

A STATE TICKET.

It is Named by Ohio Democrats at Dayton.

The Platform Declares for Free and Unlimited Coinage of Silver and Indorses W. J. Bryan for the Presidential Nomination Two Years Hence - Factions Compromise.

Dayton, O., Aug. 25.—The democratic state convention yesterday nominated the following ticket: Secretary of state—Upton K. Guthrie, of Marion county.

Judge of Supreme Court—Hugh G. Nichols, of Clermont county. Clerk of Supreme Court—David S. Fisher, of Delaware county.

Food and Dairy Commissioner—John Baker, of Hancock county. Member of the Board of Public Works—T. D. Paul, of Summit county.

The convention adjourned at 5 p. m., after being in continuous session all day. There were no incidents of special interest after the contest between Joseph P. Dowling and Allen O. Myers had been declared a draw in the interest of harmony. The effort to get a new plan of party organization in Ohio failed of final adoption, but it was given another chance by such reference as will bring it up next year.

The new organization seems to satisfy those working for the nomination of Paul J. Sorg for governor next year and is not displeasing to the McLean, Brice or other elements and the campaign this year will be made on the Hanna issue and next year on Senator Foraker for not taking steps against Hanna. While the resolutions do not favor unlimited colonial expansion, Chairman Finley said the platform meant to expand by the consent of those to be governed. The most decisive feature of the convention was its preference for Bryan in 1900 on the same platform as in 1896.

The convention assembled at the Fairview Casino, a suburban summer resort. The attendance of delegates was not as large as usual. For two days the Dowling and Myers factions had contended for control of the convention, the state committee and the whole party organization. It was expected that the factions would fight on the floor of the convention and a large crowd of visitors assembled to witness the exhibition.

The convention was called to order by W. W. Durbin, chairman of the state committee, who briefly reviewed the work of the last campaign. Prayer was offered by Rev. E. E. Baker, when the following temporary organization was announced: Chairman, Judge Allen Smalley; secretary, Col. W. A. Taylor; assistant secretary, Martin J. Burke; sergeant-at-arms, L. D. Abell. Judge Smalley made a long speech on taking the chair.

Those holding minority reports on credentials were induced not to present them and the majority report was adopted without the expected row. There was also a compromise in the organization of the new state central committee with William S. Thomas as chairman and Harry W. Wilson for secretary. Wilson had been the anti-Dowling candidate for chairman. The committee on rules presented an elaborate plan of party organization, which had recently been prepared. This new plan of party organization was started at the Jackson banquet last January, but a substitute was presented. After a long discussion it was referred back for report at the next state convention.

Congressman John J. Lentz on taking the chair as permanent chairman spoke at such length on national issues that the convention did not get to business till towards evening.

The resolutions adopted reaffirm the Chicago platform and say: We particularly indorse the financial plank therein declaring for the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, independent of any and all other nations. We are proud of the patriotic conduct in peace and war of that brave leader of democracy, William J. Bryan, and we favor his re-nomination for president in 1900.

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

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

And we believe that until the people of Cuba and the Philippines, redeemed from Spanish domination, declare otherwise, we should keep the faith upon which the war was begun and prosecuted.

The resolutions favor the building of the Nicaragua canal, enlarging the militia of all the states and reducing the standing army, oppose alliance with England or any other foreign power, and demand that the United States senate take action upon the findings of the Ohio senate on the election of Marcus A. Hanna as senator.

A New Transportation Line. Washington, Aug. 25.—Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, of the war department, is contemplating the establishment of a line of transports from New York to Havana, Santiago, Ponce and return. It is expected that the line will be ready for operation next week. Havana will not be on the route at present, but as soon as that port is open the war department line of transports will touch there. The line will be used for transporting supplies needed by the United States forces.

A New R-billion Treaty. Manila, Aug. 25.—At a conference yesterday between the insurgents and the Americans the former declared emphatically that they were willing to co-operate with the Americans and to surrender their arms promptly if assured that the islands would remain an American or British colony, or under the protectorate of the United States or Great Britain. Otherwise, the insurgent leaders asserted, they would not dare disarm, but positively refuse to do so. They threaten a fresh rebellion within a month if the Americans withdraw.

LESSONS IN NAVAL BATTLES.

English Commendation for the Good Marksmanship of American Gunners.

