

THE NEWS.

President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, has issued circulars to lodges asking that the scale committee be empowered to change the base of the scale adopted at the Indianapolis convention.

Anato Mariano to show his thanks to the Virgin Mary for his recovery from a severe illness, got a brass band and a lot of fireworks and had a celebration.

Judge Hubbard, of San Francisco, has decided that the marriage of persons in Nevada who had been divorced in California within one year is valid.

Samuel Appel, a trusted employee of Rosenstein & Rhoads, in Lancaster, Pa., was convicted on the charge of robbing his employers.

Sixteen hundred men have been thrown out of employment by the banking of fire furnaces of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company.

Black damage was done on Blackwells Island by the storm of Saturday. It will take several weeks to repair the unroofed buildings.

Three more bodies were taken from the Sault, the total number thus far recovered of the victims of the Lloyd pier disaster being 146.

Dr. J. W. Kime, of Fort Dodge, Ia., claims to have discovered in condensed sunshine a cure for consumption in its earlier stages.

Nine hundred Buffalo excursionists had a perilous rescue from a steamer, beached by a squall at Crystal Beach, Ontario.

The fire in the Standard Oil Works has burned itself out, and of the 24 tanks only four are left standing.

Jas. Bell, Postmaster at Gainesville, Fla., died when the discovery was made that his accounts were short.

David Haller and Isaac Braumline, two members of a boating party, were drowned in the Schuylkill.

Preparations were completed for the opening of the Goebel murder trial in Georgetown, Ky.

William Ryan was arrested in New York on the charge of strangling his daughter to death.

David A. Fry was found unconscious in the stable in the rear of his residence in York, Pa.

Five firemen were killed, and five injured in a fire in Pittsburgh.

The funeral of Col. Charles O'Brien Cowardin took place from St. Peter's Cathedral in Richmond, a very large number being in attendance.

John Regina was killed by lightning at Dunmore, Pa., and John Watson suffered a similar fate at his farm near Sodus, N. Y.

The St. Louis grand jury declared that the police were much to blame for the lawlessness that prevailed during the strike.

The inventory of the estate of the late Leander McCormick, filed in Chicago, shows it to be valued at four millions.

The funeral of Commander James D. Graham, U. S. N., retired, took place from the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn.

Lightning struck the foremast of the United States collier Caesar, lying at anchor in the Chesapeake Bay.

The funeral of Judge Lippincott, of New Jersey, took place from his residence in Jersey City.

There was much suffering and a number of prostrations from the heat in Richmond.

Harry Duez, an expert swimmer, lost his life while displaying feats in Philadelphia.

Irene Richmond, colored, was burned to death at her home in Richmond, Va., during the past few days.

Nathan L. Baker killed his daughter and himself in Richmond, Ind.

General MacArthur, at Manila, cables the War Department the list of recent killed and wounded.

The Navy Department has received a report from Commander Tilley, the Naval Governor of the Samoan Islands of Tutuila, showing the satisfactory workings of the new government established there by the Navy.

Secretary Long has named Capt. Merrill Miller as commandant of the Mare Island Navy Yard, and Capt. George E. Idle to be captain of the same yard.

A summary of the year's work of the Patent Office has been given out by the commissioner.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

W. M. J. BRYAN NOMINATED UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

STEVENSON FOR VICE PRES.

Convention at Kansas City Completes Its Work and Adjoins Tomorrow Success in Inducting the Silver Republican Vice President to Nominate Him and Says It Is His Duty to Vote for Stevenson.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—The Democratic National Convention which nominated Mr. Bryan for President and adopted its platform, completed its work by nominating Mr. Stevenson for Vice-President.

Ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, could have had the nomination for second place, but he checked a great stampede which was started in his behalf. The New York delegation led this stampede and presented Hill as its candidate.

The convention was marked by scenes of extraordinary enthusiasm. There were two notable demonstrations. One, an ovation to ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New York, lasted 20 minutes in the afternoon. The other came at night, when Permanent Chairman Richardson mentioned Hon. William J. Bryan's name. It lasted 30 minutes.

The committee on resolutions held a meeting and debated the platform in lively style. Three drafts of the platform were presented. One of these was from R. L. Metcalf, of Nebraska, and was accepted by Mr. Bryan's expression upon this question. It contained a specific plank declaring for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

The two other platform drafts were submitted by ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck, of New York, and L. E. Garrard, of Georgia, respectively. They did not differ materially from the Bryan platform, except that they contained merely a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform without specific mention of 16 to 1.

