

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE. JOHN M. BRADEN. Washington county. BENJAMIN C. POTTS. Delaware county.

FOR ELECTORS-AT-LARGE. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY. Philadelphia. JAMES DENTON, HANCOCK. Venango.

A. H. COFFROTH. Somerset. GEORGE W. GUTHRIE. Pittsburg.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Samuel Dickson, John M. Carroll, Albert M. Hicks, Chas. J. Reilly, John M. Campbell, J. P. Hoffman, James J. Ryan, Lucien Banks, John Hagen, A. J. Brady, John H. Hickson, George W. Rhine, John B. Storm, John C. Patton, Thos. A. Hank, William Wiche, Chas. F. Reninger, Judson J. Brooks, Chas. H. Schadt, John J. McFarland, Thomas R. Phillips, C. H. Aikens, Charles F. King, Seymour S. Hackett, John K. Royal, Harry Alvin Hall, William Stahler.

Democratic County Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS. J. L. SPANGLER.

Subject to the decision of the district conference.

For Assembly—(JAS. SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER. For Sheriff—W. M. CROMISTER. For Treasurer—C. A. WEAVER. For Recorder—J. C. HARPER. For Register—GEO. W. RUMBERGER. For Commissioners—(P. H. MEYER, DANIEL HECKMAN. For Auditors—(FRANK HEISS, B. F. KISTER. For County Surveyor—J. H. WETZEL. For Coroner—W. U. IRVIN.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

The work of the largest and most notable gathering of Democrats that has ever been held in the world will possibly end to-day.

The Chicago convention, the embodiment of the Democratic sentiment of the United States, is now holding its last sessions and has given to a free people a presidential nominee and a presidential platform that will prove, in November, that the interests of the masses are nearer the vitals of our free government than are those of SHYLOCKS of Wall street.

The very foundation of Democracy, the principle that the majority shall rule, has prevailed and no one who cannot accept the out-come dare claim the distinction of being true to the convictions that have guided him in the past. What is the Democratic party if not the creator of its National Convention?

The nominee is eminently qualified for the high position for which he has been named. He is the logical standard bearer of the sentiment incorporated in the platform upon which he has been placed and is a man of clean cut ideas, integrity and courage to uphold an issue that has sprung from a tiny flicker into a flame that will entirely consume Republicanism and the discredited NAPOLEON whom it is trying to foist on a people already suffering from the idiocies of his tariff bound brain.

No nominee has yet been named for Vice President but it is certain an able man will be selected to-day for the high honor and it is probable that that man will be Hon. John R. McLean, of Ohio.

The Democratic party of the United States has declared for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. This declaration must be the issue and the battle must be fought on it, no matter what the out-come.

The Major Talks Absurdly.

Major MCKINLEY'S knowledge of the monetary question must be very limited, judging from the reticence he maintains on that subject, and his acquaintance with his pet hobby, the tariff, must be equally circumscribed, if we may judge from some of his expressions in regard to it. For example, in his address to the notifying committee he made the absurd remark, in support of the tariff policy, that "our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse legislation, (meaning the WILSON tariff bill) must be reopened for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products."

It is characteristic of tariff advocates that they blather away without the least regard to facts. The major indulged in this remark in the face of the fact that his tariff was an impediment to the exportation of American manufactures to foreign markets; that while it was in operation such exportation was reduced to a minimum, and that since the WILSON tariff law has been in force the export of our manufactures abroad has undergone a most remarkable development. It is natural that it should be so, for liberality of trade on the one side begets liberality on the other. The major made an unfortunate allusion when he spoke of his tariff policy as a promoter of the export of American products.

SILVER'S VICTORY

In the National Convention of the Democratic Party.

DEFEAT OF SENATOR HILL.

The Convention Selects Daniel for Temporary Chairman.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN WHITE.

The Delegates Override the Selection of the National Committee, and Choose the Man Who Nominated Hill for the Presidency Four Years Ago—The Temporary Chairman's Ringing Silver Speech—Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, Selected to Head the Committee on Resolutions—The Platform, While Not Naming President Cleveland, "Condemns Trafficking with Banking Syndicates," Favors Independent Free Coinage, Denounces Federal Interference in Local Affairs, and Favors a Constitutional Amendment Providing for an Income Tax—Creditors Committee Seats the Michigan Silver Delegates—Gold Men Talking of a Bolt.

