



One-Sided Bargains

SHIRT WAISTS

Selling under the prices which follow is all one-sided, that is, there's nothing in it for us but getting rid of the balance of stock on hand. Buyers have now every penny of profit on their own side, and sometimes a little more, but we're satisfied if we can only make a clean sweep.

THE WAISTS

Quoted below are not seconds, they are not last year's, they are not poorly made or finished, they are not made from undesirable goods or patterns a little off.

They Are the Best, Brightest and Freshest Goods

of the present season's buying, and are therefore flawless in every respect.

LOT 1.
10 dozen 50c. Waists.
Sale Price, 25c

LOT 2.
10 dozen 75c. Waists.
Sale Price, 39c

LOT 3.
20 dozen 55c. and \$1.00 Waists.
Sale Price, 59c

LOT 4.
30 dozen top notch style Waists in exclusive designs; former price, \$1.25.
Sale Price, 85c

LOT 5.
15 dozen of our very highest grade Shirt Waists, that sold for \$1.75.
Sale Price, 99c

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

POPULISTS PUT IN A LIVELY DAY

Approve of the Boy Orator but Object to Sewall for Vice-President.

BRYAN AND WATSON NOMINATED

Late Pence Springs Poetry--He Makes an Eloquent Appeal for the Man from Maine, Who is Compared to Hannibal Hamlin--Ignatius Donnelly Makes a Lively Speech.

St. Louis, July 25.--The Populist convention, which held sessions after midnight, nominated W. Jennings Bryan for president, and Mr. Watson, of Georgia, for vice-president.

Just as Watson was declared nominated the electric lights went out, leaving the hall in darkness, while pandemonium reigned, and the convention was adjourned until 9 a. m. today.

St. Louis, July 24.--The Populist convention was called to order by Senator Allen, permanent chairman, at 10:05 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Union Methodist church, of St. Louis.

The states were called for the appointment of a delegate to act on the committee with the silver convention. When the state of Texas was reached, the spokesman of that delegation declared indignantly that Texas had no name to present for such a committee. The report of the committee on rules and order of business which was made last night was taken up for action. The majority report had been read last night. The minority report was now read--the point of it being that nominations for vice-president shall be made prior to nominations for president. The majority report was explained by Delegate N. Pomeroy, of New Jersey, a member of the committee on rules. There were but three points of difference, he said, between the majority and minority--the principal one being a reversal of the order of nominations for president and vice-president.

Ignatius Donnelly criticized the plan for the selection of a chairman to the national committee, declaring in indignant tones that it seemed as if very little would be left for the People's party after this convention got through its work, except the national organization and he did not wish to see that national organization put into the hands of the Democrats, as it would be under the proposed rule.

Mr. Howard, of Alabama, scouted the imputation that the convention was not called to order by its chief officer, and he also insisted that the portion of the rules which sent all resolutions to the committee on resolutions was gag law and ought to be voted down in Populist convention.

A delegate rose to a question of privilege and proposed a resolution of censure against the unwarranted interference of officials of the convention with the delegates who rose to address it. He intimated that these subordinates were acting in the Bryan interest. The chairman ruled that there was no question of privilege presented, and when the delegate arose, directed the clerks to make the delegate take his seat.

WOULD FIGHT SEWALL.

George Abbott, of Nebraska, discussed the purpose of the movement to proceed to the selection of a vice president by a brief speech, was also received with tumultuous applause. He said: "The men who want you to vote for vice president first do so because they think we will give them the vice presidency after they have nominated Bryan. Now, I come from Nebraska, and I say to you I will fight any proposition to make Sewall vice president (loud cheers). Let us go ahead and nominate Bryan in good faith and I will guarantee you will have a vice president from the south (cheers)."

Delegate Patterson, of Colorado, spoke earnestly in favor of nominating Bryan and Sewall.

The name of Bryan was greeted with applause, and the name of Sewall with shouts of disapproval. Patterson said there were those who saw, in the auspicious opening of the convention a great hope for the future, a lifting of heavy burdens from the shoulders of the people, and that hope would be realized by the election of the ticket nominated at Chicago with Bryan at the head (loud applause), and with Sewall at the foot (shouts of dissent, which interrupted the speech for some time).

