

The Beaver Herald.

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BEAVER, OKLAHOMA

CURRENT COMMENT.

The present capital of the London & Northwestern railroad is \$200,000,000.

Statistics furnished by Secretary of State Taylor showed that there were 4,600 divorce suits brought in Ohio in the last year.

New Orleans surpassed New York in exports of corn during the seven months ended July 31, the shipments amounting to 13,463,650 bushels. The reduction of freight rates was the cause.

Two years ago, before the Florida trees were killed by frost, the orange crop of that state amounted to between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000. This year the crop is estimated at only 150,000 boxes.

The Austro-Hungarian minister of agriculture estimated the world's crop of wheat for 1895 at 2,377,000,000 bushels. The revised total for 1895 showed that 2,450,000,000 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 fall to carry service on eastern roads and eventually extend to the sleeping car service on other lines.

The total wealth of Great Britain with all her possessions is estimated by an American authority to be \$40,000,000,000. France comes next with \$27,500,000,000. The wealth of the six largest nations of the world aggregates \$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 commissioners. The figure cost about \$25,000 and was 60 feet high, standing on a pedestal 40 feet in height.

The total number of cremations in the United States from 1870, when the first crematory was established, to the close of 1895 was reported to be 4,677. Nearly 1,000 persons were cremated in the last year in 21 crematories. In the crematory at Fresh Pond, N. Y., 85 boys and 66 girls were incinerated. The number of men cremated in New York is more than double the number of women.

One of the latest and most ingenious mechanisms: musical instruments invented is an automatic banjo which does everything that human fingers can do to produce a musical melody. The most difficult music can be played with the same effect, both in time and harmony, as performed by professional banjoists. Any stringed instrument that is played with the fingers can be adjusted to this automaton.

The case of Elmer Douglas, aged 76, of Nantucket, Pa., is causing a great deal of interest among the medical men. He has not eaten or taken any nourishment of any kind for over four months. He was big and healthy until his present peculiar illness began, but has grown so thin that he is now merely skin and bones. The doctors say his life is sustained by the absorption of his own tissue, but now the supply is almost exhausted, and it is thought that he cannot live much longer.

Among the topics which will be discussed at the approaching national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in St. Paul, Minn., is a proposition to urge congress to so change the pension law as to give veterans of long service an advantage over short time in the army. One of the propositions which meets with favor is to add to the pension one cent per month for each day of actual service. This would mean 90 cents a month for a soldier who enlisted for 90 days, and \$4.60 a month for one who served four years.

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 189,955, of which 1,023 miles were constructed during the year. The funded debts of all the lines at the close of the year aggregated \$5,640,435,667, a sum of \$85,166,803 in excess of the total of 1895 (\$5,555,270,634), an increase of 0.63 per cent. The other items of indebtedness of the several companies at the close of the year totaled \$418,500,000, against \$382,927,324 for 1894, being an increase of \$35,572,676.

A GERMAN statistician who has been studying the census returns of Europe in nations has gathered some interesting information about the centenarians 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, 3; Belgium, 3; 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 public schools, 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 it has become so common in clerical work. 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 Pocahontas. From this it would appear that the American princess was not buried, as has generally been supposed, in the parish church of Grave send, as that edifice was only erected in 1730. The ancient parish church, after having been destroyed by fire in 1737, was never rebuilt. Doubts were put as to whether the remains of Pocahontas lie somewhere among the ruins 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 Big Convention at Indianapolis. Ex-Gov. Flower and Senator Caffery Chairmen—One Ballot for President—Buckner by Acclamation—The Platform.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.—Forty-one states and three territories, represented by 824 delegates, met yesterday in Tomlinson hall 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 12:30. After the prayer by Bishop White, of Indiana, for which the delegates around Senator Palmer announced that the secretary would read the call for the convention, and ex-Congressman Outwater, 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 applauded. In reading references to "Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland," Mr. Outwater put particular stress upon 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. Brennan, of Wisconsin, was then introduced and

he read the report of the national committee. The recommendations that the rules which governed the last democratic convention, which was held in 1892, should govern this convention were cheered to the echo.