CHICAGO, July 8.—In the magnificent and capacious Coliseum in Jackson Park, beneath clear skies, with a cool, invigorating breeze snapping at the flags and trappings and the blue waters of Lake Michigan stretching away to the north, the Democratic national convention met yesterday. After a brief but decisive battle in the arena the silver men indicated their supremacy. They wrested from the hands of the gold phalanxes the control of the convention and gathered the reins of power into their own hands.

There was a reminiscence of that other great Coliseum whose fall marked the destruction of an empire, where men were butchered to make a Roman holiday.



THE CHICAGO COLISEUM.

about it all. A champion who has so often entered the lists to do battle in Democracy's cause, amid the ringing shouts and the wild acclaim of his party, was put to the sword that silver might be supreme. It was with reluctance that many of the friends of Senator David Bennett Hill turned their thumbs downward, as the arrogant patriots of the empire that ruled the world did when the populace cried for mercy. But like the gladiators who entered the arena to the blast of the trumpet and the clang of steel, the silver men beat back their sympathies and hardened their hearts that the issue might be squarely drawn and decided, even though it involved the doom of one whom they had delighted to honor in the past.

By one of those strange, fateful coincidences it was Senator John W. Daniel, who four years ago, at the most notable and notable Mr. Hill for the presidency, who was selected to give the fatal blow to the man whom he would have exalted to the first place in the republic. No more eloquent commentary on the revolution which has divided the party and made this convention so memorable could be needed. It was not without a wall of fire, however, that some of the spectators who could not fathom the mysteries of political maneuvering and the necessity of grinding men beneath the heel saw the old champion, whose slogan and proudest boast was "I am a Democrat," go down. Even after Senator Daniel had reached the platform and assumed the gavel they called loudly for the defeated leader, but the experienced general, who has tasted the bitterness of defeat before, as well as the sweetness of victory, only smiled grimly.

An Inspiring Sight. The convention itself was an inspiring sight. Never before since the present system of national conventions was inaugurated by the old National Republican party in Baltimore, in 1831, has a convention met in such a capacious and admirably adapted structure. On the north side, where the platform and the president's chair are situated, the galleries rise one above the other while in front from all sides of the railed enclosure where the delegates sit, each state marked by the nearest of staffs, slope away the wilderness of seats in gentle terraces to the most remote limits of the Coliseum, which are almost 400 feet in direct line from the chairman's table. The hands of the big clock opposite the platform cannot be discerned, yet the acoustic properties of the building are so perfect that every word could be distinctly heard.

The decorations are simple, but effective. From the lofty girders which hold up the arched roof flutter gay trappings. The galleries in front are entwined with national colors, while at regular intervals large crayon portraits of the patron saints of the party, Jefferson, Jackson and others, look down upon the successors to their faith. A large portrait of Mr. Cleveland is off to one side, the only one displayed of a living Democrat. With the vast space filled, almost to the outermost walls, with a forest of people, an unusually large number of whom were ladies, the scene was a brilliant one. There was no demonstration during the day for any of the candidates, but many of the leaders, like Hill and Whitney of New York, Blackburn of Kentucky, ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts, Daniels of Virginia, and Harry of Pennsylvania, were the recipients of individual ovations. The followers of both sides took every opportunity to cheer on their champions.

On the platform were the members of the national committee. Among the distinguished guests seated in their rear were a number of gold leaders who have been conspicuous in previous conventions, but who were swept aside by the silver cohorts in their states. These included General Gordon of Georgia, Senator Lindsay of Indiana, ex-Congressman Blynn of Ohio, and others. But strangest of all on the platform of a Democratic convention

were the little coterie of silver senators who bolted the convention at St. Louis. At present without a party, they seek entrance to the Democratic party on condition that it select Mr. Teller. General John B. Weaver and other Populists and silverites, like Senator Stewart, were also there, all watching closely the results of the deliberations of the convention. Although many well known faces were missing, it was a distinguished gathering.

The invocation of the boyish chaplain, Dr. Stires, an Episcopal divine, with its appeal for peace, had hardly ascended to the throne of grace before the contending hosts met in the shock of battle. The gold men carried out their program of presenting Senator Hill for temporary chairman, but the silver leaders also held to their resolution and immediately antagonized him with Senator Daniel. For two hours the oratorical gladiators of the opposing forces fought it out upon the platform. Allan McDermott of New Jersey, John I. Waller of Connecticut, John R. Fellows of New York and General St. Clair of West Virginia championed Mr. Hill's cause, and C. S. Thomas of Colorado, M. F. Tarpey of California, C. A. Ladd of Illinois, Delegate Marston of Louisiana and National Committeeman Clayton of Alabama, insisted upon his overthrow. Colonel Fellows appealed for mercy. He pleaded with the majority to do a generous thing and show that it did not place too much reliance on the force of numbers, but in the righteousness of the cause. Mr. McDermott was even driven to threats. General St. Clair, who is a silver man, opposed the defeat of Hill, whom he had supported four years ago, and whose defeat then he expressed his profound regret for.

