STATISTICS furnished by Secretary of State Taylor showed that there were 4.000 divorce suits brought in Ohio is the last year.

NEW ORLEANS SUPPASSED New York in exports of corn during the seven months ended July 21, the shipments sounting to 13,453,652 bushels. The reduction of freight rates was the cause.

Two years ago, before the Florids trees were killed by frost, the orange grop of that state amounted to between \$,000,000 and 6,000,000 boxes. This year the erop is estimated at only 150,000 THE Austro-Hungary minister of

agriculture estimated the world's crop of wheat for 1896 at 3,277,000,000 bush-The revised total for 1895 showed that 2,425,099,000 bushels of wheat were produced.

It was stated that the Pullman company had decided to reduce its rates and that it will begin in the purior car service on eastern roads and eventually extend to the alceping car service on

TER total wealth of Great Britain with all her possessions is estimated by an American anthority to be \$40,-000,000,000. France comes next with \$37,500,000,000. The wealth of the six largest nations of the world aggrerates \$165,000.000.000.

THE statue of the republic, which stood at the head of the Grand basin in Jackson park, Chicago, during the Columbian exposition, was burned by order of the South Side park commisslopers. The figure cost about \$25,000 and was 60 feet high, standing on pedestal 40 feet in height.

THE total number of cremations in the United States from 1876, when the first crematory was established, to the slose of 1895 was reported to be 4,647. Nearly 1,000 persons were crewated in the last year in 21 crematories. In the crematory at Fresh Pond, N. Y., 85 boys and 65 girls were incinerated. The number of men cremated in New York is more than double the number of women.

Our of the latest and most ingenious mechanical musical instruments inrented is an automatic banjo which loes everything that human fingers can do to produce tuneful melody. The most difficult music can be played with the same effect, both in time and asemony, as performed by professional basjoists. Any stringed instrument that is played with the fingers can be adjusted to this automaton.

THE case of Elmer Douglas, aged 76, of Nanticoke, Pa., is causing a great leal of interest among the medical men. He has not eaten or taken any sourishment of any kind for over for months. He was big and healthy until bis present peculiar illness began, but grown so thin that he is now merely skin and bones. The doctors my his life is sostained by the absorption of his own tisane, but now the sup-ply is almost exhausted, and it is hought that he cannot live much cev

Among the topics which will be distussed at the approaching national ensampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., is a proposition to urge congress to so shange the pension laws as to give vetsrans of long service an advantage over such of their comrades who spent only short time in the army. One of the propositions which meets with favor s to add to the pension one cent per nonth for each day of actual service. This would mean 90 cents a mouth for soldier who enlisted for 90 days, and \$14.60 a month for one who served four

ADVANCE sheets of the introduction to Poor's Manual for 1896 show that the total number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1895 was 180,955, of which 1,922 miles were constructed during the year. The funded debts of all the lines at the close of the year aggregated \$5,640,-M2,567, a sum of \$55,166, 803 in excess of the total of 1894 (\$5,605,775,764), an inrease of 0.63 per cent. The other forms of indebtedness of the several companies at the close of the year squaled \$418,505,092, against \$382,927, \$34 for 1894, being an increase of \$35,

A GERMAN statistician who has been studying the census returns of Europe an nations has gathered some interest ing information about the centenari sas of the old world and the German empire, with 55,000,000 population, has only 78 subjects who are more than 100 years old, while France, with fewer than 40,000,000, has 213 persons who have passed their 100th birthday. England has 146 such persons; Ireland, 578; Scotland, 46; Denmark, 2; Belgium, 5; Sweden, 10, and Norway, with 2,000,000 inhabitants, 230. Spain, with about 18,000,000 population, has 410 centenarians, and Switzerland not one.

THE question of introducing the study of stenography into the public schools has been raised in Boston by some educational leaders. It will seem to most people, the St. Louis Republic says, that the list of studies included in the curriculum of the public schools is at present almost too long for the average pupil, and the number of "fads" is certainly sufficiently large. From the practical point of view it would prove advantageous, since its use has become so common in clerical ork. But education in the public schools is not reserved for a class. It is meant to be general, not special.

