long, raven-black hair, which is badly matted and tangled, giving her a weird appearance. There are a number of spacious caverns along the San Gabriel river, and it is believed that the woman makes her home in one of these caves. When seen by Wm. Sellers and another boy last Saturday she was in the woods feeding on grass. The people here are greatly excited over the woman. There is no young girl missing in this county, and from whence this strange wild woman comes is a mystery. A force of men is being organized in the Rhea neighborhood to hunt her down and make her a captive by placing her in the insane asylum, where she rightfully belongs.

KANSAS WHEAT CROP.

Great Trouble in Securing Harvest Hands—Biggest Crop on Record.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 2.—Kansas farmers are having great trouble in securing sufficient hands to harvest the enormous crop of wheat in the state, most of which is now ready for cutting. There is an alarming scarcity of farm hands and the farmers are offering high wages to secure sufficient help. At all the stations along the Santa Fe railway the trains are daily besieged by farmers trying to secure men to work. They offer from $2 to $3 a day with board, wages which have never been known to prevail in the state before. Last year's wheat crop was 54,055,000 bushels and the yield this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the state. In the central and northern portions of the state at least 20,000 farm hands can find employment at wages ranging from $2 to $3 a day with board during the present harvest.

Damage to Ohio Wheat.

COLUMBUS, O., July 2.—Secretary Bonham of the state board of agriculture is receiving additional information regarding the injury to the wheat crop. He learns that the damage done is widespread and that early wheat especially is in a bad condition. Samples sent him show an injury of from 60 to 70 per cent. Not only will the yield be diminished, but the quality will be found lower than it should be because of the presence in the heads of many small damaged grains. The outlook is decidedly bad.

A Legislator Bankrupts the State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 2.—State Treasurer Hale announced Thursday that no more payments could be made upon demands upon the state for some time. Legislator Craw, of Hartford, drew out $500 of his pay in order to get married. All is serene now, the solons having promptly provided for themselves at Frankfort Friday by an appropriation of $17,300.

Rev. Sam Jones' Nephew.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 2.—Rev. Sam P. Jones, the great southern evangelist, spent an hour in jail Friday. He went there to visit his nephew, Samuel Porter Stocks, who is awaiting the death sentence for the murder of Alph Cossin, a noted man about town. Jones first listened to his nephew's defense and then knelt with him in prayer, after which he left the jail.

Desecrated His Wife's Grave.

WABASH, Ind., July 2.—Geo. Shields was heavily fined Friday in a justice's court for the desecration of the grave of his wife. Mrs. Shields' parents placed flowers and vases on the tomb, and this so enraged Shields that he tore them off and threw them over the cemetary fence. The prisoner appealed to the circuit court.

Judge Gresham's Objections.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 2.—H. E. Taubeneck, chairman of the national committee of the people's party, was in this city a few hours, en route to the convention at Omaha. He says Judge Gresham's objections to being a candidate for president is the sub-treasury scheme.

The Sugar Bounty.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The total sugar bounty paid during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1892, was $7,330,048, of which $7,065,285 was paid on cane sugar. Of the total bounty on cane sugar $6,870,506 was paid to planters in Louisiana.

Deserted Woman Suicides.

CHICAGO, July 2.—A woman, supposed to be Mrs. C. S. Cappo, committed suicide by cutting her throat from ear to ear. Beside the body was found a note, in which the woman expressed regret at having been compelled to seperate from her husband and to place her children with strangers.

The Price of a Leg

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 2.—A jury Friday night gave James McCann, a brakeman, who had his leg amputated while working on a train, a verdict of $50,000 against the Pennsylvania Co.

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Lima, O., Building, Men Jump for Their Lives.

LIMA, O., July 2.—A number of men narrowly escaped cremated like rats by the burning of a building at an early hour this morning. As it was, one man was killed instantly killed. At 3:15 o'clock Fireman John Hailer was passing the Hurd Marble harrored building, on Main street, when he saw flames bursting from Robinson's restaurant. An alarm was in[illegible] and in a few minutes the building was enveloped in a roaring mass of flames, and the occupants shut off. In the building were three men [illegible] When they awoke they were surrounded by flames [illegible] the window. J. [illegible] home is at Magnetic [illegible] from a window, [illegible] the window sill and [illegible] He weighs 200 [illegible] the stone pavement [illegible] and was gathered [illegible] conveyed to the [illegible] summoned. [illegible] bad cut on the back part of his head several inches long. His neck and back were the most seriously injured, and it is feared that his injuries are fatal. His family has been telegraphed his condition.

Alex. Hodges, of the same place, was also in a room on the same floor. He was awakened by the dense smoke and was almost suffocated. He rushed to