Patterson, however, was not easily suppressed, and soon got a further hearing, in which he said: "I believe that if the ticket is divided, if Bryan is named for president and somebody other than Sewall for vice president, it will inevitably lead to confusion." (Shouts of "no," "no," "sit down, sit down.")

Mr. Patterson got out another sentence or two. "It would be declared," he exclaimed, "a case of traffic and barter. How would the people look upon any attempt to force Mr. Sewall out of the race?" "How will the people of this country?" Mr. Patterson resumed, as soon as he got the chance, "regard Mr. Bryan if he accepts at the hands of this body a nomination which discards his name and puts on the ticket, I give it as my deliberate opinion that, as an honorable man, as one pledged to stand by his companion, he cannot with honor and decency give countenance to any action which separates him from the candidate for the vice presidency."

JERRY SIMPSON'S PROMISE.

Mr. Jerry Simpson, taking the stand, said he would once more hold out the right hand of friendship to the south. "If you will go ahead," he said, "in a regular way and nominate a man for president, I will pledge you the 92 votes of Kansas for your candidate for vice president." (Cheers).

A delegate from Kansas, rising in the body of the hall declared that Mr. Simpson was not authorized to speak for him. "Very well," rejoined Mr. Simpson, "91 votes from Kansas, one goes astray." (Laughter and applause.)

A delegate from Maine wished to answer Mr. Patterson but the previous question was demanded and the chair pronounced it to be car-

MIGHTY RECKLESS MINING.



Taking Chances on a Probable Entombing.

ried and declared all further debate to cut off.

Mr. Gerry Brown, of Massachusetts, and Governor Gibbs, of Texas, were permitted to address the convention both in favor of nominating the vice president and selecting a southern Populist for the office.

Jerry Simpson, from the body of the hall, inquired whether Governor Gibbs would pledge the 102 votes of Texas for this purpose in the same way as he had pledged the votes of Kansas.

Governor Gibbs replied: "There are some men who can pledge the vote of a delegation without consulting them, but we are not that kind of men." (Laughter.)

The question was put on the adoption of the majority report so far as it did not conflict with the minority report, and it was adopted.

"CYCLONE" DAVIS'S REMARKS.

When that portion of the rules was reached which provided for a reversal of the order of nominating president and vice president, "Cyclone" Davis took the stand and said he believed he could now point the way to a haven of peace. He had received pledges from the states of Nevada and Illinois in addition to the states of Kansas and Nebraska that if the convention proceeded in regular order they would sustain the middle of the road candidate for vice president, of North Carolina, who was willing to trust their good faith and to withdraw all obstruction.

A delegate from Minnesota added to these pledges "the almost unanimous support" of Minnesota's 52 delegates.

But the convention was not in the humor to accept this olive branch of peace. Fifty men addressed the chair at once, and when the chairman declared that the previous question had been ordered, Mr. Crandall, of New Jersey, advanced to the platform and shaking his fist said he was a delegate and he proposed to be heard. He was howled down notwithstanding.

The roll of states was called on the question of substituting the minority report giving precedence to the presidential nomination for the majority report to proceed to ballot for president first and vice president.

Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina, who had cast 95 of that state's votes for the majority report, announced that he would change that vote unless good faith was to be observed, and southern vice-president nominated. A scene of great confusion ensued which delayed the proceedings some time. An informal count showed the vote to be: For the minority report 736, for the majority 766.

Before the result was announced, Mr. Skinner changed the vote of North Carolina, casting the whole 95 votes for the minority report, which was thus adopted.

The official total was: For the minority, 785, for the majority report, 615. The report as thus was declared adopted. The chair announced that the committee on resolutions had prepared a report, but the minority member who wished to sign a minority report, requested time for this purpose.

THE PLATFORM.

General Weaver, of Iowa, chairman of the committee on resolutions and platform, then took the stand and read the platform as follows:

The People's party, assembled in national convention reaffirms its allegiance to the principles established by the fathers of the republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the conspiracy of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been largely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopoly. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislators and defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of Democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and welfare and prosperity of this and future generations,

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BRYAN AND SEWALL AGAIN NOMINATED

They Receive by Acclamation the Indorsement of the Silverites.

YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS AT ST. LOUIS

Result of Roll Call of States Upon Membership of Old Soldiers--Mr. Scott's Reference to President Cleveland--Recital of the "Wall of William Whitney."