A Discussion has lately been in progress in the London newspapers with regard to the whereabouts of the tomb of Pocabontas. From this it would appear that the American princess was t buried, as has generally been suposed, in the parish church of Grave end, as that edifice was only erected in 1730. The ancient parish church, fter having been destroyed by fire in 1737, was never rebuilt. Doubts pre all as to whether the remains of Poca hontas lie somewhere among the ruin of this church, or whether they were transferred to the ancient church of St. Mary, and a search is being made.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Famous War Generals Head the National Democratic Ticket.

A Rig Convention at Indianapolis. Ex-Gov. Flower and Senator Caffery Chairmen -Ore Bailot for President Buckner by Acciamation The Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS Ind. Nept 1-Portyone states and three territories, represented by 804 delegates, met yesterday in Tomicason ball to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention, to put forth a declaration of principles and name a presidential ticket. Senator Palmer called the body to order at 19:30. After the prayer by Bishop White, of Indiana, for which the delegates arose, Senator Palmer announced that the secretary would read the call for the convention, and ex-Congress-man Outhwaite, of Ohio, who came forward for the purpose, was recognized by a breezy burst of hand-clapping. This applause punctuated every telling point of the call during its reading, the statement that the Chicago platform was not entitled to the support of the true democrats being especially applanded. In reading the references to "Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland," Mr. Outhwalte put particular stress open Mr. Cleveland's name. and brought the delegates to their feet with a tribute of cheers louder than any which had gone before. A call of states to ascertain the representation followed. Mr. Brennen.



RENATOR JOHN M. PALMER. he read the report of the national committee. The recommendations that the rules which governed the last dem-

ocratic convention, which was held in

1892, should govern this convention

was cheered to the echo. Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, of New York, was presented as temporary chairman and was greeted with cheers. As soon as order was restored, he spoke in part as follows:

This gathering is notice to the world that the democratic party has not yet surrendered to populish and anarchy. The true principles of democracy, expounded by Jeserson and exemplified through a century of national history, are not dead because those principles have been repudlated by a convention calling itself democratic, but controlled by andemocratic laffuences. Those are true democrats who remain true to the principles of their party and who refuse to be bound by party declara-tions which betray party faiths and threaten tions which betray party faiths and threaten both party and country with disaster. By our presence here we emphasize the genuine char-acter of our democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship. The danger of the Chicago platform does not alone nor chiefly in its declaration aim for a financial policy which would be rainous. The

danger lies in the revolutionary influence which controlled the Chicago convention and animated its platform. Men may justiy differ as to the best scheme of national finance and may tebate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians. their minds fired not by the example of American patriots, but that of radicals of the French revolution, overturn party precedents and pack then by aid of that majority raise aloft the in-cendiary banner of the people against the rich, attack the integrity of the supreme court. hreaten the subversion of national institutions and the indirect perversion of constitutional marantees, incite disrespect of iaw and author-ity, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamen-tal principle of democracy that that government governs best which governs least—then it is time not only for democrats to forsake that motley and un-American gathering, to reject that undemocratic and un-American spunciation of doctrines, and to join, in such a manner as way seem best, with all patriots who cherish their country's honor and wish to protect the welfare of its people.

The speaker then scored Mr. Bryan and said though he was "not quite so radical in his views, perhaps, as Altgeld or Tillman, not quite so frank as



EX-GOV. FLOWER Tom Watson, he is nevertheless a fit representative of the revolutionary forces behind him." Speaking of free coinage, he said:

It is not a difficult task to show that under present conditions free coinage of silver by the United States alone would result in silver monometalism. Foolish experiments in that direction have already caused the loss of a great part of our gold from circulation. Part of it has gone abroad, withdraws from investment in our industries, and part has been hoarded for the day when it should bring a high premium. Our government can get none except by increasing the national debt and the burden of taxation. About \$10).