But the silver men, most of whom had also been for Hill in 1892, and who receded the fact with evident pride and with expressed great regret at the necessity which compelled them to take this course, contended that the election of a temporary chairman in harmony with the majority was of vital importance. The temper of the delegates was plainly apparent from the silvos with which they greeted these firm utterances. It was noticeable that neither side put its giants forward.

When the vote came to be taken W. J. Stackhouse, one of the administration's federal officials in Iowa, in order to flaunt the divisions in the Boies delegation, challenged the vote of the state and uncovered seven gold votes. Mr. Halleman did the same thing in Blackburn's Kentucky delegation, and Mr. McKnight, a silver Michigan delegate, showed twelve silver votes in his delegation which were locked up by the unit rule. The result of the roll call showed 556 votes for Daniel and 340 for Hill, practically the strength of the two sides.

Although this did not show a two-thirds majority, the silver leaders displayed no anxiety on this score, as the Nebraska gold delegation of twenty-six will be unseated and the representation from the territories will be increased from two to six each. Senator Daniel's Speech. Senator Daniel, who assumed the duties of presiding officer, is an impressive figure and a most eloquent orator of the old school. He outlined the keynote for silver in a ringing speech, but the fact that he spoke from notes was rather disappointing to his friends. He spoke in part as follows:

In receiving from your hands this gavel as the temporary presiding officer of this convention I feel that I am sure that no national convention was ever presided over with more ability or with more fairness than by yourself. I trust that I may be able in some feeble way to model my own conduct after the example of yours. This position, gentlemen, to which you have chosen me involves both a great personal honor and a keen responsibility. For the honor I thank you and by your gracious aid will make it easy and its burden light.

I regret that my name should have been brought before the convention, and with serious implication with that of my distinguished friend, the great senator from New York. But the very fact that I have permitted it to be done refutes the suggestion that has been imputed to me on this matter, that either of those whom I have the honor to represent would ever heap indignity upon that brave and illustrious head. The senator from New York himself knows, as you know and as I know, that there is no personality in the preference which has been given to me. He must know, and the whole country that watches the proceedings must know, that it is only due to the principle that this great majority of Democrats stand for and that they know that I stand for with them.

There is one thing golden, which, permit me, in the name of humanity, which has characterized your conduct, to commend to you here. It is the golden rule to do unto others as you would have them do unto you. Democrats as you have been, Democrats as I trust you will ever be, acquiesce gracefully in the will of the great majority of your fellow Democrats, and only ask to go with them, as they have often gone with you. Do not forget the great deal for thirty years we have supported the man to whom you have named for president—Seymour, Greeley, Tilden, Hancock and twice Grover Cleveland. Do not forget that we have submitted cheerfully to your model and to the form, and to your repeated pledges of bimetalism, and have patiently borne repeated disappointments as to their fulfillment. Do not forget that we have stood by you in the convention in this city, the New York delegation stood here solidly and immovably for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The active business men of this country, its manufacturers, merchants, farmers, sons of toil in counting room, factory, field and mine, have had no other military cause, besides gravitation the annual profits of their enterprise and investments. They know, too, that the gold standard means contraction and the organization of disaster. What hope is there for the country and what hope for the Democracy unless the views of the majority here shall be adopted? Do not the people know that it was not silver legislation, but its violation dictated by the advocates of the gold standard, that has caused and now continues the financial depression?

The people do not forget when Democracy came to power, in 1836, it inherited from its Republican predecessor the tax system and the currency system of which the McKinley law and the Sherman law were the culminating features. It came to power amidst a panic which fifty followed upon their enactment with strikes, lockouts, riots and civic commotions, while the scenes of peaceful industry in Pennsylvania had been and substituting a panic which had thrown away \$50,000,000 of revenue derived from sugar under the scepterical plea of a free breakfast table and substituting a panic which had thrown away \$50,000,000 of revenue derived from sugar under the scepterical plea of a free breakfast table and substituting a panic which had thrown away \$50,000,000 of revenue derived from sugar under the scepterical plea of a free breakfast table.

