

VIEW OF SHERMAN.

Stated at the Republican Convention of Ohio.

OLD ISSUES AGAIN MET.

All Products, Says the Senator, Should Receive Equal Protection.

FAVORS A SOUND CURRENCY.

But Thinks Gold and Silver Are Both Indispensable for Man-kind's Wants.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, May 28.—The Republican State Convention was called to order here to-day promptly at 4 p. m. by Colonel Joseph C. Bonner, chairman of the State committee. A half hour previous the hall was packed to its full capacity of 5000 and many were unable to gain admittance. Senator Sherman was given a stirring ovation when he was escorted into the hall at 3:50 by Congressman Van Voorhis and Judge Granger. Ex-Secretary Foster, the members of congress, several candidates and others were cheered as they entered. Among the working delegates were Herman G. Denison, son of the late Governor, and Harry Garfield, son of the murdered President.

While Chairman Bonner, who is a member of McKinley's staff, was eloquently congratulating the Republicans on the result of the last Ohio election and forecasting another triumph for next November in his introductory speech, ex-Governor Foraker entered the hall and a very boisterous demonstration followed his appearance. After Chairman Bonner had made repeated efforts to secure order and proceed with his introductory remarks ex-Governor Foraker came to the front of the platform and said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I hope you will no longer disturb the deliberations of the convention. There will be time for us all to be heard before we leave Zanesville. [More shouting than previously.] It is a good time to stay over night in, and we will stay just as long as our business may require. At the present time, when there is an order, I will be very glad indeed to exchange my money with you, but I beg for the present that you will let the chairman of the Central Committee proceed with his speech in order to expedite the business of the convention. [Great applause.]

Even after this appeal it was with great difficulty that Colonel Bonner concluded his remarks and introduced Senator John Sherman as the temporary chairman. Senator Sherman met the demonstration at first with the remark that he hoped to see the Republicans of Ohio keep up such a pitch of enthusiasm till the next November election. The Senator soon commanded the closest attention and spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me in selecting me to preside over this convention. I have the honor to designate the next Governor of the State of Ohio. You have got many candidates before you, but each of them worthy of the highest honor which you can confer. You have the assurance that whoever you may nominate will have the hearty support of the candidates and of each member of the convention. You have also to select several of the chief executive officers of this State. I need not impress upon you the importance of selecting those who will honestly and faithfully perform the duties assigned them. You have a still higher duty, to announce the principles and the policy of the Republican party in the State of Ohio and in the United States. What you will say here will have an important influence beyond the limits of your State, for the intelligent action of the Republicans of Ohio will, as in the past, indicate the opinions of Republicans in all parts of the United States. We have a common faith and creed. We act together on great matters on principle, on small matters for discipline. The primary and fundamental sentiment of the Republican party is love for our country. Our soldiers fought for it under Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. The soldiers of Ohio carried our flag in every great battle of the war for the preservation of the Union. Other patriotic citizens and soldiers were equally deserving of honor and praise, but they could not carry the party with them. When Grant was in the Wilderness and Sherman before Atlanta, a great party declared the war a failure. Ours made it a success. When the war was over we did not get out of the war as the colored subjects, but as erring brothers. We invited them back into the Union with unbridled powers, prescribing only one condition; that there should be no slaves in our country. We now meet them and greet them as friends. Turning our back on dead issues, we congratulate them on their prosperity, which they did not and could not have in their condition prior to the war.

When the war was over the Republican party had hoped for civil policy. First of all it declared its purpose to pay every debt of the nation contracted during or since the war, that the public faith should be unblemished. In spite of the temptation and the shrieks of Populists we have discharged every obligation contracted during the war, especially the highest and most sacred debt to the brave soldiers of the war, their widows and orphans. The pension roll is a roll of honor, higher in amount than any pension roll ever provided by any nation. While the Republican party is now met here on dead issues, we congratulate them on their prosperity, which they did not and could not have in their condition prior to the war.