300,900 in gold is in the United States treasury to support the parity, not alone of the \$100,000 of greenbacks, which was its original function, but the \$100,000 of greenbacks, which was its original function, but the \$100,000 of the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by congress. The demand of the republican party for an increase in the tariff tax has frail foundation has been issued since. The frail foundation has been trembling since 1890 with the additional weight put upon it. Only by hervice means has the government been able to prop up the immense superstructure. But even the prospect of unilmited silver coinage under present condiunlimited sliver coinage under present condi-tions would make that foundation disappear as if in a quicksand, and you and I and every man who has property or wages would find their value changed from a gold to a silver measure. This will be the certain result of imposing such an additional burden upon the government, but when with that in view we consider the disposition of foreign governments to strengthen their gold reserves and the suspension of free silver coinage in India.

ver basis at that. After showing all the evils which he thought would result from the free coinage of silver he concluded by say-

met as democrats, as patriots, to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousles to divide our councils or weaken our influences. We have come here as democrata to exert such influences as we may have among democrats for the good extinguished the race of American seamen of our country and the preservation of our We oppose the pretense that discriminating party organization for other periods of medul- duties will promote shipping and that scheme

been. Renouncing as undemorsalle the work in the party organization at Chicago, let us be true to every democratic instinct as Indianapolis. Let as man say that in this convention was commercial treation, offering so gain many false note of democracy was sounded. We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship—for bodest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the national chedit, the past payment of debts the democracy money of the lawteen, gold in the necessary money of the lawteen, gold in the democracy money of the lawteen, gold in the preservation of the national credit, the just payment of debts, the dignity and weifure of labor, the prosperity and fair name of America. United in such a cause we can go forward with the American

Gov. Flower's speech was concluded at 1:41. Its delivery occupied 45 minutes. Gov. Flower then assumed the gavel, and by his direction the states were called for members of the committees on resolutions, credentials and the selection of national committeemen and vice presidents. After an announcement that the committees would meet immediately, the convention at 2:08 took a recess until four o'clock.

It was 4:25 when Temporary Chairman Flower rapped for order. The reports of the committees were called for. The report of the committee on eredentials was first presented by Chairman Breanan, of Wisconsin. The statement in the report that there were present 824 delegates to the convention, representing 41 states and three territories, was heartily applanded.

Then the committee on permanent organization reads its report. It recommended Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, for permanent chairman; John H. Wilson, of Indiana, for secretary, and Walter Kessler, of Indiana, for sergeant-at-arms. It also reported an order of business. The report also recommended that the or ganization of the party be made permanent and that the national committee be empowered to call future conventions. This portion of the report met with a warm response from the delegates. The report was adopted and Mr. Bullit, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Lawler, of Minnesota, escorted Senator Caffery to the platform.

In assuming the gavel, Senator Caffery made a speech in which he referred to the Chicago convention in these words:

Charged by our party with the functions of ministering in its temple of faith, and teach-ing the people its true doctrines, our priests have descerated its altars, broken its shrines and taught a false doctrine to the people. We now enter the sanctuary of the temple and take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will hereafter vigitantly guard, protect and defend. We will purify its descerated altars and rebuild its broken shrines. And lest the hearts of the people be stolen away from true democratic faith—the faith of our fathers and founders—we must separate from our brethren who have wrought this evil, and from those who have followed their evil teaching. We cannot follow them in the road they have taken, for their feet are swift to destruction, and their way is to death. The ties that bound us were as strong as hooks of steel, and we part from them in sorrow

John P. Irish, of California, took the platform and made a speech, during which he paid his respects to the Chicago platform, Mr. Bryan and Mr. Mc-Kinley. After Irish had finished the convention adjourned until Thursday

morning. The Second Day's Proceedings It was 11:38 o'clock Thursday when Chairman Caffery called the convention to order and, as the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge made a short speech in which he denounced the Chicago platform and seored Mr. Bryan. A resolution was then passed deploring the death of exdressed the convention, followed by brief speeches from Mr. Eckels, of Illi nois, and Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, after which Senator Vilas, chairman man of the committee on resolutions. mounted the stage and read the platform to the convention, which was as

follows: This convention has assembled to uphois the principles, upon which depends the honor and welfare of the American people, in order that democrats throughout the union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disast from their country and ruin from the party.

