

OUR ASIATIC EXPORTS

PRESIDENT HILL'S VIEWS ON
AMERICAN WHEAT PRODUCT

Government Should Take Up Subject
of Commercial Relations With
Asia—How the Price of Wheat
Might Be Nominally Advanced—
An Export Bounty of \$2 Per Ton
—Some Clean-Cut Expressions.

The following interview was given by Mr. James J. Hill to R. L. O'Brien, of the Boston Transcript, who says: "I found this great master of transportation in his office this afternoon. In personal appearance he is one of the most remarkable men of the time. His eyes are a deep, dark brown, small and penetrating in their glance, and full of fire. His hair and beard, which are absolutely gray, are so heavy as to be almost shaggy, and with broad chest, and evidence of great physical vigor, for he was famous here as an athlete in his youth. Mr. Hill gives the impression of a man of great intellectual force, and such he is. His hands and feet are in motion most of the time as he talks, and his words are emphasized by a nervous and half-unconscious bodily activity.

"Have the railroads so penetrated the West that our wheat production is now at a point where it is almost impossible to get it to market?" I asked. "About half, I think," began Mr. Hill. "Of course there are so many economic factors that one hesitates to generalize. Only the best of the land back from the railroads is now in use, but a greater demand would bring that out, and so with the land that can be advantageously irrigated. Assuming that the demand for other cereals increased correspondingly, I should say that we could raise on an average 1,200,000 bushels of wheat in the entire country, and that would probably feed 200,000,000 people. When our population reaches that figure we shall cease to be wheat exporters."

"Will the milling business eventually go from Minneapolis to Duluth, as has been suggested?"

"That is hard to tell. Here is a triangle (sketching one with his pencil), and here the heart of the Red river wheat region, here the mills of Minneapolis, and here Duluth, the head of lake navigation. Now the wheat comes down to Minneapolis and as flour is carried on to Duluth for shipment East. Two sides of a triangle are longer than the remaining one. But if Duluth, why not Niagara Falls? That is a pool-rolled here, but I should not be surprised if that became the great milling center of the country. Wheat is easier to ship than flour; it is moved by machinery and pours by gravity, while flour in barrels requires human hands to move it. I believe the line of least resistance will be to take the wheat from the Red river valley down to Duluth, and as wheat, carry it through the lakes to the Niagara water power, and there have it made into flour near the mouths of the consumers. There will always be an enormous bread market within easy reach of Buffalo, and that is the place to make flour. But the movement of an industry is not a matter of a day or a year. These are the slow changes almost of generations."

"If you will stop to think," continued Mr. Hill in another vein, "the United States exports about 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, an average of \$7,000,000 bushels in the last five years, the importance of the Pacific coast exportation becomes apparent. From our Western coast 30,000,000 bushels are sent out, and as this wheat has to cross the equator twice before reaching Europe it is carried in sacks and held on the Pacific coast till November to give it a chance to 'sweat.' These sailing vessels move slowly, and by the time the first ship reaches port the last ship has usually left San Francisco, so that the whole 30,000,000 bushels is practically afloat at one time, and that quantity appears in every market report as 'afloat and to arrive.' The effect of this is constantly to depress the market, and about as much as 100,000,000 bushels in the elevators of an Eastern city, because the foreigner would have to send his order here to buy the wheat, while in the Pacific coast trade wheat is sent to the foreign market to be sold. Now, if we could as a nation, and we can only do it in that way, because commercial relations with foreign governments are controlled by the national authorities, take up the question of the disposal of our surplus products, wonders might be accomplished. Until we find such markets, we are at the mercy of the buyers, wherever they may be. Today Great Britain takes from two-thirds to three-fourths of all we have to sell, and is practically the only nation in Europe that by tariffs does not discriminate against us. But a nation which has only one customer, and an agricultural nation like ours, is not very well placed."

RELATIONS WITH ALASKA.