St. Louis, July 24.--The strain of the past few days showed on the delegates to the silver convention this morning. They were slow in gathering in the hall and the somewhat diminished attendance showed that the fear expressed by Mr. Shinn, of Kansas, that the delegates could not all be kept here, was well founded.

The chairman rapped for order at 10:30 and introduced Rev. R. W. Covert, of the Missouri delegation, who opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Baker, of California, chairman of the resolutions committee, announced that the committee had not this morning and would meet again at once o'clock this afternoon. The silver men were assured that the Populists were now working harmoniously along the lines laid down by this convention. (Cheers.)

He believed that the unanimous report from the conference committee of the two conventions would be one of the strongest campaign documents that would be circulated. In order that this might be successfully accomplished he moved that the further proceedings of the convention relating to the adoption of a platform and nominations be deferred until this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

This was seconded by delegates from Kansas and Wisconsin, and the motion was carried with but one dissenting vote. The remainder of the national convention was adjourned until this afternoon.

OLD SOLDIERS PRESENT.

The convention took up the veteran soldiers resolution and it was decided to call the roll of states that the chairmen of delegations might announce the number of veterans in each state delegation. The call resulted in showing 10 Union soldiers, 15 confederates and 4 Mexican soldiers represented in the convention. Out of the roll call great a suggestion with crystallized into a motion which was agreed to that the old soldiers and sailors of the union, confederate and Mexican war armies form the basis of an organization within the party for campaign purposes to save the union.

Fatal Cloud Burst.

Golden, Col., July 24.--An immense cloud-burst swept a portion of this city early shortly after 6 o'clock tonight. The loss of life is variously estimated at from ten to fifty.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:
Showers; Followed by Clearing Weather.

1. Populists Have a Lively Day. Silverites Nominate Bryan and Sewall. Closing Day at Camp John Gibson.
2. Dun's Review of Trade.
3. (Local)--Why Coho & Co. Got the Contract.
4. Editorial. National Capital Guests.
5. (Local)--Exports Inspect Twin Shaft. Detained on a Serious Charge. Kaskida Autopsy.
6. Society and Personal. In Religious Circles.
7. Suburban Happenings. Market and Financial News.
8. (Sporting)--Base Ball Scores. General Sporting Gossip.
9. Happy Times at Fair Chautauqua. Free Silver Fallacies Exposed. Celtic News from Gwalia.
10. (Story)--Field & Fanning's Junior.
11. World of Letters. A Town in Need of Women.
12. News Up and Down the Valley.

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JUDGE AND GOVERNOR SCRAP.

Exciting Scene at a Political Meeting in South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., July 24.--While Governor Evans was speaking at a political meeting at Florence today, Judge Earle jumped to the stand and struck Governor Evans in the head with his fist, getting a little blood drawn from under his eye in the personal row which followed. Governor Evans first landing in his face. It was an exciting episode and a most painful spectacle--the governor of the state and a circuit judge in a public "scrap."

The trouble was caused by Evans alluding to Earle as a "flee" with his tail cut. The whole court room was wild with excitement for at least fifteen minutes. Friends crowded around the two men after they had been very forcibly separated. A number of pistols were drawn and held ready for use. There was a lively passage at arms between Generals Watts and Richmond, candidates for adjutant general, the latter telling Watts finally that he would be personally responsible for what he had said.

PLANS OF GOLD MEN.

National Committee of One from Each State is Urged to Meet at Indianapolis on August 7.

Chicago, July 24.--When the sound money conference assembled the committee appointed last night submitted a report which was unanimously adopted.

It provides for the appointment of a national committee of one each from each state to meet in Indianapolis Aug. 7 for the purpose of issuing a call for a national convention, not later than Sept. 2. The report also provides for the appointment by the chair of an executive committee of five to name states representatives, who shall arrange for the holding of state meetings to give expression to their sound money sentiments and to send delegates to the national convention.

Minnesota and Texas were represented at today's meeting. Daniel Lawler being present for the former state. He reported a complete state organization by counties and by a state executive committee for sound money. The sentiment of delegates is that the eastern states will be forced into line for a national convention even if the machine leaders are against the movement.