The democratic party is pledged to equa and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition: to the largest freedom of the indiridual consistent with good government to the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures to the mainte-nance of the public faith and sound money; and it is opposed to paternalism and all class leg-

attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciar and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckiess at tempt to increase the price of allver by legis lation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threatened unlimited issue of paper money by the government, they abanon for republican ailles the democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protec-tionists to their fiscal horsey. In view of these and other grave departures from democratic principles, we cannot support the candi-dule of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The democrat'c party has survived many defeats, but could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine an policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The conditions, however, which make possible such utterances for a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the re-publican party. It still proclaims as it has for years the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it pro-poses no remedy for existing evils except opressive and unjust taxation. The national emocracy here convened therefore renews its declaration of a faith in democratic principles especially as applicable to the conditions of

Taxation taxiff, excise or direct, is righ fully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum de-rived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of lican party for an increase in the tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the los of confidence that has followed the populis threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good

government. We arraign and condemn the populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their co we consider the disposition of foreign govern-ments to strengthen their gold reserves and the suspension of free silver coinnge in India, which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its sorrius silver, but its so no longer, the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reconclusion is inevitable that we would be re-duced to a sliver basis and to a very cheap all-the historic democratic dectrine of tariff for

We demand that benceforth modern and life eral policies toward American shipping shal take the place of our imitation of the restrict ed statutes of the 18th century, which wer abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capita and enterprise to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the stars and stripes an almost unknown em-blem in foreign countries and have virtually

the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is occurenently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be ina neuse we can go forward with the American and a sure of only by the adoption of the former as a standard of momentary measures and the words "National Sectional Institute or class. We show no sectional inste or class. We shand belief the broad abseld of patriotism and in that sign we shall conquest.

Geor. Flower's access was exceluded accessed with the value universally accessed throughout the world which constituted throughout the world which constituted the second throughout the world which constitutes the second to the former as a standard of momentary measures and the main-second throughout the soft points and the second throughout the second through the second throughout the second throughout the second through the second throughout the second through the second the accepted throughout the world, which count totes the only practical currency assuring the most stable star Lird and especially the hest and safest movey for all who earn a livelihood and salest movey for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man but are the peculiar and most defenseless vaccions of a declased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money charger at their cost. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the demonstrate matty, in the increase of the money charge casts. ocratic party, in the interests of the missies and of equal justice to all practically es-tablished by the legislation of 1804 and 1818 the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the governmenfrom banking and currency letter. To this long established democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the purity therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited comage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver builton.

But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present tostly patchwork of na-tional paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of ch intelligent currency reforms as will con fine the government to its legitimate fur completely separated from the banking busi-ness and afford to all sections of our country a uniform, safe and elactic bank currency under

government supervision measured in volume by the needs of business. The patriotism, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his ad-ministration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dig-nified conduct of fore gn affairs and its sturdy persistence in uphoiding the credit and honor of the nation are fully recognized by the democratic party and will secure him a place in history beside the father of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the pub service and we indorse its efforts to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be supported and advanced until the undemocratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated.

We demand strict economy in the appropriaions and in the administration of the govern-

We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes.

We favor a theral policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sallors of the United

The supreme court of the United States wa wisely established by the framers of our con-stitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to detame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which is has deservedly had. The democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contract and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the good order of society, in which are bound up the place and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to
the well being of the republic, we submit

them to the consideration of the American The platform was adopted without

dissent amid prolonged cheers. Mr. Breckinridge then made a motion to proceed to the nomination of candidates to stand on the platform, which was adopted. Lemuel L. Kilbourn, of Michigan, then named Senator Palmer. Gov. William Russell, of Massachu- of Illinois, for president and Burr W. setts. Then John De Witt Warner, of Jones, of Wisconsin, placed the name New York; F. W. Lehman, of Missouri, of Gen. E. S. Bragg before the convenand W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, ad- tion and, after several seconding was had, which resulted as follows: Palmer. 75734; Bragg, 12434. Gen. Bragg at once moved to make Senator Palmer's nomination unanimous, which was done.

The convention then proceeded to the vice presidential nomination and, after several brief speeches had been made, selected Gen. Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for second place by acclamation. The convention soon after adjourned sine die.

BYNUM FOR CHAIRMAN.

The Indiana ex-Congressman Will Manage the National Democratic Campaign INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.-The national committee of the national tional democratic party held a meeting yesterday immediately after the convention had adjourned. It was decided to have an executive committee of nine to manage the campaign, and W. D. Bynum was selected without opposition for chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Bynum was appointed to select the other members of the ex ccutive committee. John P. Frenzell of Indianapolis, was chosen for treasurer, but the choice of a secretary was left to the committee. Both the presi dential and vice presidential candi dates will be notified of their nomina tion in Louisville on September 12 Headquarters of the executive committee will probably be located in Chi cago, where the other democratic or ganization is conducting its work. When Mr. Bynum was asked whether the organization would send out speak ers and literature he replied: "A11 that I can say now is that we will conduct a political campaign.'