So far as revenue to support the government is concerned the Democratic party, with but a slender majority in the senate, was not long providing it, and has not the supreme court of the United States reversed its settled doctrine of one hundred years the income tax incorporated in the tariff bill would long since have abundantly supplied the government's needs. The Republican party has now renounced the creed of its platform and of our national pledge, and presented to the country the issue of higher taxes, more bonds and less money. It has proclaimed at last, throwing away the disguises, the British gold standard. We can only expect, should they succeed, my country-

men, a specimen of panic and a long protracted period of depression. Do not ask us, then, to join them in any of their propositions. Least of all ask us not to join them upon the money question and fight a sham battle over settled issues before the American people, and involves true Americanism more than any economic issue that ever was presented to a president at a presidential election.

No authority has ever been conferred by congress for the issue of any bonds payable in gold, but distinctly refused. The specie redemption provision of the act of March 3, 1875 added to our circulation some \$35,000,000 of standard silver money, or paper based upon it, and all that mass of silver money is sustained at a parity with gold by nothing whatever on earth but the silver in it and the legal tender functions imparted to it by law. We have no outstanding obligations in the United States except the small sum of \$4,000,000 of gold certificates which are specifically payable in gold, and they, of course, should be so paid. As we have \$20,000,000,000 of public and private debt, it would take more than three times all the gold in this country to pay even one year's interest upon it.

We pray you, no more makeshifts and straddles. Vex not the country with your prophetic utterances that come from the British-Republican propaganda. The fact that the European nations are going to the gold standard renders it all the more impracticable that we should do so, for the limited stock of gold in the world would have a longer division and a smaller share for each nation.

Instead of increasing wages, this policy has further decreased them. Instead of multiplying opportunities for employment, this policy has multiplied idlers. Instead of increasing the prices of our produce, this policy has lowered them, and it is estimated at about 15 per cent. in three years. Instead of saving confidence, this policy has banished confidence. Instead of bringing relief it has brought years of misery, and for this reason, it has contracted the currency of the United States \$4 a head for every man, woman and child since Nov. 1, 1893. The public revenues have fallen, wages of labor have fallen and everything on the face of the earth has fallen except taxes and debts, which have grown in proportion to the larger demand of the means of their liquidation has been diminished.

But the people now do well know that the conspiracy of European monarchs, led by Great Britain, has for its purpose a war upon American silver money. With their credit they seek to enhance the purchasing power of thousands and millions which is used to buy them over the world and which you owe to them. They draw upon the United States of America for their food supplies and raw material, and they seek to get it for the least money.

No nation can live free and independent that is not great enough to establish and maintain a financial system of its own. The pretense that this, the foremost, richest and most powerful nation of the world cannot do its own money without suing for an international agreement at the courts of European autocrats who have none but primary interests to subservise, has for many years been held out at every presidential election. To wait longer upon them is to ignore the interests of our own people and degrade our national dignity and to advertise to all mankind our impotence and our weakness. The majority of this convention maintain that this great American nation, with a natural base of fixed capital, the greatest ever established by man, with no territory and no more productive energy than Great Britain, France and Germany combined, without dependence upon European nations for anything that they produce, and with European nations dependent upon much that we produce, is fully capable of restoring this constitutional money system of gold and silver at equality with each other. And as our fathers in 1776 declared our national independence all the world to know, we have the great Democratic party appear here in Chicago to declare the financial independence of the United States of all other nations.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

It Declares for Free Silver and the Income Tax.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on platform met immediately after the adjournment of the resolutions committee last night and were at work until long after midnight. The platform as finally agreed upon by the majority is in substance as follows:

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold as the basis of the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit. We declare that the act of 1873 demititizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending classes at home and abroad; a paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the devaluation of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the issue of interest bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department.

There would have been no deficit in federal revenue during the last two years but for the annulment by the supreme court of the income tax law placed upon the statute books by a Democratic congress. The obstruction to an income tax which the supreme court discovers, in the constitution after it had lain hidden for a hundred years must be removed, to the end that accumulated wealth may be made to bear its just share of the burdens of the government. We therefore favor an amendment to the federal constitution that will permit the levy of an income tax.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for purposes of revenue, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce

as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wringing from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and the rights of citizens, become at once legislator, judge and executioner.

The platform further opposes life tenure in public service, and declares that no man should be eligible for a third term as president. It is likely that a Cuban resolution will be added by the general committee. A minority report will be presented.

PERMANENT CHAIRMAN WHITE.