The committee soon plunged into an animated debate, which continued up to a late hour at night. No decision was reached, but it was said that a slight majority of the committee was opposed to a 16-to-1 plank.

If the resolutions committee is ready to report Thursday it is expected that there will be a debate on the floor of the convention.

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The number of votes necessary to elect a nominee for President is 559 1/2. Hill has 209, Towne 89 1/2, Patrick 46, Carr 23, Smith 16, Danforth 1, Hogg 1.

The Silver Republican National Convention met at the Auditorium in Kansas City, Charles A. Towne, chairman of that party's National Committee, called it to order. After some speechmaking and the appointment of a committee to confer with the Democrats on the Vice-Presidency the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m.

The tendency is now toward Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for the Democratic nomination for Vice-President. Ex-Senator Hill could not get the nomination, it is believed, if he would accept, but he says firmly that he will not do so. The booms of Charles A. Towne and William Sulzer seem to be declining.

Kansas City, Mo. (Special).—When the news spread about the time for the meeting of the convention that 16 to 1 had been finally agreed upon by the committee on resolutions, it was received with varied feelings. The silver men were exultant, while those of moderate tendencies were correspondingly disappointed.

The fact that the majority members of the committee represented only 158 electoral votes was much commented upon. The great States, with the fewest exceptions were in the minority, but as Idaho on the committee counted as much as Pennsylvania or Maryland, the great States did not amount to much. All were waiting to see how it would be in the convention, where the minority would have a chance to debate.

It was late when Chairman Richardson struck his gavel. By this time the mob was everywhere, wedged in the galleries with not an inch to spare. Boldly crowding in on all the reserved sections, overwhelming the press representatives and the special guests on the stage. Every aisle was blocked, the seats of the delegates were monopolized and it was evident that it was an assembling which required skillful and strong handling.

The chairman made a brief address to the spectators, asking them to assist him in maintaining order. This was like whistling against the wind. The sergeant-at-arms stepped to the front and informed those who were indulging in the innocent play of freemen's spirits that if it did not stop a platform of police would charge. This meant business, and it had a temporary effect.

The interval was availed of to present ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, who did his best to kill time for the benefit of the committee on platform, which, having been up all night, was not yet ready to report.

Mr. Dockery, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, followed. He stirred up the anti-English sentiment freely.

The demands for Hill were constant, but Hill did not think his time had come.

The chairman announced that the committee on resolutions would not be ready to report before 3:30 p. m., and adjournment was taken until that time. The crowd fled out to the accompaniment of "Marching Through Georgia."

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—The Democratic National Convention of 1900, which met in the new convention hall at Kansas City at noon on the Fourth of July, developed a decided surprise.

Not only was the plan of the leaders for a one-day convention spoiled, but nothing beyond the actual work of organization was accomplished, notwithstanding that the convention was in session since 10:45 a. m.

It was discovered early in the day that there was no income tax plank in the platform. Mr. Bryan is said to have called the attention of Chairman James K. Jones, of the National Committee, to this, but the convention adjourned without inserting such a plank.

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DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Imperialism Takes Up First and Foremost Attention, But Silver Plank Gets In.

Kansas City (Special).—Following is the platform, in part, adopted unanimously by the Democratic National Convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the Constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the Republic. We hold with the United States Supreme Court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our Government, of which the Constitution is the form and letter.

We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

The Porto Rico law enacted by Congress is denounced, and it is declared that the law imposes upon the people of the island a government without their consent and taxation without their representation.

The demand is made for the prompt fulfillment of the pledge to the Cuban people that the United States has to intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island except for its pacification.

The Philippine policy of the Administration is denounced, which, it is declared, involved the Republic in unnecessary war. An immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Philippines, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, is favored.

Territorial expansion, when it takes the form of imperialism, which can be erected into States in the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens, is favored, while unalterable opposition to seizing or purchasing distant islands outside the Constitution and whose people can never become citizens, is favored.

The burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war, involving the very existence of the Republic and the destruction of our free institutions, is regarded as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The strict maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, both in letter and in spirit, is insisted upon.

Opposition to militarism is declared. A small standing army and a well-disciplined State militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender.