FOR THE NEW TICKET.

Secretaries Francis, Carlisle and Lamont Friendly to Palmer and Buckner. WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Two members of President Cleveland's cabinet. Secre tary Carlisle and Secretary Francis, last night expressed themselves in strong complimentary terms of the nominations of Palmer and Buckner by the Indianapolis convention, and a third member of the cabinet, Secretary Lamont, while declining to be interviewed, incidentally remarked as to the personality of the nominees that they are good democrats. These are the only members of the cabinet in Washington at present.

Kansas and Missouri Committe INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 4.—Every state and territory in the union is represented in the new national democratic party national committee. L. C. Krauthoff was chosen from Missouri, Eugene Hogan from Kansas and Euclid Martin from Nebraska.

Triple Tragedy in Illin-NEPONSET, Ill., Sept. 4 .- The bodie of Lou Wilson, a farmer; Mrs. Wilson his wife, and a four-year-old son were found on their farm last night. All had been shot through the temple and Wilson still held a revolver in his hand. No cause for the tragedy is known.

National W. C. T. U. Convention. CHICAGO, Sept. 4 .- The official call for the 23d annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temper ance union has been issued. The convention will be held in Music hall, St Louis, November 13 to 18 of this year.

JOHN M PALMER.

Sketch of the Man Whom the National Democrats Nominated for President, ORIGAGO, Sept 4.—Bits McAuley Palmer of princheid, who was nominuted by the gold democrats at Indianapolis for president was born in Scott county Kr., September 18, 1817, removed with his 4ther to Madison county, III. in 1831; attended the common schools in Kentucky and Illinois and extered Alson (now Shortleff) college is 1800. In 1800 he taught school and studied law in December, 1800, he was admitted to the bur; in 1848 was elected county judge, which office he filled until 1804, when he was elected to the state senate to fill a variably; was elected again, in November. was elected in 1878. Having decided to act with the republicar party, he resigned his sens in the senate. He was a delegate to the remblican state convention, and was made its resident: was a felegate to the convention in 18 6 in Philadelphia which cominated John C. Freemont in Isla, was a candidate for con-gress. May 9, 1861, was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Illinois infantry was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers in Nevember, 1861; in March and April, 1862, commanded a division under Gen. Pope in the operations against New Madrid and Island No in and later took part in the operations against Cor-inth look part in the tattle of Murfreesborn in December, 1861, and January, 1852, and was promoted to major-general of volunteers commanded a division in the battle of Chicksmauga; was promoted to the command of the Fourteenth army corps in October, 1863; is 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign, and was relieved at his own request August 6 1864 commanded the mili-tary department of Kentucky from February, 1805 to May 1, 1896; resignation accepted September 1 1982 was elected governor of filinous in 1982 was one of the demo-eratic visitors to Louisians after the presidential election in 1874 was nom-inated as a candidate for United States senator by the democratic members of the legislature in January, 1877, and was after-wards twice nominated for the same office and defeated in 1888 was nominated by the demoratic state convention as candidate for overnor and was defeated: in 189) was sominated by the democrats of the state for senator: carried the state by \$7,000 plurality; 101 democratic members of the legislature were elected who world for him on \$54 ballots on the 154th ballot the independents united with the democrats and he was elected United States senator. His term will expire March 3, 1807.

EX-GOV. BUCKNER'S CAREER

Brief Sketch of the Nominee of the Nation al Democratic Party for VicePresident. INDIANAPOLIS. Ind. Sept. 6-Gen. Simon folivar Buckner, nominee of the gold democrats for vice president, is 75 years old, and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born.