"If our government will only take up the subject of our commercial relations with Asia, so as to make it possible for us to furnish them with part of the food they eat, to the extent say of a third of what we now send to Europe, we should raise the price of the two-thirds that would remain to go to Europe. A reduction by one-third of what now goes to England

and the continent would raise the price of our entire crop from 10 to 15 cents a bushel, and that would do more for the country at large than yet legislatures have been able to do during the life-time of the oldest man now living. We did undertake to do something through our reciprocity with South America, and succeeded only to the extent that we remitted to them in duties on sugars and coffee enough to pay for all we export to them during any ten years. The solution of the problem is in the restoration of our maritime power; that would make way for the disposal of our surplus products. Of all the plans I have seen to give back shipping to American vessels, none is so good as a small export bounty, say of \$2 a ton on all goods exported in American bottoms for a period of ten years. Suppose we sent out 1,500,000 tons a year, that would be a ship carrying 5,000 tons every business day, and yet it would cost the government only \$3,000,000 annually, and think of the value of the cargoes, and the amount that would come back to us from such an export trade. The trouble with this country is that it does nothing for its great transportation and ocean steamship lines like the other nations of the world. The cost of ship building is not at the bottom of the trouble, as has been maintained; we are already sending plates to Glasgow, and our pre-eminence in the steel production will soon be as great as it was in forests when our wooden ships covered every sea. Why, then, are not American lines doing the business? Because our laws and practices are against the great transportation companies. If an American sailor misbehaves and is brought into port for trial, it is before some politician-judge and with a jury picked up from the sailor's boarding house. The same is true with the railroads. When a body of tramps attack one of our freight trains in Dakota, as has sometimes happened, and our men in protecting railroad property resist them and are beaten almost to death, the sheriff is afraid to enforce much law on the tramps. No railroad corporation can go into court on anything like even terms. While such a condition exists, capital will be slow to invest in American ships to furnish a ferry across the Atlantic. British ships are fostered by their institutions, and all European lines subsidized. Now, to keep up in the race for the carrying trade of the world, and upon that largely depends our building a market for our surplus products, the government should make some inducements in the way of bounties, and in that direction its money can be much better spent than in needless public buildings and a hundred other things which now command the support of our law-makers."

PERFECTING PLANS.

American-Canadian Commission Held No Session Yesterday.

QUEBEC, Aug. 24.—No meeting of the joint arbitration commission was held today. Both the American and Canadian commissioners are at work on plans for procedure, and will compare notes and decide upon a plan at the joint meeting tomorrow. One point, however, has been determined. Nothing in detail of the commission's work will be given to the press until after its work is finished. This has been agreed upon by both sides. The reason for this is to prevent, so far as possible, the demands for hearings before the commission. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Senator Fairbanks have both stated that it would be impossible for the commission to grant general hearings. They say the work of the commission would never be commenced if this were done. Both the Americans and Canadians have a great amount of data and official information upon all questions to be considered, and whatever additional information is desired will be obtained from available sources. For this reason it is thought a general discussion of the work in the press would tend to bring to Quebec daily delegations of persons anxious to be heard, and result in great annoyance and delay. On the most important questions expert testimony will be heard, and where local interests are to be seriously affected a single representative of the interests may be heard. Beyond this the commission says they will be unable to grant any requests for hearings. Briefs and documents on all questions will be received and given attention.

Sir James Winter, the representative of Newfoundland, arrived at noon and will be present at the joint session tomorrow.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier tonight gave a dinner to the commissioners at the Garrison club and in all the speeches was expressed the sentiment that the work of the commission would be carried out in a most amicable way and that the results would be of lasting benefit to the two great nations.

Don M. Dickinson, who has been before the commission in behalf of the Michigan lumbermen, left today for Washington. Before leaving Mr. Dickinson brought to the notice of the American commissioners the necessity of changing the old treaty of 1817, under which neither Canada nor the United States are permitted to build or maintain war vessels on the great lakes. In behalf of the shipbuilders in Buffalo, Cleveland and Detroit and other lake cities, he asked that the word "built" be stricken out of the old treaty and that the shipbuilders be permitted to compete with other parts of the country. He did not ask that the provision preventing the maintenance of more than one cruiser by either government upon the lakes be changed.

TODAY'S BULLETIN.