The doctrine of the right of the people to an unceasing warfare in nation, State and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced and more stringent ones must be enacted in order to curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations. Tariff laws should be amended by placing the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The Dingley Tariff law is condemned, and the enlargement of the Interstate Commerce law is favored. The principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896 are reaffirmed and indorsed, and the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation, is demanded.

The currency bill, enacted by Congress in December, and the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them is demanded.

An amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators by the direct vote of the people is favored.

Opposition to Government by injunction is declared, and arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes is favored. A Department of Labor with a seat in the Cabinet is also favored.

Liberal pensions to soldiers and sailors are favored.

The immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States is favored.

The territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are promised Statehood, and Alaska and Porto Rico home rule and a territorial form of government.

The improvement of the arid islands of the West is favored.

The enforcement and extension of the Chinese exclusion law is favored.

An antagonizing alliance with any foreign nation is condemned, and sympathy with the Boers in their struggle to maintain their liberty is expressed.

The repeal of the war taxes and the return to the Democratic policy of strict economy of Government expenditures are favored.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril, that the very existence of our Constitutional government is at stake, and that the decision made by the voters is to determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the support of the liberty loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

There were five deaths from the heat in Philadelphia.

STUCK BY LIGHTNING. Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—During a heavy storm lightning struck and killed John Watson, aged sixty-two, a farmer at Sodus, while he was in the field cultivating corn. A hired man, who was at work with him, was rendered unconscious for over an hour. No other lives were found on Mr. Watson's farm, but his wife was torn to pieces. A horse nearby was killed. The farm barn of John Van Hee, near Sodus, was struck about the same time, and, together with their contents, were burned. The loss will be about \$400.

Preparing to Leave Cuba. Santiago de Cuba (By Cable).—Col. Whiteside, the department commander here, has received telegraphic orders to send the Fifth Infantry to New York at once. The regiment will be held in New York for the purpose of awaiting orders for a further movement. The officers think their final destination is China. There is great activity in the regiment, all of the men preparing for departure next week. Two troops—the Eighth Cavalry and four companies from the Tenth Infantry—have been ordered to the Philippines. The Fifth Infantry in the department work.

Principal James Norton, of the Lakeview College, of Chicago, Ill., died at Southampton, England.

The steamer Oratava, with troops for South Africa, returned to Southampton, having been in collision with the German steamer Bremer, which was sunk.

A battle in the bush near Poas, Gold Coast Colony, the British lost six officers and eighty-seven men, and the Ashantis lost fifty killed and many wounded.

The British ship Canada was dismantled in a gale and was towed into Freemantle, England.

Philip Nordlund, who killed seven men and wounded five others on the steamer Prins Karol, was sentenced to death in Stockholm.

Nearly one hundred American engineers attending the convention in London were guests at a dinner given by English engineers, at which Ambassador Chamberlain, in his speech, referred to the United States and England working together in China.

The tug Marion Teller was sunk in Lake St. Clair and three of her crew were drowned.

HAVANA WILD WITH JOY.

Inauguration of Mayor Rodriguez Bonnes Cubans General Wood and Staff Present.

Havana (By Cable).—At no time since the American occupation of Cuba has Havana shown such scenes of enthusiasm and excitement as were witnessed Sunday upon the occasion of the inauguration of Gen. Alejandro Rodriguez, the first Cuban elected mayor.

Every house on the principal streets was decorated with both American and Cuban flags. Firecrackers and rockets were going off all day, while the hymn "Bayermo" seemed to be on the lips of everybody, from children to graybeards. The inauguration ceremonies took place at noon in the council chamber.

General Wood, accompanied by his staff, entered the building by a private door, and was received by Gen. Maximo Gomez and General Rodriguez, who escorted him to the chamber, which was decorated with flags and flowers. The proceedings commenced by Senator Meneses, the outgoing mayor, reading a resume of what had been done since Senator Lacoste first took office. At the conclusion of the reading General Rodriguez and the new council were sworn in, when the band struck up the hymn "Bayermo" amid loud "vivas" from the huge crowd which had gathered outside.

General Rodriguez merely said he thought it was unnecessary to make any remarks. His future actions, he said, would speak more than words. He thought the best they could do now would be to go over to the military department and tell General Wood that they thoroughly believed in the good faith of the United States Government and also indorsed his administration of affairs. Turning, he cordially shook hands with General Wood and then led the way to the banquet hall. The banquet was laid for eighty guests. Speeches were made in a spirit of exuberance of much of all Cuba, and it was the Cubans themselves.