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We are in favor of a protective tariff. We had such a tariff. While it was in force we had prosperity, good times and money in plenty. We had so diversified our domestic industries that we were able to supply all the needs of the American people. We prefer to tax foreign production rather than our own. We believe that the policy of protection should be extended to all productions impartially; to labor on the farm as well as in the workshop. We are opposed to the Democratic policy of protecting woolen manufactures and admitting wool free of duty. We denounce a scheme of taxation which annually increases the public debt more than \$50,000,000. This is the result of Democratic ascendancy. The tariff law of the last Congress is partly a copy of the McKinley law, and generally a failure. All that is good of it was taken from the McKinley tariff, and the rest of it is confessedly a hotchpotch. The Supreme Court has already disposed of part of it. All the productions of the South, from peanuts to whisky, are carefully protected, while the duties on the great staple industries of the North are largely reduced, and on some articles, like wool, are entirely repealed. We demand a reform in the tariff, not to promote sectional interests, but to secure ample revenue and impartial protection to domestic industry. This can be done only by the election of a Republican President. We want a change, and for this change we will have the hearty support of all the patriotic Democrats of the country.

should be of equal purchasing power. For fourteen years after the resumption of specie payments, while the Republican party was in power, we had such a currency. We had gold, silver and paper money, all bearing the stamp and sanction of the United States, of unquestioned credit and of equal value, passing current not only within the United States, but in all parts of the commercial world.

Both gold and silver are indispensable for use in the various wants of mankind. Gold is not and has been for ages the chief measure of value in international commerce, and the larger transactions of domestic exchange. Silver, from its bulk and weight, is not available for large payments either at home or abroad, but it is indispensable for the minor uses of mankind. The gold, from its great superior value, cannot be utilized for such purposes. Therefore it is that both metals have been coined into money at a fixed ratio. The enormous increase in production of silver in the United States, Mexico and Australia has disturbed this ratio, and lowered the market value of silver precisely as a like increase of production has lowered the price of other commodities. It is a universal law that price or value is measured by quantity.

Under these conditions the rational and sane man would change the metal, but this can only be effected as to these two metals by a concert of action among commercial nations. Until this can be accomplished the only logical way is for each nation to coin both metals and maintain the coinage of the metal at par with the other. This means the amount and redemption when in excess of the demand for it. Such is now the policy of the United States and of every great commercial nation, including every country in Europe. Other nations adopt the silver standard alone, not by choice, but from poverty. I believe that the policy of the United States adopted in 1853 of coining fractional silver coins in limited quantities from silver bullion purchased at the market price and making them legal tender for small sums, has the effect to preserve the parity of gold and silver at fixed ratio. This is properly called bimetallic money. I hope and believe that the common interest of commercial nations will lead them, through an international commission, to either adopt a single standard of silver, or the bimetallic system. It is the degradation of our dollar to 50 cents. If applied to our National bonds it is a repudiation of one-half of the public debt. It is the degradation of the gold standard to 50 cents. It confers no favors on producers of any kind, whether of the farm, the workshop or the mine, for if they get nominally more dollars for their productions their additional dollar would have only one-half the purchasing power of the gold dollar. The hardship of this policy would fall upon workmen, skilled or unskilled, whose daily wage, measured by the present standard, is higher than in any other country of the world. Their wages will purchase more of the necessities of life than they could purchase under the present standard of the United States. It is a false pretense that the cheapening of money will be beneficial to them.

The Republican party in its National platform of 1892 demanded good money of equal purchasing power, whether coined of gold or silver, or composed of United States National bank notes, based on the credit of the United States, maintained at par with coin. This is the bimetallic policy. There we stand to-day. I hope and trust there will be no change in the policy of the Republican party. The opening gun of the sound money campaign in the East was fired to-night at an enthusiastic public meeting in the Academy of Music. The affair was under the management of a group of the best-known financial and business men of the country. George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was chairman. The principal speakers of the evening were ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, ex-Comptroller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, Congressman Michael D. Harris of Ohio, and Minister to Russia Charles Emery Smith and James Whitman.

