## H. H. MULLIN, Editor Published Every Thursday.

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local inserted for less than 75 cents per

JOB PRINTING

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PHINTING.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

Even in Spain waterfalls are now being used as a source of electric power. In one case 23 small villages are supthe employment of innumerable waterfalls has enormously increased the output of manufactured silk. "Here," says an English writer, "is a form of power that will last longer than Great Britain's coal fields,

In Germany, where indictments are not made by grand juries, and where there is no habeas corpus act, it has sometimes happened that innocent people have been confined in jail for many months. The Imperial Bundesrath is now considering a bill providing for the awarding of damages to any innocent person who may be forced to serve a time in jail.

The cultivation of rubber in Siam has recently been started, some thousands of plants having been set out as on experiment. These plants, of the Para variety (Hevea brasiliensis), are said to be doing exceedingly well, although they have had no especial care, but have been planted indiscriminately in various places and under varying conditions of moisture, sun, etc.

Mrs. Daniel Sully, who has been much in the public eye as the wife of the ex-cotton king, is said to be one of the most expert needle women in America. Her embroidery is equal to the much-vaunted convent work, and her favorite gift for a bride, in her inti-mate circle of friends, is a trousseau of lingerie worked entirely by her own hands, from seams to monogram.

A daily newspaper gives the followestimate of the number of men in the various industries: Railroad employes, 120,000; New England mill operatives, 80,000; packing house employes, 75,000; iron and steel workers, 140,000; coal miners, 60,000; worke ers. 140,000; coal miners, 60,000; workers in other trades and industries (estimated), 180,000; total, 665,000.

A chain of electric power station, stretching from Lima to a point in the Andes foothills, in Peru, South America, is to be the work of a new firm of enigneers and architects. Much difficulty will be experienced in transporting the construction material and the heavy machinery from the seacoast to about 50 miles inland. Roads are an unknown quantity a short distance from Lima.

An Englishman visiting the World's fair recently wore in his buttonhole an orchid that had been plucked nearly two months and was still fresh and green. He called his floral ornament an "everlasting buttonhole," and stated that it was the latest fad in London. flower is a new variety of the orchid which has the useful merit of emaining fresh for 60 days after being plucked

One seldom hears of what is probthe largest and oldest-and to Western eyes the oddest—university in the world, El-Azhar, "the splendid," regu at Cairo, Egypt. While the dates of the founding of the universities of Oxford, Paris, and Bologna, for which great antiquity is claimed, are lost in the midst of the middle ages, El-Azhar can read its title clear from the

Colonization projects are proving very popular in the agricultural dis-tricts of Colorado. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of 5,000 acres of land, in a twelve-mile trip, along the Arkansas river, in Southern Colorado, for the establishment of a colony of ranchmen. A large party of people from Illinois is making arrangements to settle in the famous San Luis val ley, on a tract of several thousand

Colorado is looking well after the interests of those who desire fine fishing. Last spring nearly 600,000 east-ern brook-frout fry alone were distributed by the fish and game commissioner in the various streams of state, and there are more to follow. The rainbow trout, for which the waters of the Rocky mountains, in Colorado, are noted, will be distributed later in the season in equally large quantities.

The corn crop, which is so important a matter to the Southern farmer. although not usually considered a as cotton, and a large yield is indicated. A good corn crop has a most important bearing upon the respective forms as the first officer since the firs important bearing upon the sale of Italian union to be charged with high the cotton crop. If corn is abundant treason. It is rumored that France is farmers have to buy much less feed for their stock and food for their hands, hence cotton has to bear a smaller per cent, of the cost of main. Jempted to stab he reelf. taining the farm.



DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT WORK

JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, AS TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN, SOUNDED THE KEYNOTE OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR HIS PARTY-MEN-TION OF CLEVELAND'S NAME IS LUSTILY CHEERED.

Convention Held Four Sessions and Adopted Three Committee Reports -Mr. Bryan Received an Ovation When He Spoke-Congressman Champ Clark, of Missouri, Made Permanent Chairman-The Platform Is Adopted.

BULLETIN.

ST. LOUIS, June 9 .- Judge Alton Brooks Parker nominated at 5:30 this (Saturday) morning.

St. Louis, July 7.—The democratic national convention met yesterday, listened to an extended speech from Representative John Sharp Williams, its temporary chairman, appointed the committees necessary to perfect permanent organization and adjourned.

In a session lasting two hours and In a session lasting two nours and fifty minutes one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland. While the outburst which greeted the name of the former democratic president was the former democratic president was noteworthy in itself, it was magnified by contrast with the greetings ac-corded men who stood for all that has been opposed to Mr. Cleveland within the party during the last eight years.