Senator Hill Receives Six Votes in the Committee on Organization.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on permanent organization met in the Coliseum immediately after the adjournment of the convention. General E. B. Finley, of Ohio, was made chairman and J. P. Brown, of Georgia, secretary. A recess was then taken and the silver men retired and held a caucus, at which the permanent organization was fully agreed upon. The committee then adjourned until 8 o'clock, when it reconvened at the Sherman House. In the evening the silver slate went through its paces: permanent chairman, Stephen M. White of California; sergeant-at-arms, John I. Martin of Missouri; secretary, Thomas J. Cogan of Cincinnati; assistant secretary, Louis D. Hersheimer of Chicago; reading clerk, E. B. Wade of Tennessee.

The name of Senator Hill of New York, was presented by the gold men for permanent chairman, and he received six votes to thirty-three for Senator White. The remainder of the organization as presented by the silver people went through by acclamation, the gold men making no nominations. Judge Prentiss, of Illinois, was the chairman of the silver caucus.

There is little change in the situation as to candidates. Bland still has a strong lead, but the possibility of all sorts of complications which may blockade his way to the coveted prize have made his followers anxious, and the talk of abrogating the two-thirds rule in his interest has been revived. There is, of course, the natural disposition to crowd on to the band wagon, but the calmest observers cannot yet figure out how he can win. They still look for Boies or a dark horse. The use which the gold contingent will make of their votes complicates the situation, and many believe that, in the present disorganized condition of the silver men as to candidates, the gold men can force a compromise. Stevenson is most prominently spoken of in this connection. To forestall the gold men, concerning whose plans in this regard there is much mystery, the silver men intend to hold a caucus as soon as a deadlock develops.

The gold men held a meeting last night and adopted a resolution that each delegate select a man to return to his state, get the views of his party, and report back to the chairman of the meeting, Senator Gray. This may mean a bolt. There were 150 delegates at the meeting. Every suggestion of a bolt was received with applause.

THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

Six United States Senators Assist in Constructing the Platform.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on resolutions met last night at the Palmer House. Senator White, of California, was elected chairman of the committee. Before he could take the chair a committee from the committee on permanent organization called upon him and notified him of his selection for permanent chairman of the convention. Senator White accepted the permanent chairmanship, and, returning to the room of the committee on resolutions, stated that it would be impossible for him to act as permanent chairman if the convention should ratify the choice of the committee on permanent organization to serve as chairman of the committee on resolutions. Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, was then chosen chairman of the committee on resolutions.

A sub-committee of nine was appointed to draft a platform of principles and refer to the full committee today. Mr. McDermott, of New Jersey, wanted the sub-committee instructed to take no action on finance, and made a vigorous gold speech, in which he intimated that New Jersey's delegation would bolt or refuse to support a silver candidate or platform. Senator White responded hotly, saying: "Let the traitors secede if they want to. The majority of the party is here with a fixed purpose, and determined to carry it out."

The following gentlemen were appointed as the sub-committee: Senators J. K. Jones of Arkansas, F. M. Cockrell of Missouri, J. Z. George of Mississippi, Ben. T. Morgan of South Carolina, D. B. Hill of New York and George Gray of Delaware; Hon. John E. Russell of Massachusetts, N. E. Worthington of Illinois and Mr. Owen of Indian Territory.

At the meeting of the committee on credentials last night it was voted to seat the four contesting silver delegates from Michigan. As Michigan has enforced the unit rule this will make its delegation solid for silver.

Continued on page 4.

—Lock Haven had a great time on the Fourth. Besides exciting races in the morning they had a grand civic and industrial parade in the afternoon that was said to be the largest ever seen in that city.

There was a \$1,000 display of fire works in the evening. Nine fire companies were in line with four brass and four martial bands, five camps P. O. S. of A. and Co. H., N. P. P. In the industrial division there were twenty-four floats. The street car lines reported the collection of \$650 in fares on Saturday and Sunday. The prize for the finest uniformed company was given to the Citizens hose company, of South Williamsport, and the "Blackvilles," of that city were given the prize for having the largest number of men in line.

Leaders in the Convention



HARRITY CALLS THE DELEGATES TO ORDER.



SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE.



EX-GOVERNOR WILLIAM E. RUSSELL.



SENATOR DANIEL.



SERGEANT-AT-ARMS MARTIN.

How Hill Was Turned Down.

The following table shows the vote for Senators Daniel and Hill in the contest for the temporary chairmanship:

Table with 3 columns: States, Daniel Hill, and Hill. Lists 34 states and their respective votes for Daniel and Hill.

Totals 566 349. When New York was called Senator Hill did not vote. On the call of Virginia Daniel voted for his opponent. The votes of Iowa and Kentucky were challenged, and the unit rule upheld.

—Dr. J. C. McIntire is exhibiting an "X-ray machine" in town this week and while there are very few X-rays about it the owner has raised several X's by it.