Ex-Gov. Russell 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 not to the world that the democratic party has not yet surrendered to popularism and anarchy. The true principles of democracy, as expounded by Jefferson and amplified through a century of national history, are not dead because those principles have been repudiated by a convention calling itself democratic, but controlled by outside influences. These are true democrats who remain true to the principles of their party and who refuse to be bound by party discipline which betrays party faith and threaten both party and country with disaster. By our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship."

The danger of the Chicago platform does not alone rest chiefly in its declaration of a financial policy which will be ruinous. The danger lies in the revolutionary influence which controlled the Chicago convention and animated its platform. Men may justly differ as to the best scheme of national finance and debate their differences without recrimination or without questioning the honesty of motives. But when men, led on by ambitious politicians, threaten the universities of national institutions and the indirect perversion of constitutional guarantees, incite discord of law and authority, suggest and in substance recommend the repudiation of national and private debts, and reject by intended implication the fundamental principle of democracy that that government govern best which governs least—then it is the duty of every true democrat to rise and speak out against such a course. To reject that un-American and un-Americanism which betrays party faith and threaten both party and country with disaster. By our presence here we emphasize the genuine character of our democracy and demonstrate the patriotic nature of our partisanship."

The speaker then scored Mr. Bryan and his "single tax" as "not quite so radical in his views as perhaps an Altgeld or Tillman, not quite so frank as

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 monetary inflation. 'Foolish' as it may seem, it has already caused the loss of a great part of our gold from circulation. Part of it has gone abroad, withdrawn 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 \$100,000,000 in gold is in the United States treasury to support the parity, not alone of the \$140,000,000 of greenbacks which was its original function, but the \$65,000,000 of silver currency, which has been issued since. The trail foundation has been trembling since 1890 with the weight which has been put upon it. Only by heroic means has the government been able to prop up the immense weight of the silver currency under present conditions would make that foundation disappear as if it were a quack, and you and I and every one of us would be plunged into a sea of 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, which has heretofore been the world's sink for all its surplus silver, but is no longer, the conclusion is inevitable that we would be reduced to a silver basis and to a very cheap silver basis at that."

After showing all the evils which he thought would result from the free coinage of silver he concluded by saying:

"Against such threatened calamity we have duty as democrats, as patriots, to protest. Our purpose is too serious to permit differences on minor matters or personal jealousies to divide our councils or weaken our influence. We have here a duty to the people of this country, as we may have among democrats for the good of our country and the preservation of our party organization for other periods of useful

service. Hence of the last democratic work of the party organization at Chicago, let us be true to every democratic instinct as Indianapolis. Let no man say that in this convention any such thing as a democratic instinct was not to be seen. We stand for all that should inspire good citizenship—for honest money, enforcement of law and order, respect for authority, the preservation of the rights of the citizen, the just payment of debts, the dignity and welfare of labor, the prosperity and fair play of America. We stand for a cause we can go forward with the American flag as our banner and the words 'National Democrats' inscribed on its folds. We know no sectional issue or class. We stand behind the broad shield of patriotism and in that sign we shall conquer."

Gov. Flower's speech was concluded at 1:45. Its delivery occupied 45 minutes. Gov. Flower then assumed the gavel, and by 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 2:05 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 credentials was first presented by Chairman Brennan, of Wisconsin. The statement in the report that the convention had 824 delegates to the convention, representing 41 states and three territories, was heartily applauded.

Then the committee on permanent organization reads its report. It recommended Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, for president; 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 organization of the party be made permanent, and that the national committee be empowered to call future conventions. This portion of the report met with warm response from the delegates. Thereafter, was announced and Mr. Bullitt, 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 function of electing its president and organizing its people to its true doctrine, our priests have degraded its altars, broken its shrines and taught a false doctrine to the people. We now enter the sanctuary of this convention to take possession of the ark of the covenant of our faith, which we will heretofore vigilantly guard, protect and defend. We will purify its altars, and we will destroy its idols. 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 to the end they lead, and they lead to the swift 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. McKinley. After Irish had finished the convention adjourned until Thursday morning.