The log eabin was built by the general's father

EX-GOV. BUCKNER. Point he graduated in the same class with Gen. Grant. After his term as governor had expired he returned to the home where he was born. He was the democratic gold standard candidate for United States senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troubleus times he withdrew from the race, and no one was elected. Gen. Buck per is worth something over \$1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm and real estate. He is quite a poet having written some very creditable verses. He is a great Shakespearean scholar, and is reputed to be able to quote some of the plays from beginning to end. It was in Stitches Booknes graduated from was in 1844 that Gen. Buckner graduated from West Point, two years presious to the Mexican war. During this struggle for Mexican independence he entered the army as lieutenant and came out as captain. When the civil war came on, Buckner resided in Kenticky and was made adjutant-general of the state, with command of the state guard. During the boats with 5,000 men. Buckner, quick realizing that his situation cless, at once decided to hopeless, at once decided to sur-render. He wrote a letter to Gen. Grant, sugresting an armistice till noon of February I that terms of surrender might be agreed by appointed commissioners. To this Grant immediately replied in a letter that has since been chronicled and made famous is

WATSON'S CAMPAIGN.

Populist Vice Presidential Nominee Will Speak in Kansas and Nebraska. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 4 .- At a conference between Senator Butler. Thomas E. Watson and state populist leaders last night it was decided that Watson, who speaks in Dallas, Tex., to property. The provinces visited by September 7, shall go from this state to the west. He will speak twice in devastated by the terrible earthquake Kansas, twice in Nebraska and twice in | and tidal wave of June 15 last, when a Colorado. It was decided that the na- large number of towns were wiped out tional committee shall not recognize and the estimated loss of life was 30,. state fusion where there is not an 300. equitable division of the electors. It was decided to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomination by letter be tween now and September 15.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Sept. 4.—The schooner Col. Ellsworth, bound down, collided with light, the alabastine, for Chicago, at four o'clock vesterday morning, off Waugoshanee. The Ellsworth sank in 30 minutes. Her crew was saved and brought here by the Maxwell, which has been leaking since.

Disappearance and a Shortage. MANSFIELD, Mo., Sept. 4.-News reached here yesterday evening from Hartsville to the effect that Cub Robi net, assistant in the office of County Treasurer C. R. Raney, has disappeared. Robinet has lately had charge of back tax collections, and so far as known has made a correct accounting for all moneys received. There are now rumors of a shortage.

Cuban Insurgents Sack a Town. HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The town of Bo londron, in the province of Matanzas, was attacked by the rebels yesterday. Thirty-two houses in the town and 19 beyond the town limits were set on fire by the attacking party and de stroyed. The rebels also sacked the stores. Two female and one male resi dent were killed.

The August Treasury Statement. Washington, Sept. 3.-The official treasury statement shows that for August the deficit was \$10,139,580, and for the fiscal year to date \$23,108,739. The receipts for August were \$25,562,096, or \$3,000,000 less than for August, 1895. The expenditures for August were \$35,701,676, or \$3,000,000 more than for August, 1895.

A \$200,000 Fire at Norfolk, Va NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 4.—About midnight fire was discovered in the five story implement factory of S. R. White & Bro. The building was destroyed, as was most of the block and adjoining stock yards. A hundred poor families are homeless and the loss is estimated at \$200,000, with unascertained insur-

The American Social Science association, in session at Saratoga Springs, Arbor, Mich., president.

OKLAHOMA DIVORCES.

the Way for Wholesale Annulment.
GUTHUR. Ok., Sept. 4.—The territorial supreme court has handed down an opinion which makes a prominent and wealthy New York city man and a well-known Cincinnati woman bigamists, and will, by its interpretation of the divorce law, create consternstion among the thousands from all parts of the United States who have secured Oklahoma divorces. Charles F Beach, a wealthy text-book writer 18th as an independent anti-Nebraska candi-date and at the session of the legislature which conversed in January, 185, nominated and contend for Lyman Trumbuli, for senator, who his wife, Annie Beach, alleging cruelty. He has since married Mrs. Day, a widow of Cincinnati, and is traveling in Europe with his bride. The divorced wife, who was from Philadelphia and very highly connected, carried the divorce case to the supreme court. The ground for reversal on error was that Beach was never a resident in good faith of the territory or of the county is which the divorce was granted, having lived at Perry three months simply as a transient quest, and going to Norman, where he divorce was granted, but the day before the application was granted. The same holling by the court will annul three-fourths of the divorces ever granted in the territory. Beach is a leading member of the Manhattan club and receives \$20,000 a year royalty from his numerous law text books. The decision lands him high and dry as a bigamist. CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

Li Hung Chang Vigorously Attacks It and Gives His Seasons Therefore, New York, Sept. 4 - Li Hung Chang was interviewed and in response to a query as to whether he, who had said not say anything against country. He added that he thought there were too many political parties here, and asked why the newspapers did not bring them together. When asked to make a comparison between this country and England he declined, saying that be had nothing unfavorable to say of either. In regard to the Geary Chinese exclusion act he said:

The exclusion act is a most unfair one, and most foolish, because It is a imitted by all who by the general's father have studied political economy that competi-over 100 years ago, and thom, and competition mione, will keep a mar-the only time that he ket in good health, whether the market is one has lived away from his of commerce or labor. Put aside from your birthplace was when he mind that I am a high Chinese official and was governor of his na-mandarin and look upon me as a man who ras governor of his na- mandarin and look upon me as a man who
live state. Thegeneral is studying the best interests of America. I as added to the origi-al cabin, and he now commerce from your country is unfair and as one of the most against the best laterests of your country. By picturesque homes in excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you the state. At West get inferior labor and pay superior prices for

SILVER COINAGE.

The Philadelphia Mint Kept Busy Turning Out Standard Dollars. WASHINGTON, Sept. 3 -Since August the mint at Philadelphia has been working to its full capacity and will continue indefinitely, coining standard silver dollars from the bullion purchased under the act of July 15, 1890. This means the coinage of \$2,500,000 every month and the turning into the treasury monthly of \$712,500 in seigniorage. In the first six months of 1896 there was coined 7,506,412 silve, dollars, of which \$5,172,798 represented the cost of silver bullion and \$2,327,614 profit to the government. The treassiege of Fort Donelson, Buckner was siege of Fort Donelson, Buckner was third in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the attack of ed the fort on all sides, and after the attack of under the Sherman act, which is used February II and 14 the confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitiess and to redeem and retire the Sherman the senior generals turned the command over notes, replacing them with either sil- book he had cribbed without giving ver dollars or silver certificates. A TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE.

One Town in Japan Destroyed and Several

YOKOHAMA. Sept. 4. - Much alarm is felt here over a meager report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast provinces of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Rukogo has been entirely destroyed, and several other towns severely damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake, and a still larger number injured, while a multitude have suffered severe losses by damage the earthquake are the same as those

LYNCHED A TRAMP. Missouri Mob Swings Up Thomas Luckin

for Assaulting a Girl. RHINELAND, Mo., Sept. 4.—Last night it ten o'clock an angry mob of masked men assembled in front of the Rhineland hotel, prepared to lynch Thomas Larkin, a trump, giving his residence schooner Emily Maxwell, loaded with as New York, who Wednesday after- This collection contains about 10,000 noon brutally assaulted little Alla volumes and pamphlets, and is said to be Gammon, II years of age. The mob broke down the door and brought out Larkin. He begged and prayed for them to spare him, but this only made them more enraged, and they took him to a tree near town and swung him up, where they left him for the coroner to hold an inquest.

BRYAN AT ST. LOUIS.

He Will Open the Missouri Campaign with a Speech September 12 JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Sept. 4.-Gov. Stone has received a telegram from William J. Bryan informing him that he can be in St. Louis on Saturday, September 12, and the date for the opening of the democratic state campaign will be fixed accordingly. Mr. Bryan said in his telegram that it was doubtful if he could speak in Kausas City this trip. The governor has writ-ten Senator Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, inviting him to be present at the St. Louis meeting, but no reply has yet been received from him.

HIGH FIGURES REACHED.

ermont's Republican Plurality Three Times the Entire Democratic Vote. ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 4.—Revised cturns of Tuesday's election from the 14 counties of the state give Grout, republican, 58,076, and Jackson, democrat. 13,983, a republican plurality of 19,093. The result, which exceeds any previous majority for a republican candidate for governor by many thousands, is due to a largely increased republican vote, and at the same time to a marked loss of democratic votes.

Now It Is Secretary Francis. Washington, Sept. 4.—Ex-Gov. Franeis, of Missouri, took the oath of office as secretary of the interior yesterday morning. The oath was administered by Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States supreme court, in the room of Secretary Cartisle. There were present Secretaries Lamont and

DISTINGUISHED .ENGLISHMEN.

The eldest son of Millais, who succeeds to the baronetcy, seems to have no especial talent, except as one of the most successful breeders of hounds in

England. The duke of Cumberland was born without a nose. The one which adorns his face is the result of much ingenuity on the part of the surgeons who at-

tended him as an infant. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, who had charge of Princess Maud's wedding, has managed every royal marriage since princess royal was married to the iate Emperor Frederick III.