- Page.
- 1—America's Asiatic Trade.
 - 2—Views of Minnesota Democrats.
 - 3—No New Fever in Fifteenth.
 - 4—Editorial.
 - 5—Sporting News.
 - 6—Markets of the World.
 - 7—News of the Railroads.
 - 8—Senator Hanna in St. Paul.

DAVIS AND DAY CONFER

MINNESOTA SENATOR FIRST
TALKS WITH PRESIDENT

Will Be Second Only to Secretary
Day in Concluding a Treaty of
Peace With Spain—Senator Davis
Declined to Discuss Peace Plans
—Paid a Glowing Tribute to the
Gallant Thirtieth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Senator Cushman K. Davis, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, selected as a member of the commission to arrange terms of peace with Spain, arrived in Washington today. He went to the White house soon after his arrival, and remained with the president for an hour. The conference was of a preliminary character, and was devoted largely to the great question that the administration will have to settle as to the control of the Philippines. Afterwards Senator Davis went to the state department and saw Secretary Day, who is also a member of the peace commission.

Senator Davis will remain in Washington two or three days, and the terms of peace of the American side will be formulated as far as possible in the conferences which will occur between the president, the secretary of state and the chairman of the foreign relations committee. These preliminaries will be of great importance to all diplomatic questions, reference to old treaties, and many points to be involved in the new treaty that will have to be settled by the commission.

Senator Davis would make no statement as to the expected work of the commission. He would neither express his own views on the subject, nor any other sections regarding the Philippines, the government of Porto Rico or the management of affairs in Cuba.

Senator Davis briefly referred to the success of the war and the achievements of the American soldiers in the different battles which occurred. He was especially gratified at the gallant conduct of the Thirtieth Minnesota at the battle of Manila, and while here made arrangements with the war department for bringing home the remains of Capt. Bjornstad, of that regiment, who died of wounds since the battle was fought. Many members of the regiment are personal friends of the senator, some of them living in his vicinity in St. Paul.

WHY HAYTI OBJECTED.

Was Fearful of Being Annexed to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—It has just developed that the Haytian government, in its recent refusal to permit the establishment of a United States weather bureau station there, based its action on a suspicion that the United States intended it as an initiative to territorial acquisition on that island. While almost all of the governments cheerfully co-operated in the method for the extension of our signal service, Hayti absolutely refused. The result was orders of a more positive character, refusing to allow any word of our weather warnings in any shape to reach that country.

SPANIARD UNMOLESTED.

Captain of Dolores Took Chances and Entered the Port of Ponce.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Aug. 24.—The coasting schooner Dolores, flying the Spanish flag, entered the harbor this morning. Her captain was uncertain whether a state of peace or war existed, but decided to take his chances. The Dolores was not molested.

The Alamo, with supplies and clothing for Gen. Henry's men, sailed for Arechibo, on the north coast of Porto Rico, this morning.

Gen. Brooke is still awaiting his credentials. On their arrival he will immediately leave for San Juan, a troop of the Sixth regular cavalry acting as escort.

Preparations are being made for the embarkation of the volunteers and cavalry ordered home. The cavalry includes Troops A and C, of New York, and the following Pennsylvania troops: The Philadelphia city troop, the Sheridan troop and the governor's troop. These are concentrated here and at Guasaca and will probably sail on the transport Mississippi in the course of a few days. The men are delighted at the prospect.

THIRD COMING HOME.

Will Be Out of Cuba Before the End of the Week.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 24.—The last of the troops which took part in the fall of Santiago will leave Cuba by Thursday, and by the end of next week all of the regiments which participated in the campaign against Santiago except those which went to Porto Rico, will come more or less on American soil. A dispatch received at the war department from Gen. Shafter stated that enough transports were now lying off Santiago to convey the remainder of his command to Montauk Point.

The regiments now awaiting transportation at Massachussets are the Third, Twentieth and Twenty-fourth United States. Gen. Shafter and his staff will accompany the last regiment, and it is hardly possible that he will leave before Thursday.

SPAINS POSITION DEFINED.