In the beginning Mr. Edmunds said the sound money question must be decided by political action, not party action, but that kind of action the Romans used to speak of when no man was for party, but all for the state. Quoting Thomas Jefferson's words, "The whole art of government consists in the art of being honest," he said: That phrase is worthy to be written in letters of gold and placed in front of every public building in every hamlet on the continent. In a careful report prepared for the occasion, the first Congress Jefferson said that the question of the difference between the value of gold and silver as money was purely a commercial question. It did not depend on legislation or the fancy and tastes of man, but on commerce which regulates the value of things. The speaker then discussed the variation in value of the two metals, saying:

If any faith can be put in human experience it ought to teach us that we cannot make a given amount of silver worth any more when it is printed at the mint with the stamp of the United States than it was before. When the act of 1873 was passed to stop silver coinage all the principal countries of Europe were doing the same thing. A single standard, based on the last Congress had passed on March 3, the last day of its session, what is now vociferously demanded by the free coinage people every owner and producer of silver bullion would have this ounce of silver to the mint, worth 83.04 cents, and get 91.29, and having got more than two silver dollars for his ounce of silver, he would come to the workmen to whom he owes for labor and say: "If I bought it in metal it would have taken ten pounds, but I have taken the benefit of the United States Government, stamped and you must take five pounds off it."

Ex-Comptroller Trenholm, during his remarks, declared it would be found that the issue now confronting us has become serious only because the two political parties have at one time or another, and on one plea and another, courted the support of those who entertained, or affected to entertain the idea, that the coinage of silver dollars is so essential to the welfare and happiness of the people of the United States that all other political questions should be subordinated to it.

At the conclusion of the Senator's speech the twelve Congressional districts were called for members of the committees and other positions and it was found that there were bitter contests for seats, especially in the Toledo and Springfield districts. A committee on resolutions was appointed and afterward organized, with ex-Secretary Charles Foster as chairman. The convention then adjourned to 8 p. m.

On reassembling the temporary organization was made permanent. The congressional delegations from the Toledo and Springfield districts were not unseated. With a corresponding number of speeches the following names were presented to the convention for the nomination of Governor: J. W. Barger, J. Warren Kiefer, J. H. Hoyt, George W. Nash, Robert M. Nevin, A. L. Harris and E. W. Poe.

General Bushnell's name was not presented by any speaker. There were 827 delegates in the convention, 414 being necessary to a choice. The first ballot resulted as follows: Bushnell 58, Barger 86, Harris 55, Hoyt 179, Kiefer 74, Nash 168, Nevin 60, Poe 146.

The third ballot resulted: Bushnell 159, Barger 86, Harris 27, Hoyt 165, Kiefer 40, Nash 194, Nevin 78, Poe 45. At the end of this ballot the name of E. W. Poe was withdrawn. The fourth ballot resulted: Bushnell 347, Barger 32, Harris 26, Hoyt 148, Kiefer 16, Nash 257. Bushnell lacks only sixty-seven votes of the nomination. The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Bushnell 410, Harris 5, Hoyt 120, Kiefer 12, Nash 279. On the sixth ballot General A. A. Bushnell was nominated, receiving 509 votes, Nash 201, Hoyt 11; necessary for a choice, 419.

whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. Second—We denounce the present Democratic administration, whose vacillating course has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad, and who inaugurated a policy looking toward ultimate free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes and dealt labor a serious blow. With deplorable incompetence has failed to receive revenue, and to run the Government, and has inaugurated a policy looking toward ultimate free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes and dealt labor a serious blow. With deplorable incompetence has failed to receive revenue, and to run the Government, and has inaugurated a policy looking toward ultimate free trade, which has deranged business, crippled our industries, distressed our homes and dealt labor a serious blow.

We denounce the free wool provision of the present tariff act as an unjust discrimination against an important industry, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for their wool. We denounce the present administration of the Pension Bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew to veterans of the Republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We endorse the able, honest and business-like administration of Governor McKinley. Believing the proposed Nicaragua canal is needed for commercial extension and National defense, and that it ought to be constructed and operated by the United States, we commend this project to our representatives in Congress. The election of a Republican Legislature in this State next November will enable Ohio to send to the United States Senate a Republican colleague to aid in the construction of the canal. For this honorable place in the upper house of the United States Congress the Republicans of the State have but one candidate, and we, their representatives here assembled, give voice to that sentiment in naming and recommending to the United States Senate, in preference to all other candidates, the position that grand soldier, peerless orator and patriotic statesman, Joseph B. Foraker.