The second day's proceedings. It was 11:35 o'clock Thursday when Chairman Caffery called the convention to order and, as the committee on resolutions was not ready to report, ex-Governor W. P. Breckinridge made a short speech in which he denounced the Chicago platform and scored Mr. Bryan. A resolution was then passed deploring the death of ex-Gov. William Russell, of Massachusetts. Then John De Witt Warner, of New York; F. W. Lehman, of Missouri; and W. D. Byrum, of Indiana, addressed the convention, followed by brief speeches from Mr. Eckels, of Illinois; and Mr. Hammon, of Georgia. After which the vice president, Mr. Bragg, at once moved and made 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 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. Byrum was selected without opposition for chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Byrum was appointed to select the other members of the executive committee. John P. Frenzell, of Indianapolis, was chosen for treasurer, but the choice of a secretary was left to the committee. Both the president and vice presidential candidates will be notified of their nomination in Louisville on September 12. Headquarters of the executive committee will probably be located in Chicago, where the democratic party organization is conducting its work. When Mr. Byrum was asked whether the organization would send out speakers and literature he replied: "All 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, Secretary 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 Taft, who declined to be interviewed, incidentally remarked on 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 Committeemen.

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 Hozaan from Kansas; and Euclid Martin from Nebraska.

Triple Tragedy in Illinois.

NEPOSSET, Ill., Sept. 4.—The bodies 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 Temperance union has been issued. The convention will be held in Music hall, St. Louis, November 15 to 18 of this year.

In an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States, an American in the light of our great commercial treaty, offering to gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing the demand for our agricultural and manufactured products.

The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the only practical medium for the exchange of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be insured only by the adoption of the form of a standard of monetary measures and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. This is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals united with the value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical policy for securing the most stable and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when placed in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the few and ruin to the many. Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the democratic party, in its platform, has made a demand of equal justice to all practitioners in the gold standard of monetary measurement and the free coinage of silver, and from banking and currency issues. To this long established democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard of monetary measurement and the free coinage of silver, and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present policy of purchase of national currency by a constant source of injury to the people. We demand that the government should issue its own currency, and that it should be made a permanent and safe and stable bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the gold standard of monetary measurement and the free coinage of silver, and from banking and currency issues. To this long established democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard of monetary measurement and the free coinage of silver, and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

We also commend the administration for the progress made in the reform of the public service and we hope to extend to the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken, but that the reform be carried still forward until the democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in the appropriation and in the administration of the government. We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States was established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three coordinate branches of the government. Its independence and its integrity are essential to the maintenance of our government. We demand that all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has so long enjoyed be stopped. We demand that the supreme court be maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of its decisions, and the right of every citizen to resist every illegal trust, combination or attempt against the just rights of property and the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional support and the support of the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

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The platform was adopted without dissent and without a dissenting voice. Mr. Breckinridge then moved and made the nomination of candidates to stand on the platform, which was adopted. Lemuel L. Kilbourne, of Michigan, then named Senator Palmer, of Illinois, for president and Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, placed the name of Gen. E. S. Bragg before the convention and, after several seconding speeches had been made, a ballot was taken, which resulted as follows: Palmer, 75; Bragg, 134; Gen. Bragg at once moved and made 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.

WATSON'S CAMPAIGN.

The 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., September 5, shall go from this state to Kansas and Nebraska, where he will speak twice in each state. It was decided that the national committee shall not recognize state fusion where there is not an equitable division of the electors. It was decided to notify Bryan and Watson of their nomination by letter between now and September 15.

Schooner Sunk in Collision.