Control of Insurgents to Be Left to Americans if Possible.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—The minister for war, Lieut. Gen. Correa, when asked what instructions had been given Gen. Blanco in regard to opposing the insurgents in Cuba, replied that he had ordered the captain generals of Cuba and the Philippines to act in accord with the Americans; but, if the Americans should be unable to make the Cubans respect the armistice, then the instructions were to repel by arms any attack upon the Spaniards.

AN ALGER INVESTIGATION.

One May Be Ordered by the Secretary Himself.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—In the opinion of bureau chiefs of the war de-

partment, Secretary Alger, to silence his critics, should order an official investigation of the entire work of his department since the beginning of the preparations for war. The commissary and surgeon general's departments say they in particular would be pleased if Secretary Alger would take this step. Upon these two departments has fallen most of the censure of the public.

If Secretary Alger decides to ask for an official investigation it will work for a congressional inquiry. This fact is clearly seen and appreciated by Secretary Alger, and officers think it will greatly influence his final decision.

GARCIA HEARD FROM.

Reports to President Palma, of the Junta, Occupation of Gihara.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—The following report from Gen. Garcia was received from the Cuban junta today. The report was addressed to President Estrada Palma:

"Gihara, Aug. 3.—On the 16th of July I held the last conference with the American Secretary of State, and learned that the American troops had captured Santiago de Cuba. Aware that my troops were no longer needed in that vicinity while they were needed very much in other places still held by the enemy, I so informed Gen. Shafter. He asked me to delay my departure until three days, which I did, starting on the 20th toward Holguin by way of Jiguaní. I am at present with my general headquarters in the town of Gihara, where I arrived July 30. On the 29th, while encamped in San Pedro Cañon, I learned that Gen. Luque had evacuated this town and that Gen. Luis de Perá, with the troops under him, had occupied it. The Spaniards left in the hospitals 600 sick and wounded, whom I provided with beef.

There is perfect order in the town, new municipal officers have been elected, and everything is working regularly. The United States Steamship Nashville was in the harbor when I entered. I requested its commander to ask his government to open this port to foreign commerce, or with the United States, at least, for there is great scarcity of provisions. The Spaniards took everything they could get. Luque is in Holguin with 12,000 men and fourteen guns, and I am trying to force him out, although I can only count on 4,000 men and four cannons with which to fight him. Volunteers and guerrillas are daily joining us. About 1,500 have already joined us, and if it continues the Spanish army will be dissolved.

"Mayarí, Aug. 24.—Jarraro and Guano are garrisoned by our army. The rest of these towns were evacuated on the 24 of July, leaving 100 sick and wounded that we are caring for in the hospitals. When the Spaniards left Mayarí we defeated them, capturing the contents of 300 rifles, 1,500 Remington and Mauser cartridges, two cannons, with ammunition for the same, provisions and clothing. The Spaniards suffered severe loss before reaching Holguin. They offered to surrender Manzanillo for the purpose of securing the release of very soon my department will be freed from the domination of Spain.

"Culiatto Garcia."

SURRENDERED ARMS.

They Will Be Cleaned and Used Unless Found Worthless.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Gen. Flagg, chief of the ordnance bureau, has received further information from the officers in charge of the captured Spanish arms at Santiago. They show the number will be about 25,000, with "several million" rounds of ammunition, the exact amount not stated. The reports stated that these arms are Mauser and Remington, and for the most part are in bad condition, rusty and badly kept. The arms will be sent to New York and Springfield to be cleaned up and examined critically. Ordnance officials say, if they can be put in proper condition, they will be made use of by the army.

MINES IN HAVANA HARBOR.

They Will Likely Be Removed Before Military Commission Meets.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Negotiations have been opened through diplomatic channels by which it is expected the Spanish authorities will co-operate with the authorities here for the removal of mines and torpedoes in Havana harbor before the military commission assemblies there. The naval officials believe this to be a proper precaution on account of our naval ships entering the harbor with the commission.

On the suggestion was made to the French ambassador and has been forwarded to the Spanish government through the French embassy. There is little doubt the matter can be arranged.

CUBANS URGED TO QUIT.