The people of Ohio are proud of the character and career of their distinguished friend and citizen, William McKinley. A pure, patriotic, unselfish life of public service has endeared him to the Republicans of the Nation and justly won him a place among the few chosen by popular acclaim for high station and great leadership. Believing him to possess in eminent degree those rare qualities of broad, wide and patriotic sympathies, we not only fit him for victorious leadership in a great campaign, but for a successful administration after election, we present William McKinley to the Republicans of the Nation as a candidate for the nomination for President in 1896, and we pledge our united and unswerving support of Ohio in the National convention.

We have heard with great sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of the Hon. W. Q. Sherman, and we extend our sincere sympathy and our condolence.

Other resolutions, referring wholly to State matters, were adopted.

At midnight the convention adjourned until to-morrow at 9 A. M.

"SOUND" MONEY CAMPAIGN.

Edmunds and Trenholm Make Speeches at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—The opening gun of the sound money campaign in the East was fired to-night at an enthusiastic public meeting in the Academy of Music. The affair was under the management of a group of the best-known financial and business men of the country. George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was chairman. The principal speakers of the evening were ex-United States Senator George F. Edmunds, ex-Comptroller of the Currency William L. Trenholm, Congressman Michael D. Harris of Ohio, and Minister to Russia Charles Emery Smith and James Whitman.

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ple, said primaries and State convention not to be held earlier than 1896. Several delegates wished to make the date indefinite, to be left to the future discretion of the State committee, the apparent idea being to hold primaries and a State convention during 1895. Mr. Mosely, who had seconded Mr. Ware's original motion, objected to any amendment that would bring about primaries or a State convention earlier than 1896. The free-silver question, including these motions, was then referred to a committee of five, Mr. Hill and Mr. Barefoot, silver men, and Ware and Walker, gold men, with Chairman Dudley as the fifth member. At 12:30 this committee met to work. The committee reported in favor of Mr. Ware's original motion, with the exception that the date was left blank for the holding of primaries and a State convention on the finance question, the State committee to use its discretion as to 1895 or 1896.

GOLD STANDARD DEFENSE.

London Bankers and Merchants Form an Association.

LONDON, May 28.—At a meeting of the leading city bankers and merchants, held at the banking-house of Glyn, Mills, Curry & Co., it was decided to form a gold standard defense association, and Benjamin Currie, the chairman of the meeting, was elected president of the new association. The following address was then forwarded to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt:

We, merchants and bankers of this city, desire to address you with reference to the discussion which has taken place in Parliament on the question of currency. But we are constrained to state that we view with grave apprehension any change in the system of the currency which has prevailed without interruption in this country since 1816. We believe any serious attempt to modify it by the adoption of silver as a standard of value, either alone or concurrently with gold, will be followed by consequences dangerous to the trade and commerce of the country, and, further, if it were possible that such a measure should not only become a law, but be made effective in practice or should be a law without growing effective in practice, it would disturb contracts, injure credit, check enterprise and thus prove disastrous to both capitalists and wage-earners.

The signatures to the above address include the names of Brown, Shipley & Co., Frühlings & Goschen, Morton, Rose & Co., Rallie Brothers, Charles Rapael & Co., Barclay, Bevan & Tritton, Nelson Bouverie & Co., Currier & Co., Roberts, Lubbock & Co., Schroder & Currie, and the directors of the National and Provincial Bank of England, the London and County Bank, the London and Westminster Bank of England, the Union Bank of London, Lloyd Bank, Parr's Banking Company and the Alliance Assurance Corporation, the Union Discount Company, and the Bank of New South Wales.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sent the following reply to the address: I concur entirely in the opinion that the experience of well nigh a century has proved that the present system of currency is suited to the wants of this great commercial country and to depart therefrom would be disastrous to the trade and credit of the United Kingdom.

You may rely upon it that Her Majesty's Government will not give countenance to any change in the fundamental principles of our currency system, nor in any discussion in which they may be called to take part in which they admit any doubt of their intention to firmly adhere to the single gold standard.

As to Norway and Sweden. LONDON, Eng., May 28.—A dispatch to the Times from Berlin says: The Frankfurter Zeitung reports that there is great anxiety in the Government circles of Sweden regarding the threatened armed conflict ending in the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden.