An old beliringer at Fressingfield, England, has just received from Queen Victoria her portrait for having rung the bells on every anniversary of her hirth since she ascended the throne.

Lord Esher, the English master of the rolls, has just attained his 81st birthday and has no intention of giving up work. He has been on the bench for 28 years and in his present position since 1883.

To Mr. Morley, the great English liberal, s book in a garden is an unsurpassed delight. He has no amusements. He cares neither for sport nor sports, but he is a good walker, and ot only walks home at night, but cometimes wanders in a quiet suburb.

BEHIND THE FOOTLIGHTS.

It is said that a new opera has been written for Idll an Russell in which she makes her entrance on horseback.

Mrs. Hodgson Burnett's famous new novel, "A Lady of Quality," has been dramatized and the whisper goes that the actress chosen for the leading role is Miss Bessie Tyrer.

It is said that Mrs. Fleming, whose trial for the murder of her mother is so many pleasant things about Ameri- still fresh in the public mind, tried to cans, had any unfavorable comments star in a play founded on the murder to make, he replied that he could trial, but could find so manager who would take the responsibility of push-

ing her. It is said that Charles Frohman has between 500 and 600 plays submitted to him every year. Just how long some of the plays lie in the drawer is a secret known only to himself and the aspiring dramatists. His quickest record, however, was made in the case of "Bohemia." It was handed to him one morning at ten o'clock, he read it that afternoon and wrote Clyde Fitch of its acceptance that evening, and within the 24 hours the terms of the purchase had been arranged.

DOINGS OF FOREIGNERS.

A war correspondent returned to Cape Town from Matabeleland reports that Mr. Cecil Rhodes displayed bravery verging on rashness in the fights with the Matabeles.

Taine left a lot of manuscript peetry, now in the possession of M. de Heredia, of the French Academy, who, in justice to the historian, will allow no one to read it. Alexandre Baulant, who 50 years ago engraved the drawings of Gavarni and

Henri Mounier, has just died near Paris. He had made some money by manufacturing artificial flowers. Beroness Hirsch is continuing the philanthropic enterprises of her late husband. She has just given \$20,000,000

to his scheme providing for the emigration of indigent Jews from Russia to the Argentine Republic. Cesare Lombroso, the criminologist, has been sentenced to pay \$100 damages by a Rouen court to a French writer on handwriting, from whose

Frederick, grand duke of Baden, it is said will assume the title of king on his 70th birthday next month, with the approval of Emperor William. de is enserted to the only daughter of Em-

peror William I. LIBRARY NOTES.

The free library of Oyster Bay, L. I., has received from Andrew Carnegie a theck for \$1,000. This seems to be Mr. larnegie's annual donation, as he gave the library a like sum last year.

A famous library announced for sale is the Buencompagni library, now in the Cenci palace at Rome. This collection, which comprises over 70,000 volumes, is particularly rich in specimens of early printing.

The London Literary World is responsible for the statement that a publie library year book, a book of annual record of the public library movement and progress in England, is about to be issued by Mr. Thomas Greenwood, author of the volume Public Libraries. The library of Yale college was re-

cently increased by the purchase of the Bibrary of the late Rudolph von Gneist, the noted German jurist and publicist particularly rich in literature relating to English law.

The most important example of a stamp, in which the quantity issued appears enormous, and the price today, by comparison, exorbitant, is the 24-cent of the treasury department. It would be difficult to find 500 of these stamps in the stock of al! the United States combined.

Vesuvius is an interesting sight just now. One stream of lava flowing down from the center is 100 feet wide and from 7 to 14 feet deep, while 100 other smaller streams are running down the cave, and a big black column of smoke rises into

Czar Nicholas has subscribed 2,000 roubles for a statue to Lavoisier, the father of scientific chemistry, which France proposes to erect after a century's delay. The French contributions already amount to \$10,000. All the gas companies of France have subscribed to the fund.

"In de fus' place, my dear breddren, honesty am not common in dis heah o!

worl'."

Sarsaparilla

The best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

N. Y., elected James B. Angell, of Ann | Carlisle, besides several newspaper re- | Hood's Pills for the liver and bowels. Se