Their Representatives in America Want the Protocol Respected.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The representatives of the Cubans in the United States are still making every effort to secure the disbandment of the Cuban forces and acquiescence in the policy of the United States in Cuba. Letters are being sent and arguments being made to the Cuban leaders pointing out that the interests of the Cubans lie in co-operation with the United States authorities. Little or no information has been received as to what effect these representations will have upon the leaders in Cuba, but it is believed that amicable relations can be brought about when the Cubans are persuaded that it is to their interest to accept the situation as the protocol leaves it.

IS A BITTER PILL.

Spain Shrinks From Responsibility of War and Defeat.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Standard from Madrid, by way of France, says: "A very unfavorable impression has been caused in Madrid by telegrams attributing to President McKinley the intention of instructing the peace commissioners to insist upon the cession of Luzon, that American commerce should be the same footing as Spanish in the Philippines and that Spain should pledge itself that none of the Spanish colonies should be ceded to European powers. If such are the intentions of the United States government the negotiations are sure to be laborious, even if an understanding is ever arrived at. The Spaniards consider the cession of Luzon, their best and most important island, to be a death-blow to their prestige and sovereignty in those regions and that they would be irretrievably weakened and crippled by the presence of the Americans in the center of their colonies."

WAS HUNTINGTON SHOT?

Rumor to That Effect That Has Not Been Confirmed.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 24.—A rumor, which has nothing very tangible to confirm it, to the effect that O. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific railroad, was shot while at his camp, has reached this city. The camp is located at Pine Knot, Raquet Lake. Storms have prostrated the wires, and it is impossible at this hour to have the rumor either confirmed or denied.

It is not stated how the shooting occurred. In fact there is nothing but the bare rumor that Mr. Huntington was shot while in camp.

HARMONY WON THE DAY

OHIO DEMOCRATS AMICABLY
ADJUST ALL DIFFICULTIES

Factional Fight Between Dowling and Meyers Following Declared a Draw—Upton K. Guthery Heads the Ticket for Secretary of State—Campaign to Be Made on the Hanna Issue.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 24.—The Democratic state convention today nominated the following state ticket:

Secretary of State—Upton Guthery, of Marion.

Wage of Supreme Court—Hugh G. Nichols, of Clermont.

Clerk of Supreme Court—David S. Fisher, of Delaware.

Food and Dairy Commissioner—John Baker, of Hancock.

Member of the Board of Public Works—T. Dwight Paul, of Summit.

The convention adjourned after 5 p. m. after being in continuous session all day. There were no incidents of special interest after the contest between Dowling and Meyers had been declared a draw, in the interest of harmony.

The proposition of a new plan for party organization of Ohio failed of final adoption, but it was given a chance by such reference as will bring it up next year.

The new organization seems to satisfy those working for the nomination of Paul J. Sorg for governor, next year, and not displeasing to the Brice or other elements, and the campaign this year will be made on Senator Foraker for not taking steps against Hanna.

While the resolutions do not favor unlimited colonial expansion, Gen. Findlay, chairman of the convention, said the platform meant to expand by the consent of those to be governed.

The most decisive feature of the convention was its preference for Bryan in 1900, on the same platform as in 1896.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Chicago platform and say:

"We particularly endorse the financial plank therein, declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any and all other nations."

"We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that great leader, William J. Bryan, and we favor his re-nomination for president in 1900."

The platform favors an income tax, and thanks the minority in congress for seeking to secure "a just distribution of the war taxation equally upon the wealthy and corporations of the country as well as upon its labor."

"We recognize the eternal truth that life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness is the natural and inalienable heritage of all mankind, and since the end of colonialism has been lifted from the island of Cuba, dominated by Spain, we should afford its inhabitants an untrammeled opportunity to establish a free and independent constitutional government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and we remind the country that congress, in the resolutions which it declared war, resolved 'that the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the purpose of securing its peaceful determination, when that is accomplished, the government and control of the island to its people.'"

"The resolutions favor the building of the Nicaragua canal, enlarging the militia of all peace-loving nations, and the maintenance of an alliance with England or any other foreign power, and demand that the United States senate ratify upon the findings of the Ohio senate on the election of Marcus A. Hanna as senator."