The lessons to be drawn from the Spanish-American sea fights are not clear, satisfactory and conclusive. With the barely possible exception of the sinking of the Merrimac, as suggested by Lieut. Hobson, the torpedo has played no part in the naval engagements, and of ramming there has not been any. It was even so at Yalu, and throughout the war between China and Japan, says the London Shipping World. But are we satisfied that if the conditions favored the use of torpedoes or rams by the Americans there would not have been fairly realized some of the great expectations concerning one or both of these instruments of de-

CURTIN'S ILLIMITABLE CHEEK.

He is the Originator of the "Hello" Method of Reaching Military Results.

The absolute, real, undoubted hero of this war is not Admiral Dewey sinking all the Spanish fleet at Manila, nor Hobson, sinking a portion of the American fleet at Santiago, nor Shafter driving out the fleet of Cervera and capturing an army double that of his own, nor Sampson and his subordinate sending Cervera to destruction, nor twenty others we could name, but it is Ensign Curtin, landing at the port of Ponce, and with inimitable cheek sending his ultimatum to the commander of the Spanish forces at Ponce by telephone! Of all the astonishing incidents of this war nothing for novelty approaches this, and Mr. Curtin should go down in

THE OBSTINATE SPANIARD.

He Has a Way of Making Mere Facts Fit in With His Theory of the World.

"Well, I suppose by this time your friends, the Spanish, will begin to believe they really did get the hot end of it at Santiago," said one Long Island suburbanite to another. "Oh, no," said the man, who lived in Spain before he settled in Flatbush. "Not at all."

"What?" "I say not at all. You don't understand the Spanish people. I don't understand them, for that matter, but I have picked up one or two matters in the course of a long experience. Let me tell you a story in illustration. One summer evening, when I was at school in England, not in Spain, four or five of us boys were watching the sunset. Presently a young Spaniard who had only recently arrived—and he happened to be from Havana, too—came and joined us. We had just been wondering why the sun seemed to get so flat as it got near to the horizon. We all noticed that the sun did seem to flatten, and we all had different ways of accounting for the phenomenon. By way of being civil to this foreigner, who understood hardly six words of English at that time, one of us told him in French what we were talking about. He nodded and smiled, just to show that he understood, but he was standing with his back to the sun and didn't turn around to look at it.

"The acting interpreter was instructed to ask the Spanish gentleman if he could tell us why the sun seemed to be swelling out right and left like that. But the Spanish gentleman only smiled affably, still keeping his back to the sun. Then we suggested to him all our different explanations, one after another, but he dismissed every one of them with a grave, courteous smile and a shake of his head. At last, when our interpreter once more demanded of him the Havana theory of the thing, he vouchsafed to say in French:

"It does not look so because it cannot. The sun is round." And all that we could do could not make that Spaniard turn round and look at the sun for himself.

"H'm," said the untraveled American, "he must have been particularly mulish."

"Not particularly," said the other. "If it comes to being mulish I can give other instances just as strong. Do you know how they drive mules in the Pyrenees? No, they don't light fires under them; that would make them go too fast—I mean on those mountain roads. The driver gets together a lot of stones on the box beside him, and every now and then, when the mules get too slow he just fires a rock at the leader's head. At least that was what my driver did, and it interested me very much, for it was when I first went to Spain, and everything interested me. So I asked my driver why he didn't use a whip. He looked at me very seriously and said that a Spanish mule didn't need a whip. I thought he was making fun of me, so I climbed out on the seat beside him and poked at the wheeler with an alpenstock I had strapped up with my waterpook and things. Well, I had to stop it and apologize or get out and fight the driver on that narrow, lonely roadside."

"Why? Didn't your plan work as well as the bombarding?"

"It made the mules go all right, but the driver said it didn't. He said they were not common mules, but Pyrenean mules of blue blood, and that if I did it again they would be insulted and die right there rather than haul us a step farther. He himself was very angry and swore between his teeth, and he fired a fresh broadside of rocks just when the mules were really doing unusually well."

"But about the coolest piece of polite obstinacy I ever met in Spain was at a little country railroad station. I was so inconsiderate as to ask the station master if he thought my train would be on time. I ought to have known that Spanish trains never are on time, as we understand the term. The answer I got was enough to wilt me. The station master smiled magnanimously, and bowed and said: 'Sin embargo, señor' (Without doubt, sir). But the schedule time came and no train. I couldn't say any more to the station master on that subject, but he saw me look at the clock once or twice. As it turned out, the train was unusually punctual—only 40 minutes late. The station master gave me another low bow as I got on board, and then I saw him deliberately climb on the back of a bench and set the hands of the clock back 40 minutes."—N. Y. Sun.