James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, went onto the platform and took his seat unnoticed. Practically no greeting was given him when he faced the convention with gavel in hand.

There were other staiwart lieuten-tenants of the Nebraskan who entered the hall unacclaimed and lastly Mr. Bryan himself, whom for the first time during two national campaigns was greeted with silence. Eight minutes after the gavel fell the twice named candidate of his party passed in the mai; entrance and sough, his seat un-heralded and unheeded. A few mo-ments later he arose and pushed his way to a seat nearer the aisle, where, standing a moment to give greetings to friends, he was caught sight of and applauded.

The great Coliseum where the convention is held is admirably adapted to accommodate the crowds which pressed for admission as soon as the doors were opened. Before 11 o'clock the spectators' seats began to fill, al-though the space on the floor alloted to delegates and their alternates mained barren until noon, when the session was called to order.

That the duty of decorating the im-mense hall was entrusted to skilled hands was apparent from the first glimpse of the interior. The general effect is a mammoth arched canopy of buff, ribbed and fringed with white with walls formed of alternate strips red, white and blue.

The balconies were dressed in white bunting, gracefully caught up every few yards. Medallions bearing the coats of arms of the states placed about the balconies at regular intervals

The committee on resolutions met immediately after the adjournment, and, effecting an organization and transacting considerable preliminary work, adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock

The meeting was called to order by ex-Senator Hill, of New York, and c his motion Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was elected chairman of the committee and given authority to ap point a secretary and a sub-committee of 11 to consider the various drafts of platforms and report.

The committee on resolutions re-convened at 7 o'clock and Senator Daniel announced the appointment of a sub-committee, as follows: Messrs.
Daniel, Virginia; Hill, New York;
Bryan, Nebraska; Williams, Mississippi; Pattison, Pennsylvania; Dubois,
Idaho; Hamlin, Massachusetts; Cable, Illinois; Poe, Maryland; Shively, In-

diana, and Davis, West Virginia Senator Newlands made a plea for a fuller representation of the irrigation interests, and his name was added to sub-committee list.

The credentials committee met at the Southern hotel. James M. Head, of Tennessee, was nominated by

Arrested on a Treason Charge.

Messina, Sicily, July 7.-The authorities here have arrested Capt. Ercolesse, of the Italian army, and his wife on the charge of high treason in selling to agents of a foreign power

James M. Ridgway, of New York, for permanent chairmn. John J. Fitz-gerald, of Rhode Island, a Hearst supporter, nominated J. R. Corrigan. Minnesota. The question of Hearst or Parker men controlling the committee depended upon the selection of the chairman, for Head and the of the chairman, for Head and the Tennessee delegation are avowed supporters of Parker. On the vote the Parker men won a decisive victory, Mr. Head being elected by a vote of 32 to 12.

The credentials committee decided to award six seats and six votes each to the delegation from the Philippines and the Porto Rican delegation.



Judge Alton Brooks Parker.

The rules committee of the convenabrogate the two-thirds vote for can-didates in the convention and rejected a proposition for a majority.

St. Louis, July 8.—The democratic national convention yesterday adopt- vention. ed the report of the committees on rules, credentials and permanent orrules, credentials and permanent organization. The session opened at 10 of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan. ganization. The session opened at 10 until 2 p. m. and adjourned at 6:20
until 10 o'clock to-day. During the
day several speeches were made,
chief of which was William Jennings
Bryan's effort to overthrow the report
of the credentials committee and seat
contesting delegates from Illinois.
The controversy was ended by the rejection of the minority report of the
and secured modifications of the until 2 p. m. and adjourned at 6:20 committee by a vote of 647 nays to tariff plank on two separate votes.

Though Mr. Bryan's speech and his appearance on the floor of the convention was cheered far beyond any previous demonstration, it made few votes. The alignment of delegates proved the correctness of previous estimates of the division between those who favor the radicals and those who are supporting the conserver.

Clark, who was chosen permanent such states. chairman, addressed the convention. He had prepared and furnished to the press a speech of great length. hour was so late when he gained the platform, however, that he spoke about 300 words and left his audience to read the remainder.

## THE PLATFORM BUILDERS.

The sub-committee of the committee on resolutions spent the entire day in perfecting the details of the democratic platform, concluding at 5 o'clock with the adoption of a gold standard plank. The plank was vot-ed in during the absence of Mr. Bryan and Congressman Williams ative votes being cast by Messrs.
Daniel, Hill, Pattison, Hamlin, Cable,

Cranks Write to Judge Parker. Esopus, N. Y., July 8.—Letters from cranks of various kinds are bereceived a day or two ago, purports to

votes by Messrs. Dubois, Shively and Newlands. The platform was presented to the committee at 8 o'clock. Some

Poe and Davis, and the negative

of the planks:

The Isthmian Canal.