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., Sept. 4.—The schooner Col. Ellsworth, light bound down, collided with the schooner Emily Maxwell, loaded with alabaster, for Chicago, at four o'clock yesterday morning, off Wagonershead. The Ellsworth sank in a few minutes. Her crew was saved and brought home by the Maxwell, which has been leaking since.

Disappearance and a Shortage.

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

Cuban Insurgents Sack a Town.

HAVANA, Sept. 4.—The town of Bonifacio, in the province of Matanzas, was sacked by the rebels yesterday. Thirty-two houses in the town and 10 beyond the town limits were set on fire by the attacking party and destroyed. The rebels also sacked the stores. Two female and one male resident were killed.

The August Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The official treasury statement shows that for August the deficit was \$10,139,380, and for the fiscal year to date \$23,108,739. The receipts for August were \$25,562,066, 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, 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 insurance.

The American Science Association.

The American Science Association, in session at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., elected James B. Angell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., president.

JOHN M. PALMER.

Sketch of the Man Whom the National Democratic Nominated for President.

Chicago, Sept. 4.—John M. Palmer, of Springfield, who was nominated by the gold democrats at Indianapolis for president, was born in Scotch country, Ky., September 18, 1827, removed with his father to Indiana county, Ill., in 1831, attended the common schools in Illinois and Indiana, and entered Alton (now Burlington) college in 1845. He was a school and studied law in December, 1838. He was admitted to the bar in 1840 and was elected county judge, which office he filled until 1842, when he was elected state senator. In 1844, as an independent anti-slavery candidate, he was elected to the legislature which convened in January, 1845, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull, for senator, who was elected in 1844. Having decided to act with the republican party, he resigned his seat in the senate. He was a delegate to the republican state convention, and was made its secretary. He was elected to the legislature in 1846, as an independent anti-slavery candidate, and was elected to the legislature which convened in January, 1847, and was afterwards twice nominated for the same office and elected. In 1848, he was elected to the republican state convention as candidate for governor and was defeated. In 1850 was nominated by the democrats of the state for governor, but was defeated. He was elected to the legislature in 1850, and was elected to the legislature in 1852, and was elected to the legislature in 1854, and was elected to the legislature in 1856, and was elected to the legislature in 1858, and was elected to the legislature in 1860, and was elected to the legislature in 1862, and was elected to the legislature in 1864, and was elected to the legislature in 1866, and was elected to the legislature in 1868, and was elected to the legislature in 1870, and was elected to the legislature in 1872, and was elected to the legislature in 1874, and was elected to the legislature in 1876, and was elected to the legislature in 1878, and was elected to the legislature in 1880, and was elected to the legislature in 1882, and was elected to the legislature in 1884, and was elected to the legislature in 1886, and was elected to the legislature in 1888, and was elected to the legislature in 1890, and was elected to the legislature in 1892, and was elected to the legislature in 1894, and was elected to the legislature in 1896, and was elected to the legislature in 1898, and was elected to the legislature in 1900, and was elected to the legislature in 1902, and was elected to the legislature in 1904, and was elected to the legislature in 1906, and was elected to the legislature in 1908, and was elected to the legislature in 1910, and was elected to the legislature in 1912, and was elected to the legislature in 1914, and was elected to the legislature in 1916, and was elected to the legislature in 1918, and was elected to the legislature in 1920, and was elected to the legislature in 1922, and was elected to the legislature in 1924, and was elected to the legislature in 1926, and was elected to the legislature in 1928, and was elected to the legislature in 1930, and was elected to the legislature in 1932, and was elected to the legislature in 1934, and was elected to the legislature in 1936, and was elected to the legislature in 1938, and was elected to the legislature in 1940, and was elected to the legislature in 1942, and was elected to the legislature in 1944, and was elected to the legislature in 1946, and was elected to the legislature in 1948, and was elected to the legislature in 1950, and