A long procession was then formed, in which fully 12,000 men and ten bands took part, and marched past the mayor's office and that of the governor, greeting both with great enthusiasm.

Squadron of Philippine Cavalry. Washington (Special).—The War Department has been informed of the organization of a squadron of Philippine Cavalry by Lieut.-Col. Wilber E. Wilder, fourth-third Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and a company of 100 men of native scouts, having a maximum of 120 men to a troop, engaged to serve until June 30, 1901, unless sooner discharged. The barracks at Calocan have been designated as the rendezvous of the squadron.

Japan Undertakes the Task. London (By Cable).—The Japanese minister, Kato Takaki, received a cable dispatch from Tokio giving his government's reply to Great Britain's invitation as to whether the Japanese sent of the other power Japan is willing to send large reinforcements to China. Japan replied that she was prepared to carry out the suggestion and that one division would be dispatched immediately.

Wall Paper "Teat" to Go. New York (Special).—President Henry Burn, of the National Wall Paper Company, says that the directors are now working on a plan for its dissolution.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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RUSSIA GIVES IN.

Mikado Will Be Allowed a Free Hand in China—20,000 More Troops to Go.

Washington (Special).—The Russian Government has announced that it will give Japan a free hand to apply military forces in China. Japan will likely now embark 20,000 more troops to suppress the "Boxer" uprising, but as it will take at least six weeks to get them to Taku, it is not likely they will be of any service in saving the lives of the foreigners at Peking, provided any are now left alive.

In response to inquiries cabled from London to Shanghai in regard to the situation at Peking, the following has been received from an authoritative quarter: "Shanghai, Thursday, July 5.—Prepare to hear the worst."

A mass of wild rumors still continue to come from the far East, and, though contradictory in some respects, they continue unanimous as to the consummation of the tragedy at Peking. All foreigners are believed to have been massacred.

There is imminent fear of a general uprising in China, and not only may the international column be forced from Tien-Tsin, but there is apprehension that the troops at the colonies and treaty ports will stand in grave danger of expulsion unless strong reinforcements of foreign soldiers are sent to the Orient at an early date.

The relief of Peking with a force from the contingent now at Tien-Tsin is deemed out of the question, as to weaken the guard at the latter place would mean to abandon the city to the hordes of "Boxers" and imperial troops now surrounding it.

The State Department is daily in receipt of heartrending appeals for information concerning the fate of relatives and friends supposed to have been in the United States Legation at Peking.

While the War Department has not directly ordered any more troops to China, it is not denied that the several regiments ostensibly for service in the Philippines will be detached, if necessary, to Taku, upon their arrival at Yokohama.

Emperor William has offered 1000 taels reward for each foreigner rescued from Peking.

An additional Japanese force, now on the way to China, will over the aggregate of troops of that nation in the vicinity of Taku, Tien-Tsin and Peking to 22,000.

BOAT WENT OVER DAM.

Two Members of a Boating Party Drowned. Philadelphia, Pa. (Special).—David Hallen and Isaac Braumline, both 19 years of age, were drowned in the Schuylkill River, by a row boat going over Flat Rock Dam, just above this city. Hallen and Braumline were members of a picnic party, and, in company with Leon Kapplian and Tille Stein, hired a rowboat for a ride on the river. They did not know of the close proximity of the dam, and when they discovered it the boat was too close to be rowed away. There was too much water going over the dam at the time, and the little craft stuck fast. The lock keeper came to their rescue in a launch and threw them a rope which he instructed them to tie around their bodies and then jump overboard. Hallen and Braumline refused, but the girl and Kapplian did as directed. As they jumped the boat was broken in pieces and fell over the dam to the rocks below. Hallen and Braumline sank immediately. The other two were drawn safely on board the launch.

ORDERED TO CHINA.

Gen. Chaffee Will Take Charge of American Troops in Orient.

Washington (Special).—The purpose of the Government to place an adequate military force in China was made perfectly clear when orders were issued to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee to take command of the forces in China and to proceed at once to assume his new duties. More significant probably than the assignment itself was the wording of the formal orders to General Chaffee, issued by Acting Secretary of War McKeljohn, directing him to "take command of the troops ordered to China" and proceed to Peking by way of San Francisco and Taku, accompanied by his aides.