Our party having long advocated the construction of an inter-oceanic canal for the purpose of national de-fense and commerce between the states and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the Isthmian canal.

But while making this declaration and accepting the results as an ac-complished fact, we cannot too fore-ibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations, the canal route has been acquired, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury. Monroe Doctrine.

We favor the maintenance of the

Monroe doctrine in its full integrity We favor a liberal trade treaty with Canada.

We favor the preservation insofar as we can of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and with out arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and a policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those "at home" and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those "in the colonies

We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans. And it is our in-tent, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Filipinos themselves, and after amicable arrange-ments with them concerning naval stations, coaling stations and trade re-lations and upon suitable guarantees of protection to all national and international interests to set the Fili-pino people upon their feet, free and independent, to work out their own

The endeavor of the secretary of war, by pledging the government's indorsement of "promoters" in the Philippine Islands to make the United States a partner in speculative exploitation of the archipelago which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of democratic senators in the last session will, if successful, lead to a permanent entanglement from which it will be difficult to escape.

Statehood for Territories.

We favor statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian Teritory, statehood for Arizona, statehood for New Mexico and a territorial government for Porto

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the

St. Louis, July 9.-The committee tion by a vote of 26 to 6 decided not to abrogate the two-thirds vote for cannight on the platform and at 8:30 considered the last resolution of the draft submitted by the sub-committee. But this did not mean that the platform was finished and ready for the con-

During the long night in the committee room there were many dra-

jection of the minority report of the and secured modifications of the

The Carmack suggestion for a Though Mr. Bryan's speech and his financial plank was voted down and

those who are supporting the conservative element which is now in control.

When the result of the contest was announced the report of the committee on permanent organization be restricted by appropriate legislative contest was a control or the committee of the committee on permanent organization be restricted by appropriate legislative control or the control of t hose who are supporting the conserv- trust or combination effects a mononmittee on permanent organization be restricted by appropriate legisla-was made. Representative Champ tion from continuing to Go business in

The trust matter disposed of, the race question was taken up and a plank deploring injection of this issue into the campaign by the Chicago spoke convention was adopted.

The national convention spent the morning hours Friday in waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. A committee was appointed by Chairman Champ Clark to call on the resolutions committee and learn when the platform would be submitted to the convention. Just before the noon hour the convention's emis saries announced that the resolutions committee would require until 8 p. m. Bryan and Congressman Williams to prepare its report, but that the and the ballot stood 7 to 3, the affirmation of the committee would be

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson

Beavers Is Rearrested.

New York, July 8.—George Beavers, former superintendent of the ginning to make their appearance in salaries and allowances bureau of the Judge Parker's mail. One of them, postoffice department, was rearrested in Brooklyn yesterday under an give him warning of a "dastardly dictment found in Washington, on plot" against his person and told him october 5, 1963. It charges Beavers plot" against his person and told him with having accepted bribes in con to remain close at home. Another writer, from Virginia, signing himself "A lunatic," but evidently a person of postoffice department. Reavers was "A lunatic," but evidently a person of postomice department. Deavers was intelligence, is sending a series of brought at once before Judge Thomas, the bearing of the case for numbered postal cards, one a day, devoted to denunciation of the exponents of "safe and sane democracy."

In the figure at the hearing of the case for the case for next Wednesday, paroling Beavers B. Howard, of the Confederate army, died here Thursday.

was then called upon and he was enthusiastically cheered. He spoke principally in relation to the disfranchisement plank of the republican platform and made an appeal to the north and the west to support the south in the position the democratic party of that section has assumed between whites and blacks. The convention then took a recess until 8

The crush of visitors around the doors and inside the convention hall at 8 o'clock, the time set for the opening of the convention, was greater than at any previous session. It was something rarely paralleled at any national convention.

A series of energetic thumps on the presiding officer's table were given by Chairman Clark at 8:03 o'clock in an endeavor to call the convention to order. The reading clerk ordered the floor officers to clear the aisles. As Mr. Clark stood at the desk Senator Daniel, of Virginia, chairman of the resolutions committee, made his way to his side with a copy of the plat form in his hand.

Without delay it was announced that the report of the committee would be received.

Becoming impatient at the delay Senator Daniel began reading in the midst of the uproar.

Senator Daniel's exhaustion from his long session with the resolutions committee was apparent. To the vast audience which faced him he was but a silent figure with moving lips. When he had finished reading he said:

"I am unanimously instructed by your committee on platform to move the previous question on its adoption and I now make that motion."