Canal Commissioners Arrive. MANAGUA, NICARAGUA, May 28.—Col. Ludlow, Commander Endicott and Mr. Noble, of the commission to inspect the Nicaragua Canal route, have arrived at Managua and are visiting President Zelaya. The members report good progress.

Alexander Martin Dead. PARIS, FRANCE, May 28.—Albert, otherwise Alexander Martin, the last survivor of the government established by the National Assembly in 1848, died to-day near Creil, Department of Oise. He was 61 years of age.

Cholera in Tarsus. CONSTANTINOPLE, TURKEY, May 28.—Cholera has broken out in Tarsus. Many cases have been reported.

Locker Lamppson Dead. LONDON, Eng., May 29.—The Times announces that Locker Lamppson is dead.

OF INTEREST TO THE COAST. Many Valuable Patents Are Issued to Californians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Patents have been issued as follows: William N. Anderson, San Francisco, coin-opening machine; James F. Bean, Martinez, Cal., gate; David A. Chrichton, Los Angeles, sash fastener; George S. Fouts, San Jose, drive wheel for elevators, carriers, or the like; Louis Glass, San Francisco, phonographic attachment; T. F. Hagerty, San Francisco, coin-opener; Thomas Q. Hudson, assignor of one-half to J. H. Dovey, car-coupling; William E. M. Jackson, San Francisco, conduit electric railway; William B. Judd, San Diego, assignor of one-half to F. Emely, machine, ind., band cutter and feeder for thrashing machines; Henry Kramer, San Francisco, smoke-consumer; Gustave F. W. Schultze, Berkeley, coin-control apparatus; Henry F. Williams, San Francisco, assignor to improved Asphalt Pipe Company, Bakersfield, pipe.

Patents have been granted as follows: California: Original—Frank Johnson, Peralta; James F. Noble, Fresno; Charles S. Raymond, San Francisco; James J. Johnston, National Soldiers' Home, Los Angeles. Renewal and increase—Frank Kopman, Castroville. Reissue—William Shipstone, San Francisco; John McCoy, Pasadena; James R. Kelly, Santa Ana; Pusey E. Chambers, San Francisco; William R. Farrington, Garden Grove. Oregon: Original—Oreletus P. Whitcomb, Portland. Increase—Francis C. Mills, Newberg. Reissue—Lorenzo Winter, Powell Valley; Louis Bachman, Marroet; John H. Sullivan, Baker City; Peter Rooney, Glenco.

Washington: Reissue—George H. Wamsley, Shelton; James King, Hoquiam.

ON DECORATION DAY. Employees of the Printing Office May Participate in the Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The President to-day issued the following executive order: It is hereby ordered that the several executive departments and the Government printing office be closed on Thursday, the 30th inst., to enable the employees to participate in the decorations of the graves of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the defense of the United States in the war of the Rebellion.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, May 28, 1895.

A WILD BULL FLEWING. There is Another Great Flewning in the Chicago Wheat Pit. CHICAGO, May 28.—Wheat had a wild bull opening to-day, and within five

A DISASTER AT SEA.

Wreck of a French Ship Off the Coast of Spain.

BURSTING OF A BOILER.

Over One Hundred Persons Perish in the Waves.

EIGHTY EMIGRANTS ARE LOST.

Two Hundred Additional Passengers Were to Have Embarked at Carillo.

CADIZ, SPAIN, May 28.—The French steamer Dom Pedro, bound for Carillo, Spain, was wrecked off Corrubedo. The disaster was caused by the bursting of a boiler. About 100 lives were lost. The Dom Pedro was a 3000-ton steamer and was engaged in running between Havre and the Argentine Republic, calling at Bordeaux, France, and carried freight and passengers. The latter were mostly emigrants bound for the Argentine Republic or other points in South America.

On her return trips the Dom Pedro was generally loaded with frozen meat. She left Havre May 20 with a crew of forty-nine all told and eighty passengers. At Carillo the steamer was to have embarked 200 additional passengers, but on the way to that port she ran on a rock at 6:40 p. m. off Cape Corrubedo, on the west coast of Galicia. The boilers exploded, the vessel foundering immediately afterward. It is now stated that only the captain and twenty-six of the crew were saved, which would indicate that all the passengers were either killed by the explosion or drowned when the vessel went down.