It had been expected that the military forces would be concentrated at Chee-Foo or some other convenient military base, but the direction to proceed to Peking, the capital of the Chinese Empire, indicated a firm determination on the part of the Government authorities to have a strong military force at the seat of the Chinese Government.

POLICE CENSURED.

St. Louis Grand Jury Says They Are to Blame for Lawlessness.

St. Louis, Mo. (Special).—The grand jury for 1900, in its report, rendered, fastened much of the responsibility for the disturbances which marked the recent strike on the police. The report denounces the police law as passed by the last Legislature, and says that it makes it possible for the president of the board to step in and assume full command of the chief of police. The jurors declared that they should make it compulsory for the mayor to be a member of the board and to attend the meetings.

Police officials and patrolmen are criticized for failure to do their duty, and the jury says that many of the acts of lawlessness were committed with the apparent assent of the police. The sheriff's posse was complimented for its efficient service.

DEAD BABY IN A BOX.

Important arrests are expected made in a few days by Special Kline, of Bala, in connection with the finding of the body of a newborn child on a farm near there a few days ago.

The body was in a baking box. An inquest was held by C. McLaughlin, and as the result examination by his physician, Dr. Derler, the jury rendered a verdict that the child met death through natural malpractice of parties attending.

NO SOLID FOOD IN TEN WEEKS.

It is ten weeks since Mrs. Omer, an inmate of the Mercer Home for the Insane, has been able to eat solid food. She is trying to herself to death. Mrs. Omer is alive by injections of milk through rubber tube. The attending physician says she cannot live much longer. Her mother started her on the Warren Asylum recently.

STATE HEARS.

Russell Ulsh was held under \$300 on a writ of habeas corpus on each of charges of selling oleomargarine.

Fred Nagle fell from a third window at a hotel in Troy and received injuries which it is feared will be fatal.

Dr. Charles T. George, of Harrisburg, was reappointed by Governor Harris as member of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board.

While Alexander Coshack was being pulled at Hickory Ridge Co. he fell between two wagons and crushed to death.

The county commissioners do not to levy the bicycle tax of \$1 on the side-path law, because of the decision of the Dauphin County Court declaring the Act unconstitutional.

If you have a hobby do not let it rot it out.



BRYAN AND STEVENSON. (Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President.)

Carr, of North Carolina; J. Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington, and A. W. Patrick, of Ohio. Lewis withdrew his name before the balloting began. James S. Hogg, of Texas, and Elliott Danforth, of New York, received one vote each, though they were not formally nominated. The totals in the result of the ballot were as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate Name and Votes. Includes Carr, Hill, Towne, Patrick, Carr, Smith, Danforth, Hogg.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Paris has 1500 omnibuses. Mr. Paine is a Chicago dentist. The Adirondacks contain 500 hotels. Illinois has a college of photography. Chicago has an egg inspectors' union. At Chinese mines coal costs 25 cents a ton.

Indiana has a negro 'hod carriers' union. The South is to have turpentine plantations. The Paris Exposition has 50,000 exhibitors. John Bull uses 600,000 pounds of tea daily.

Swiss Socialists now have nine seats in Solothurn. There are 10,900,000 working people in the German Empire. Cuba has 15,000 square miles of unexplored forest area.

The Kansas Sixth Congressional District hasn't a newspaper. Indiana's furniture-makers are to establish a permanent exhibit. More than 1,000 kinds of rubber shoes are made in the United States.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to travel on railways at a fare and a half.

STEVENSON SURPRISED.

"Indorse the Platform? Of Course I Shall," He Says.

Minneapolis (Special).—The news of his nomination at Kansas City was given to Adlai E. Stevenson at the summer cottage of his son-in-law, Rev. M. D. Hardin, at Lake Minnetonka. Said Mr. Stevenson:

"This comes as a great surprise to me. I was not a candidate at any time and never expected to be nominated. But, of course, I shall accept the call of my party."

FIFTY NATIVES KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED IN A WEEK'S WORK.

Manila (By Cable).—A week's scouting in Northern Luzon has resulted in 50 Filipinos being killed and 40 wounded. One American was killed.

Troops operating in North Ilocos have burned six barracks belonging to General Tinio's forces and captured Tinio's correspondence. Tinio, with 500 of his men armed with rifles, succeeded in escaping.

Near Mangurita the Americans attacked and defeated a large body of natives strongly entrenched.

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