KEREK'S MEN TRIUMPHED.

Missouri Republicans Shelve the Veteran Chaucery I. Filley.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 24.—After two days' session, the Republican state convention, which was the largest and most harmonious ever held in Missouri, ended its labors and adjourned sine die at 7:45 this morning.

The following ticket was nominated: Supreme judge, long term, G. A. Fingler, of St. Louis; supreme judge, short term, Edward Higbee, of Lancaster; railroad and warehouse commissioner, W. S. Hathaway, of Mexico; superintendent of public instruction, Prof. John R. Kirk, the present incumbent. The most important work of the convention today was the turning down of Chaucery I. Filley, who, for twenty-five years of service, had been chairman of the Republican state committee. T. J. Atkin, a banker and business man of Hannibal, was elected as Filley's successor as chairman.

Dr. Emil Preterorius being absent, Chairman Cyrus P. Walbridge called the convention to order at 10 a. m. The selection of a chairman of the state committee being in order, Wallace Love, of Kansas City; Will Morsey, of Warren, and T. J. Atkin, of Hannibal, were placed in nomination. There was no selection on the first ballot, but on the second Atkin received 600 votes and was declared elected. Morsey received 177 votes and Love 240.

On the opening of the afternoon session seven members of the state committee from the state at large were selected. Among them was J. R. A. Crossland, a colored physician of St. Joseph, whose election was made by acclamation. As a true to the colored voters of the state, the rules were suspended and Hon. Nelson Crews, prominent negro of Kansas City, was elected an additional member of the state committee.

GAGE FOR GOVERNOR.

California Republicans Nominated Him on First Ballot.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Aug. 24.—The state Republican convention today nominated Henry Gage, a Los Angeles attorney, for governor. Gage had only one opponent, George C. Pardey, of Oakland, who, before a ballot was taken, withdrew in favor of Gage. The nomination was then made for Gage by acclamation.

The platform, which was adopted unanimously, reaffirms adherence to the national platform adopted in St. Louis in 1896, and extends the thanks of the Republican party to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy. Sampson, Schley, Hobson, Wheeler and Lawton were complimented, and express tribute is paid to the navy.

California senators and representatives of congress are pledged to vote and work for the building of an adequate navy and insist that a part thereof be constructed on the Pacific coast. A glowing tribute is paid to President McKinley and the people of

the United States are congratulated that the broad policy of the president has dissipated all sectional issues. Belief in the financial plank of the Republican platform of 1896 is reaffirmed, and the administration is urged to secure an international monetary agreement whenever an opportunity to do so shall be presented. For his refusal to consider any proposition to look into the assumption of the Spanish-Cuban debt. The declared policy of the president to accord to the people of Cuba an opportunity to form a stable government, thus redeeming the promise made to the world, is indorsed, but the platform demands the annexation of the island of Porto Rico and other West Indian islands, and of the Philippines. The acquisition of Hawaii is rejected in.

"DOODLE BOOK" DEFICIENCY.

Technical Shortage in the Treasurer's Books Made Good.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 24.—The examinations of the state treasurer's books, ordered by Gov. Scofield, on account of the recent doodle-book sensation, has been completed. The experts report that funds had been advanced to state employees and others, but the

amounts have been returned and the funds properly balanced.

The time of Gov. Scofield will be well taken up during the next five or six weeks in making addresses about the state. He has already received invitations to speak at twenty county fairs, and while he cannot accept in a number of cases, he will likely attend as many as he did last year. He will make an opening address at the Milwaukee exposition.

Gov. Scofield today issued a proclamation setting Monday, Sept. 5, as Labor day.

PHILLIPS AT THE HEAD.

Nominated for Governor by South Dakota Republicans.

MITCHELL, S. D., Aug. 24.—The Republican state convention today nominated the following ticket:

For Governor—Kirk Phillips, of Deadwood.

For Lieut. Governor—J. T. Keane, of Sanborn county.

For Secretary of State—W. H. Roddey, of Hudson.