MADRID, SPAIN, May 28.—Later details of the wreck of the French passenger steamer Dom Pedro are being secured with difficulty. The number who have perished in the disaster is now ascertained to be 103, and only 38 were saved. The survivors have taken refuge in the little town of Villagarcia. The rocks of Cobos, near Corrubedo, upon which the vessel struck, are a rough headland which forms the northern limit of the bay of Arosa.

The gunboat McMahon has been sent to the scene.

Not a Government Victory. ROME, ITALY, May 28.—The opposition papers refuse to acknowledge the victory of the Government in the recent elections. The Italia, commenting on the result, says: "The Ministers have not obtained the result expected."

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minutes from the time of the bell it was selling 2 cents higher than the price at which it closed yesterday. Inside of another five minutes it had lost 1 1/2 of the gain.

The news was all of a bullish character. Yesterday's low barometer in the Northwest had resulted only in a light shower here and there, and the cold wave was being followed by what promised to be a scorching one. Perhaps the most bullish piece of news, however, was the report of King & Co. of Toledo. They summarized the advices from over 4000 correspondents in the wheat belt by saying that the indications were that in six principal wheat-producing States not more than half an average crop can be raised, involving a reduction of 1,100,000 bushels in the crop aggregate for the year.

A MAN THE PLAINTIFF.

Suit Against a Pretty Schoolteacher for Breach of Promise.

LANCASTER, Ky., May 28.—A most extraordinary suit, and the only one of its kind ever recorded in Kentucky, was filed in the Circuit Court here to-day. It is for breach of promise, and the plaintiff is W. C. Stivers, a well-known tobacco-raiser. The defendant is Miss Catherine West, a handsome schoolteacher, 23 years of age. Mr. Stivers has been a widower for several years. In his petition Mr. Stivers alleges that Miss West has repeatedly promised to become his wife, and the day for the marriage had been set, but she declined to wed him. Stivers says he has been greatly worried, annoyed, humiliated and damaged in the sum of \$5000, and prays for judgment against the defendant for damages in that sum.

QUITS THEIR WEAPONS.

A Desperate Battle Between Cowboys on a Colorado Ranch.

All of the Men Who Participated in the Melee Receive Serious Wounds.

DENVER, COLO., May 28.—A special to the News from Wolcott, Colo., puts rather a different aspect upon the reported battle near there Sunday. Instead of growing out of the hatred between the cattlemen and the sheepmen, it now appears to have been simply a row among some cowboys. The dispatch is as follows: The fight originated in a cow camp on the Sheep Horn, about twenty-five miles from Wolcott, where a branding round-up has been in progress the last few days. Sunday morning, when some unpleasant remarks were passed between Harvey Dice and Jack Mather, which resulted in a battle with quirts, Mather was knocked down several times. Tom Dice, who came to the assistance of his brother, was met by J. E. Winslow and they also engaged in the mill. In turn Alexander Winslow came to the aid of his father.

In the fight all the men sustained terrible cuts. It is claimed that Tom Dice did all the cutting. He also received a severe knife wound. The physician in attendance anticipates no fatalities unless in their orders at night. The Douglas Kid is soft and pliable, while the cloth is a dark black and will not fade. Remember the prices on shoes are advancing, so do not put off your purchasing too long. Buy now and save money. Come to us for the lowest prices. Our present immense trade has been secured by selling better shoes at lower price than our competitors. Our country customers should take advantage of our low prices and send in their orders at once, and remember if the shoes do not prove satisfactory when you receive them the money will be refunded. When your dealer tries to advance prices on you come to us, and we will prove that we will sell the best shoes for the least money on this coast.

St. Louis Wants the Debate. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 28.—The Business Men's League of this city has wired invitations to W. H. Harvey and Hon. Roswell Horr to hold their debate in St. Louis, on the theory that it is neutral ground. With the invitation goes the offer of a hall and other courtesies.

Hanged by Lynchers. ELLIOTT CITY, Md., May 28.—Jacob Henson, colored, under sentence of death for the murder three months ago Daniel F. Shea, was hanged by lynchers at 10 o'clock this morning. Henson's feigned insanity was to have been investigated to-day.

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