RELEASED FROM ARREST.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon Captain Kambeck and Lieutenant Smith were released from arrest. Colonel Coursen, accompanied by Major Barnard, went to brigade headquarters in the middle of the afternoon and after reviewing the case with General Gobin, reported to General Snowden at division headquarters. There the three men were in consultation for about ten minutes, during which time General Snowden told Colonel Coursen to reinstate the arrested captain and lieutenant to their commands. Captain Kambeck and Lieutenant Smith were at division headquarters during the talk with General Snowden, but the latter did not ask to see them.

All during today General Snowden's action in arresting the officers was condemned in language that was more emphatic and which cannot very well be reproduced in print. It was the common opinion of officers well posted on the United States Army regulations, under which the National Guard is organized, that no breach was made on which the arrests were warranted or justifiable. The whole thing is looked upon as a trivial circumstance which gave Snowden a chance to display him-

(Continued on Page 2.)

GENERAL SNOWDEN GOT MUCH EXCITED

Then He Lost His Head and Did Several Foolish Things.

APOLOGIZED TO MAJOR BARNARD

Ordered Several Officers of the Thirtieth Under Arrest, but They Were Subsequently Released When Explanations Were Made--General's Action Generally Condemned--Wet and Muggy Day in Camp.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Camp John Gibson, Lewistown, Pa., July 24.--Captain Kambeck, of Company B, and Lieutenant Smith, of Company E, were also prothonary of Wayne county, were placed under arrest by General Snowden personally at 11 o'clock last night. There offense, if such a word can be used to describe the trivial cause of their arrest, was in connection with the visit of Company H to Company B of the First regiment in the Second brigade, and Lieutenant Smith's action as commander of the guard in permitting the company to return into the Thirtieth's lines after camp. The Thirtieth's officers are indignant over the affair, and the same feeling is being evidenced throughout the brigade as rapidly as the circumstance is being made known.

A lively and interesting feature of the case was added to it this morning when the presence of Captain Kambeck and Lieutenant Smith was ordered at division headquarters. Meanwhile an order had been received from General Gobin, the brigade commander, not to send the officers to General Snowden except on an order from brigade headquarters. This was construed in the Thirtieth's camp as a repudiation by General Gobin of the well known market and peacekeeping solidarity of Snowden. It complicated the case and showed that General Gobin did not countenance his superior officer's action; at least that was the opinion in the Thirtieth's camp.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The story of the arrest is this: Company B and a Ninth regiment company were returning to the Thirtieth from the First brigade after being entertained in the First regiment. The Thirtieth's and the Ninth's drum corps were along and the latter was playing during the beginning of the march across the field. It was two or three minutes after taps, 10 o'clock. At the same time a First regiment company with a drum corps was returning over the field after a visit to the Thirtieth. This drum corps played all the way across the field into the First brigade lines.

Captain Kambeck gave the countersign and secured the entrance of his command into camp, and Sergeant Major Harry Coursen did the same for the drum corps. The Ninth regiment party passed around the Thirtieth and entered camp at a point along their own lines.

About twenty minutes later two horsemen, General Snowden with a major for an aide, came galloping over the field from division headquarters. They were halted by the guard, compelled to dismount and on giving the countersign were permitted to enter. General Snowden asked for Major Barnard, who yesterday was brigade officer of the day, and after complaining of the noise told Major Barnard to consider himself under arrest.

ASKED THE MAJOR'S PARDON.

A moment later he withdrew the order and asked the major's pardon. Meanwhile Colonel Coursen and Lieutenant Colonel Batters had joined the group and in response to the division commander's questions were trying to convince him that the noise complained of was not made in the Thirtieth brigade lines, but was by some returning First brigadiers near their own camp.

It was then that General Snowden asked for the regimental commander of the guard and was led to Lieutenant Smith at the guard tent. After questioning him about admitting Company B on Captain Kambeck's countersign, General Snowden told him to consider himself under arrest, and after being passed over the line by Major Barnard, galloped off toward the First brigade lines.

In about twenty minutes he returned and had Captain Kambeck brought before him. In response to the general's question as to whether or no he (the captain) had countersigned his men into camp and on receiving an affirmative reply the captain was told to consider himself under arrest.

The two arrested officers were merely removed from duty, occupied their quarters and had the same freedom of camp as before. Lieutenant Reece, supernumerary officer of the guard, succeeded Lieutenant Smith as guard commander.

In Lieutenant Smith's case the charge against him is that he had no right to pass the drum corps and battery on the strength of Sergeant Major Harry Coursen's countersign.

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(Continued on Page 2.)

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