It was adopted by a viva voce vote. Chairman Clark then put the motion to adopt the report and another viva voce vote carried it.

"The clerk will now call the roll of states for the nomination of a candidate for president," shouted the chair-

"Alabama," shrieked the clerk "Alabama yields to the Empire State of New York," called Delegate Russell, of Alabama.

Martin W. Littleton, of New York took the stand amid applause to place Judge Parker in nomination. Mr. Littleton's voice is resonant and could be heard further than that of any who had preceded him the possible exception of Richmond P. Hobson.

All that happened in the conven tion up to the time Mr. Littleton concluded his address, multiplied many times, was almost as nothing compared to the hurricane that broke out when he mentioned the name "Alton B. Parker." On the part of the Parker delegates it was a revelation in the passion of politics. Like one man they sprang up in their chairs with everything that could be waved tossed high in the air.

The roll call of states was continued. When Arkansas was reached that state yielded to Tennessee. Senator Carmack appeared to second the

ator Carmack appeared to second the nomination of Parker.
Senator Carmack concluded his speech at 10:15. The galleries seized the opportunity for a shout and disturbance reigned for some minutes. "California," called the clerk. "Mr. Chairman," responded Delegate Tarpey, "California recognizes as her spokesman E. M. Delmas." Mr. Delmas then took the platform and spoke for William R. Hearst.
Mr. Delmas closed with the name

Mr. Delmas closed with the name 'William Randolph Hearst," whic' was the signal for cheers which, which

enthusiastic, were much less in vile ume than those that followed tol-ume than those that followed tol-the Berker's name. mention of Parker's name.

When quiet was restored I
O'Donnell, of Colorado, was intro

ed. Mr. O'Donnell seconded the neducnation of Parker.

After the applause which followed was called. Walter S. Cum took the platform and second mings took the platform and nomination of Parker.
Irving Handy, of Delawr lowed Mr. Cummings and nominated or control of the control of the platform and the control of the platform and the platform a

Judge George Gray.

The chairman of the Flo

gation seconded the nom' ida dele-Parker. Beard, of Florida, mation of Hearst on behalf of four of seconded da delegates. Moses V the Flor-Georgia, seconded Parker "Illinois," shouted the Vright, of

Clarence Darrow, of the state, be tion of Hearst. Indiana was called ne

Kern responded to secrest and J. W. nation of Judge Parker and the nomi-

Kansas produced a s
Orr, who in a few work peaker in J. W. nomination of Parker. Thomas H. Ball, of

next recognized to seco. Texas, was tion of Parker. tion of Parker. Louisiana seconded the of Parker by a simple ann. nomination Maine gave way to Mi councement. Champ Clark, of that state, ssouri and

platform to place in nominatic took the tor Francis M. Cockrell, of M. on Senafor the presidency.
At 2:10 a. m. Mayor Patrick A lins, of Boston, rose to nomina.Col-

The mention of Olney's name te Olney. heartily cheered. When Nebraska was called there were loud calls for Bryan. After many

calls Bryan mounted a chair and re ceived an ovation. Bryan announced that Nebraska yielded to Wisconsin. David S. Rose nominated Wall, of

Wisconsin. Uncle Sam Wins a Lawsuit

Washington, July 8.—The district supreme court yesterday decided in favor of the government the case of Anna Bowes and others against the secretary of the interior. The effect of the decision is to stop cattle panies from the misuse of the soldier's homestead right belonging to widows so as secure large bodies of land without compliance with the law by the entrywomen.

Gen. T. B. Howard Dead.

COST OF WAR TO UNC

\$1,000,000,000 Has Been Exper. the United States for Waging v. fare.

Few people realize the amount of money which has been expended by the United States government in carrying on its war with Spain and the attendant fighting in the Philippines From the beginning of the Spanish American conflict to the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1904, according to statements compiled by Edward Atkinson for the government, the cost of waging warfare aggre-gates over \$1,000,000,000. Each American citizen contributes to the support of the forces and it costs every individual a little over two dol-

ars.
The Spanish-American war cost the United States \$300,000,000, a large amount of money being devoted to pensioning veterans. Warfare in the Philippines will, by the end of Junchave cost \$700,000,000, and as the population of the country is about 82,000,000, nearly \$165,000,000 is an-82,000,000, nearly \$165,000,000 is an-nually paid by the people toward the war fund.

The war taxes are laid indirectly, every article of necessity, comfort and luxury, such as sugar, potatoes, fish, beer, spirits, tobacco, wood, leather, fuel, metals and clothing being subject to the duty.





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