Yarmouth's Revolving Tower.

At Yarmouth, England, a seaside resort of growing favor, a revolving tower of growing favor, a revolving tower has been constructed as an attraction. It is placed close to the sea, overlooking a large expanse of land and water. The tower is 155 feet high, and has the capacity of carrying 200 persons in each trip. Persons who have never ridden in a roundabout or been up in a balloon can here, in this revolving life, experience something of both of these—old to some and most pleasant to others—sensations. On the little platform at the top of the tower the breeze is more than refreshing—it is a blow; whilst the view beneath is superb. Wide, white sands, a deep, blue bay, and the Cumberland hills running down to the shore make up an ideal landscape. Then, at other points within the 24 miles of country under the spectator's eye, he gets glimpses into Westmoreland, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire.—Chicago Tribune.

That Grand Air.

"Papa, I want a pug dog; they're so 'ristocratic look'n'." "Bobby, what do you mean by aristocratic-looking?" "Why, they looks like they'd git hoppin' mad if they had ter git acquainted with anybody."—Brooklyn Life.

MAJ. GEN. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.



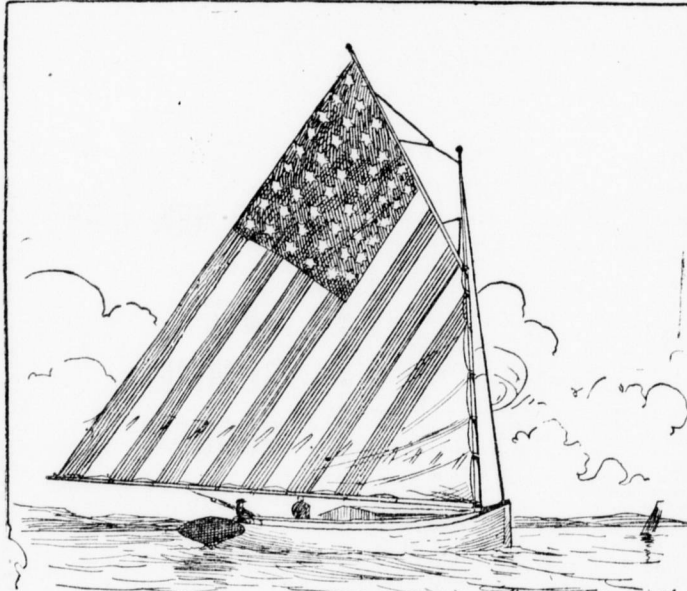
This officer, who is now in charge of the American army recuperating from its hard service at Santiago de Cuba at Montauk Point, L. I., passed all through the civil war, and by his bravery rose from the rank of a private in a Pennsylvania regiment to that of colonel, with a brevet brigadier generalship before action ceased. He entered the regular army in 1866 as a second lieutenant, and earned promotion rapidly. He has been many times wounded. He was made a major general at the beginning of the Spanish-American war.

struction? "The torpedo boat destroyers foundered," said the brave Spanish Admiral Cervera, in his report to Gen. Blanco. Yes; and the foundering was brought about by the good practice of the gunners of the Gloucester, a smart armed yacht. Cervera's ships were faster than those of Sampson, but they did not get away; 13-inch guns can hurl many tons of shot and shell into the enemy before the advantage in speed for a few knots an hour will avail for the emergency. The effect of armament on armor is not yet accurately ascertained. Several points have, however, been made clear by the naval engagements, namely: (1) That modern shells readily set fire to the woodwork of warships and that, therefore, wood must be avoided or made fireproof; (2) that speed is relatively more important from strategical than from fighting considerations; (3) that in a fair fight superiority of marksmanship and quick firing means victory, and (4)

history as the originator of the "hello" method of reaching military results. The illimitable gall of this youth deserves to be crystallized in history. Murat and Lannes, by their capture of the tete du pont at Vienna, have been handed down as the typical Gascons, but Mr. Curtin has outbraved them all. The Army and Navy Journal, which expects to chronicle the official reports of the battle or Armageddon, hardly hopes to record anything hereafter which for pure impudence will exceed this occurrence. The only thing which could rival it would be for another ensign to send a district messenger boy to Sagasta with an ultimatum to be answered in 15 minutes.