was elected to the legislature in 1952, and was elected to the legislature in 1954, and was elected to the legislature in 1956, and was elected to the legislature in 1958, and was elected to the legislature in 1960, and was elected to the legislature in 1962, and was elected to the legislature in 1964, and was elected to the legislature in 1966, and was elected to the legislature in 1968, and was elected to the legislature in 1970, and was elected to the legislature in 1972, and was elected to the legislature in 1974, and was elected to the legislature in 1976, and was elected to the legislature in 1978, and was elected to the legislature in 1980, and was elected to the legislature in 1982, and was elected to the legislature in 1984, and was elected to the legislature in 1986, and was elected to the legislature in 1988, and was elected to the legislature in 1990, and was elected to the legislature in 1992, and was elected to the legislature in 1994, and was elected to the legislature in 1996, and was elected to the legislature in 1998, and was elected to the legislature in 2000, and was elected to the legislature in 2002, and was elected to the legislature in 2004, and was elected to the legislature in 2006, and was elected to the legislature in 2008, and was elected to the legislature in 2010, and was elected to the legislature in 2012, and was elected to the legislature in 2014, and was elected to the legislature in 2016, and was elected to the legislature in 2018, and was elected to the legislature in 2020, and was elected to the legislature in 2022, and was elected to the legislature in 2024, and was elected to the legislature in 2026, and was elected to the legislature in 2028, and was elected to the legislature in 2030, and was elected to the legislature in 2032, and was elected to the legislature in 2034, and was elected to the legislature in 2036, and was elected to the legislature in 2038, and was elected to the legislature in 2040, and was elected to the legislature in 2042, and was elected to the legislature in 2044, and was elected to the legislature in 2046, and was elected to the legislature in 2048, and was elected to the legislature in 2050, and was elected to the legislature in 2052, and was elected to the legislature in 2054, and was elected to the legislature in 2056, and was elected to the legislature in 2058, and was elected to the legislature in 2060, and was elected to the legislature in 2062, and was elected to the legislature in 2064, and was elected to the legislature in 2066, and was elected to the legislature in 2068, and was elected to the legislature in 2070, and was elected to the legislature in 2072, and was elected to the legislature in 2074, and was elected to the legislature in 2076, and was elected to the legislature in 2078, and was elected to the legislature in 2080, and was elected to the legislature in 2082, and was elected to the legislature in 2084, and was elected to the legislature in 2086, and was elected to the legislature in 2088, and was elected to the legislature in 2090, and was elected to the legislature in 2092, and was elected to the legislature in 2094, and was elected to the legislature in 2096, and was elected to the legislature in 2098, and was elected to the legislature in 2100, and was elected to the legislature in 2102, and was elected to the legislature in 2104, and was elected to the legislature in 2106, and was elected to the legislature in 2108, and was elected to the legislature in 2110, and was elected to the legislature in 2112, and was elected to the legislature in 2114, and was elected to the legislature in 2116, and was elected to the legislature in 2118, and was elected to the legislature in 2120, and was elected to the legislature in 2122, and was elected to the legislature in 2124, and was elected to the legislature in 2126, and was elected to the legislature in 2128, and was elected to the legislature in 2130, and was elected to the legislature in 2132, and was elected to the legislature in 2134, and was elected to the legislature in 2136, and was elected to the legislature in 2138, and was elected to the legislature in 2140, and was elected to the legislature in 2142, and was elected to the legislature in 2144, and was elected to the legislature in 2146, and was elected to the legislature in 2148, and was elected to the legislature in 2150, and was elected to the legislature in 2152, and was elected to the legislature in 2154, and was elected to the legislature in 2156, and was elected to the legislature in 2158, and was elected to the legislature in 2160, and was elected to the legislature in 2162, and was elected to the legislature in 2164, and was elected to the legislature in 2166, and was elected to the legislature in 2168, and was elected to the legislature in 2170, and was elected to the legislature in 2172, and was elected to the legislature in 2174, and was elected to the legislature in 2176, and was elected to the legislature in 