For Treasurer—John Shambur, of Hudson.

For Auditor—J. D. Reeves, of Brown.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. E. Collins, of Clay.

For Commissioner of Schools and Public Lands—David Eastman, of Roberts.

For Attorney General—John H. Pyle, of Beadle.

Four State Conventions.

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 24.—Four state conventions opened here today, the Democrats, Silver Republicans and two wings of the Populists. Temporary organizations were made, and each nominated a harmonious committee of five. The middle-of-the-road convention adopted a resolution in favor of the fusion of silver forces.

Congressional Nominations.

California—Second district, Frank A. Ryan (Rep.).

Iowa—Ninth district, Smith McPherson (Rep.).

Nebraska—Sixth district, Morris Brown (Rep.).

Michigan—Eleventh district, O. R. Pierce (Dem.).

Michigan—Ninth district, S. J. Chadlock (Dem.).

For Territorial Delegate.

EL REÑO, O. T., Aug. 24.—Ex-Delegate Dennis Flynn was nominated for territorial delegate to congress by the Republican convention here tonight.

TO BE PROMOTED.

Officers Who Did Conspicuous Service at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The president has called upon Gen. Merritt, commanding the military forces at Manila for his recommendations regarding the operations that resulted in the surrender of the capital of the Philippines. It is proposed to promote the officers who rendered conspicuous service in the land fighting at Manila just as was done in the case of the gallant officers at Santiago.

HUNDREDS DROWNED.

Awful Fatality in the Kasimier Coal Mine.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that 300 miners were drowned by the flooding of the Kasimier coal mine at Nienice, near Schnowitz, Silesia, three days ago.

LIST OF THOSE PRESENT.

The gentlemen sitting at the table across the end of the room were, at the right of Mr. O'Brien, Senator Jones, C. A. Towne, P. B. Winston, John L. Townley, C. W. Stanton, Col. Thornton, Mat Walsh, T. R. Kane; to the left, L. A. Rosing, A. T. Ankeny, P. Fitzpatrick, Winona; James Gray, Judge Willis, T. O'Connor, Judge C. Macdonald, Dr. Wintcomb, Judge W. A. Allen, Winona.

Three other guests were seated about three long tables running lengthwise of the room. The full list of guests follows:

St. Paul—Arthur M. Hull, Charles D. Smith, H. N. Hara, Frederic A. Pike, H. A. Campbell, Geo. C. Hunt, Otto Hoffmann, Lloyd Peabody, W. H. Vinson, John E. Hard, John E. Stryker, J. A. Nowell.

E. H. O'Rourke, A. N. Hara, A. L. Graves, Frank H. Cleveland, Otto Hoffmann, Mathias Bantz, W. R. Kline, Geo. F. Spilney, P. S. Batley, John Rogers.

In the small balcony over the entrance there were very few spectators who were very much interested, though scarcely one of the diners observed their presence. They were Mrs. James K. Jones, Mrs. T. D. O'Brien and Miss Rogers, of Senator Jones' party.

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The gentlemen sitting at the table across the end of the room were, at the right of Mr. O'Brien, Senator Jones, C. A. Towne, P. B. Winston, John L. Townley, C. W. Stanton, Col. Thornton, Mat Walsh, T. R. Kane; to the left, L. A. Rosing, A. T. Ankeny, P. Fitzpatrick, Winona; James Gray, Judge Willis, T. O'Connor, Judge C. Macdonald, Dr. Wintcomb, Judge W. A. Allen, Winona.

Three other guests were seated about three long tables running lengthwise of the room. The full list of guests follows:

St. Paul—Arthur M. Hull, Charles D. Smith, H. N. Hara, Frederic A. Pike, H. A. Campbell, Geo. C. Hunt, Otto Hoffmann, Lloyd Peabody, W. H. Vinson, John E. Hard, John E. Stryker, J. A. Nowell.

E. H. O'Rourke, A. N. Hara, A. L. Graves, Frank H. Cleveland, Otto Hoffmann, Mathias Bantz, W. R. Kline, Geo. F. Spilney, P. S. Batley, John Rogers.

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