Spiders' Webs for Ballrooms. Spiders' webs have passed through many usages, from the stypitic of a thousand years ago to the festooning of cellars and bottles in which "old" wines are stored, but not the least striking of their adaptations is that

A TRULY PATRIOTIC YACHT.



The accompanying sketch is from a photograph of the Cleopatra, a 40-foot Nantucket catboat, which carries an American flag for a mainsail. The Cleopatra is owned by a Cincinnati man who summers at Nantucket. The sail is 41 feet 6 inches on the boom, 25 feet 2 inches on the gaff, 23 feet on the hoist, and 53 feet on the leech. The red stripes and the blue union are dyed in colors which it is believed will be fast, and the duck is of special weave. The effect of the sail is beautiful.

that the Americans can do that which they claim—"shoot straight and obey orders."

Transmitting Sound Through Tubing. An interesting series of experiments in transmitting sound through tubing is reported from Germany. The piping conveying compressed air into the workings of a coal mine was employed. The greatest length to which a sound could be conveyed in a straight pipe without branches was found to be 1,500 feet to 1,700 feet. For distances up to 2,660 feet the best kind of pipe was that with a diameter of about 20 inches; beyond that distance larger pipes were more effective. In distances up to 150 feet a diameter of eight inches is needed.

Why the Eyeball is White. The eyeball is white because the blood vessels that feed its substance are so small that they do not admit the red corpuscles.

now being made in France, where they are spun for the making of balloons. The resulting texture is much lighter than ordinary silk of the same bulk, and strong cords for military balloons are also made of it. The spiders are grouped in dozens before a reel, which withdraws the delicate threads. After giving a thread of 20 to 40 yards, the spider is released. Eight threads have to be combined.

Great Events in Bismarck's Career. Bismarck's career, says the New York Tribune, was a series of battles. First, for the Prussian crown against republicanism; next, for the Prussian crown against Austria; then for the German crown against France; again for the German crown against the Vatican; and finally, for the German crown against political factions and socialist tendencies. From first to last he wore the uniform of the king's man.

PRIZE WINNERS.

They are Announced at the K. of P. Encampment.

MEN OF WISCONSIN LEAD.

The Eau Claire Company Walked Off with \$1,500.

NEW SUPREME CHANCELLOR.

Thomas G. Sample, of Allegheny, Pa., is Chosen Session of the Supreme Lodge is Devoted to Discussion of the Endowment Rank's Finances.

Indianapolis, Aug. 27.—The supreme lodge, Knights of Pythias, adjourned last evening after having elected the following officers: Supreme Chancellor, Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.; supreme vice chancellor, Ogden H. Feathers, Wisconsin. The other officers will be elected to-day. The men elected were on the slate of the present administration.

Much of the morning session of the supreme lodge was devoted to the consideration of the report of John A. Hinsey, supreme organizer of the endowment rank, on the condition of that organization.

Vague rumors were floating about among the supreme representatives as to the condition of the endowment rank. This is the insurance branch of the order and has 53,579 members carrying insurance amounting to \$99,261,500. The statement of the board of control shows the resources to be \$523,276. It is charged that \$91,798 is entangled in the affairs of a defunct national bank of Fort Worth, Tex., and nothing but a judgment against bondsmen represents this money; also that the \$236,127 invested in a hotel building at Chicago, which is now in the hands of a receiver, is nothing more than a fifth lien on the property. The rumors are as yet vague and indefinite.

The committee appointed to investigate into charges made against the supreme officers has been in session two days, but is not yet ready to report.

The Rathbone sisters have elected the following officers: Supreme chief, Mrs. Jennette B. S. Neubert, Kansas City; supreme senior, Mrs. L. K. Sherman, Cleveland; supreme junior, Mrs. Dell P. Glazier, Fort Madison, Ia.; supreme mistress of records and correspondence, Mrs. M. D. Woods, Kansas City; supreme mistress of finance, Mrs. Alexander Murray, Le Vay, Ill. Camp Colgrove is almost a thing of the past. The last formality was the award of prizes, as follows: Class A—First prize, \$1,500, John Barr Glenn company, of Eau Claire, Wis.; second prize, \$1,200, Terre Haute, Ind., company No. 3; third prize, \$1,000, Kalamazoo, Mich., company No. 9; fourth prize, \$800, Yellow Cross company No. 85, Alliance, O.; fifth prize, \$600, Friendship company, No. 25, Covington, Ky.

