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JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

Even in Spain waterfalls are now being used as a source of electric power.

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 cultivation of rubber in Siam has been started, some thousands of plants having been set out as an experiment.

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.

A daily newspaper gives the following estimate of the number of idle 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; 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 engineers and architects.

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.

One seldom hears of what is probably the largest and oldest—and to Western eyes the oddest—university in the world, El-Azhar, "the splendid," at Cairo, Egypt.

Colonization projects are proving very popular in the agricultural districts 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.

Colorado is looking well after the interests of those who desire fine fishing. Last spring nearly 600,000 eastern brook-trout fry alone were distributed by the fish and game commissioner in the various streams of the state, and there are more to follow.

The corn crop, which is so important a matter to the Southern farmer, although not usually considered a cash crop, is making as good progress as cotton, and a large yield is indicated.



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—MENTION 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 a permanent organization and adjourned.

In a session lasting two hours and fifty minutes one striking incident overshadowed all other proceedings. That was the enthusiastic and prolonged cheering which greeted the name of Grover Cleveland.

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James M. Ridgway, of New York, for permanent chairman. John J. Fitzgerald, of Rhode Island, a Hearst supporter, nominated J. R. Corrigan, of Minnesota. The question of Hearst or Parker men controlling the committee depended upon the selection of the chairman, for Head and the Tennessee delegation are avowed supporters of Parker.

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

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.

We favor stathood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, stathood for Arizona, stathood for New Mexico and a territorial government for Porto Rico.

St. Louis, July 9.—The committee on resolutions spent all of Thursday night 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 convention.

During the long night in the committee room there were many dramatic scenes, not the least striking of which was the verbal encounter between Senator Hill and Mr. Bryan.

At 4:40 in the morning the committee on resolutions voted the gold standard plank out of the platform by a vote of 35 to 15. This was the third victory for William J. Bryan during the all-night session of the committee. He had made two successful efforts early in the evening and secured modifications of the tariff plank on two separate votes.

Mr. Hill presented a substitute for the trust plank, which was unanimously accepted. The compromise anti-trust plank offered by Mr. Hill and adopted provides that whenever a trust or combination effects a monopoly in the production or distribution of any articles of trade outside the state of its origin, it may be restricted by appropriate legislation from continuing to do business in such states.

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 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.

When Nebraska was called there were loud calls for Bryan. After many calls Bryan mounted a chair and received an ovation.

Bryan announced that Nebraska yielded to Wisconsin.

David S. Rose nominated Wall, of Wisconsin.

Poe and Davis, and the negative votes by Messrs. Dubois, Shively and Newlands.

The platform was presented to the full committee at 8 o'clock. Some of the planks:

The Isthmian Canal.

Our party having long advocated the construction of an inter-oceanic canal for the purpose of national defense 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 accomplished fact, we cannot too forcibly 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.

Imperialism.

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 without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction.

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

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 stathood for Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, stathood for Arizona, stathood for New Mexico and a territorial government for Porto Rico.

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

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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 o'clock.

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 platform 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 chairman.

"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 speaker who had preceded him with the possible exception of Richmond P. Hobson.

All that happened in the convention 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 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 "William Randolph Hearst," which was the signal for cheers which, with an enthusiastic, were much less in volume than those that followed nomination of Parker's name.

When quiet was restored J. O'Donnell, of Colorado, was introduced. Mr. O'Donnell seconded the nomination of Parker.

After the applause which followed O'Donnell's conclusion Connell was called. Walter S. Cunningham took the platform and seconded the nomination of Parker.

Irving Handy, of Delaware, followed Mr. Cummings and named Judge George Gray.

The chairman of the Florida delegation seconded the nomination of Parker. Beard, of Florida, made an effort on behalf of four of the Florida delegates. Moses V. Wright, of Georgia, seconded Parker.

COST OF WAR TO UNC

\$1,000,000,000 Has Been Expended. The United States for Waging...

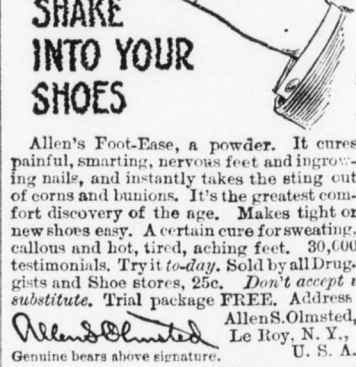
Few people realize the amount of money which has been expended by the United States government in carrying on its war with Spain and the attendant fighting in the Philippines.

The Spanish-American war cost the United States \$200,000,000, a large amount of money being devoted to pensioning veterans.

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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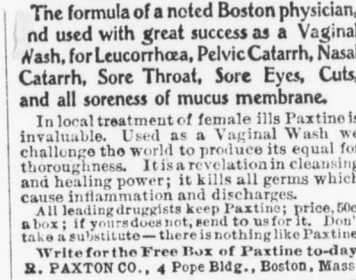
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Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures painful, smarting, nervous feet and ingrowing nails, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions.

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DRAKE

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