2178, and was elected to the legislature in 2180, and was elected to the legislature in 2182, and was elected to the legislature in 2184, and was elected to the legislature in 2186, and was elected to the legislature in 2188, and was elected to the legislature in 2190, and was elected to the legislature in 2192, and was elected to the legislature in 2194, and was elected to the legislature in 2196, and was elected to the legislature in 2198, and was elected to the legislature in 2200, and was elected to the legislature in 2202, and was elected to the legislature in 2204, and was elected to the legislature in 2206, and was elected to the legislature in 2208, and was elected to the legislature in 2210, and was elected to the legislature in 2212, and was elected to the legislature in 2214, and was elected to the legislature in 2216, and was elected to the legislature in 2218, and was elected to the legislature in 2220, and was elected to the legislature in 2222, and was elected to the legislature in 2224, and was elected to the legislature in 2226, and was elected to the legislature in 2228, and was elected to the legislature in 2230, and was elected to the legislature in 2232, and was elected to the legislature in 2234, and was elected to the legislature in 2236, and was elected to the legislature in 2238, and was elected to the legislature in 2240, and was elected to the legislature in 2242, and was elected to the legislature in 2244, and was elected to the legislature in 2246, and was elected to the legislature in 2248, and was elected to the legislature in 2250, and was elected to the legislature in 2252, and was elected to the legislature in 2254, and was elected to the legislature in 2256, and was elected to the legislature in 2258, and was elected to the legislature in 2260, and was elected to the legislature in 2262, and was elected to the legislature in 2264, and was elected to the legislature in 2266, and was elected to the legislature in 2268, and was elected to the legislature in 2270, and was elected to the legislature in 2272, and was elected to the legislature in 2274, and was elected to the legislature in 2276, and was elected to the legislature in 2278, and was elected to the legislature in 2280, and was elected to the legislature in 2282, and was elected to the legislature in 2284, and was elected to the legislature in 2286, and was elected to the legislature in 2288, and was elected to the legislature in 2290, and was elected to the legislature in 2292, and was elected to the legislature in 2294, and was elected to the legislature in 2296, and was elected to the legislature in 2298, and was elected to the legislature in 2300, and was elected to the legislature in 2302, and was elected to the legislature in 2304, and was elected to the legislature in 2306, and was elected to the legislature in 2308, and was elected to the legislature in 2310, and was elected to the legislature in 2312, and was elected to the legislature in 2314, and was elected to the legislature in 2316, and was elected to the legislature in 2318, and was elected to the legislature in 2320, and was elected to the legislature in 2322, and was elected to the legislature in 2324, and was elected to the legislature in 2326, and was elected to the legislature in 2328, and was elected to the legislature in 2330, and was elected to the legislature in 2332, and was elected to the legislature in 2334, and was elected to the legislature in 2336, and was elected to the legislature in 2338, and was elected to the legislature in 2340, and was elected to the legislature in 2342, and was elected to the legislature in 2344, and was elected to the legislature in 2346, and was elected to the legislature in 2348, and was elected to the legislature in 2350, and was elected to the legislature in 2352, and was elected to the legislature in 2354, and was elected to the legislature in 2356, and was elected to the legislature in 2358, and was elected to the legislature in 2360, and was elected to the legislature in 2362, and was elected to the legislature in 2364, and was elected to the legislature in 2366, and was elected to the legislature in 2368, and was elected to the legislature in 2370, and was elected to the legislature in 2372, and was elected to the legislature in 2374, and was elected to the legislature in 2376, and was elected to the legislature in 2378, and was elected to the legislature in 2380, and was elected to the legislature in 2382, and was elected to the legislature in 2384, and was elected to the legislature in 2386, and was elected to the legislature in 2388, and was elected to the legislature in 2390, and was elected to the legislature in 2392, and was elected to the legislature in 2394, and was elected to the legislature in 2396, and was elected to the legislature in 2398, and was elected to the legislature in 2400, and was elected to the legislature in 2402, and was elected to the legislature in 2404, and was elected to the legislature in