The general prize, value \$100, for the best company commander of this class was awarded to Capt. Con Terge, of the John Barr Glenn company.

Class B first prize, \$500, Couer de Leon company, Lancaster, O.; second prize, \$400, Vigo company, No. 83, Terre Haute; third prize, \$300, Alpha company, No. 45, Louisville, Ky.; fourth, \$200, Jeffersonville, Ind., company.

The jewel prize valued at \$100 for the best company commander in class B was awarded to Benjamin F. Gray, captain of the Louisville company.

Scrap with Insurgents.

Manila, Aug. 27.—On Wednesday a corporal and two troopers of the Utah artillery, after disembarking at Cavite, were sent on an errand. While passing through the street Trooper Hudson discharged his revolver. The natives immediately began firing. Dismounted cavalry were sent to quell the disturbance, but the natives misunderstood the movement and the firing became general. Trooper Hudson was killed and Corporal Anderson mortally wounded. Four troopers of the Fourth cavalry were wounded. Four natives were killed and several wounded.

Did Not Fight Like Savages.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—The Spanish army officers who arrived on the Alcantara, which reached Corunna on the 24th inst. with the first of the Spanish repatriated soldiers, were given a banquet by the Madrid press at Corunna. The officers declared that both the American and Spanish nations adhered to the methods of civilized warfare throughout the campaign. They conceded the superiority of the American artillery.

Disastrous Explosion.

Minneapolis, Aug. 27.—Six persons, one of whom may die, were injured yesterday in the explosion of nearly a ton of fireworks in the manufacturing plant of George W. Porter.

Affairs at Manila.

London, Aug. 27.—The Manila correspondent of the Times says: The military government is working efficiently in all departments. Local business is being actively resumed. Among the American troops there have been only 17 deaths from illness since landing.

Will Sulk in Their Tents.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—The Carlists and republican members of the cortes have decided not to attend the forthcoming session, and they will issue a manifesto to the country explaining the reasons for their absence.

\$500 Reward

The above Reward will be paid for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who placed iron and slabs on the track of the Emporium & Rich Valley R. R., near the east line of Franklin Housler's farm, on the evening of Nov. 21st, 1891.

HENRY AUOURE, President.

88-11.

FINE LIQUOR STORE

EMPORIUM, PA.

THE undersigned has opened a first-class liquor store, and invites the trade of Hotels, Restaurants, etc. We shall carry none but the best American and Imported

WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GINS AND WINES,

BOTTLED ALE, CHAMPAGNE, Etc.

Choice Line of Bottled Goods.

In addition to my large line of liquors I constantly in stock a full line of CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Foot and Billiard Room in same building. CALL AND SEE ME.

A. A. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR, EMPORIUM, PA.

F. X. BLUMLE, EMPORIUM, PA.

Bottler and Dealer in BEER, WINES, WHISKIES, And Liquors of All Kinds.

The best of goods always carried in stock and everything warranted as represented.

Special Attention Paid to Mail Orders.

EMPORIUM, PA.

GO TO J. A. Kinsler's, Broad Street, Emporium, Pa., Where you can get anything you want in the line of Groceries, Provisions, FLOUR, SALT MEATS, CANNED GOODS, ETC., Tea, Coffee, Fruits, Confectionery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Goods Delivered Free any Place in Town.

CALL AND SEE ME AND GET PRICES. READ P. & E. DEPOT

EMPORIUM Bottling Works,

JOHN McDONALD, Proprietor.

Near P. & E. Depot, Emporium, Pa.

Bottler and Shipper of Rochester Lager Beer, BEST BRANDS OF IMPORT.

The Manufacturer of Soft Drinks and Dealer in Choice Wines and Pure Liqueurs.

We keep none but the very best Beer and are prepared to fill Orders on short notice. Private families served fully if desired.

JOHN McDONALD.

PATENTS

Copyrights and Trade-Marks obtained and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Our Office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO., DR. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE IN CHICAGO

NEW YORK OFFICE OF A. N. KELLCOB NEWSPAPER CO.