# **BRYAN NOMINATED**

For President by the Democratic Convention at Chicago.

## SEWALL CHOSEN VICE PRESIDENT.

On the Fifth Ballot Illinois Went For Bryan.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Bland Led On the First, But His Strength and the Strength of Others Dwindled Thereafter.

THRILLING SCENES IN CONVENTION

A Summary of the Proceedings of the First Days.

The National Democratic Convention was called to order at noon Tuesday in the Coliseum at Chicago. John W. Daniel was elected temporary chairman over David B. Hill by a vote of 556 to 549, the silver men carrying out their determination to turn down the ing out their determination to turn down the choice of the National Committee. After a long speech from the temporary chairman and the amouncement of committees, the convention, at 433 p. m., adjourned until 10 c-clock Wednesday morning.

The Committee on Permanent Organization selected Stephen M. White, of California, for permanent chairman. The gold men on the committee presented the name of Senator Hill. The vote in committee was: White 38 Hill 6.

White, 38: Hill, 6.

After a long and stormy session the Committee on Credentials decided to seat the four contesting silver delegates from Mich-igan, thus making the delegation solid for silver.

#### THIRD DAY.

#### Platform Discussed-The Minority Report on Coinage.

Thursday's session was consumed by discussion and adoption of the platforts. At the evening session the commutations for the presidency were made.

After the platform was reported in the Democratic convention Thursday, Senator Hill, of New York, representing the thinori-ty gold plank men, submitted a report which contains a strong plank favorable to the ex-isting standard. The use of the word "gold" in the plank is conspicuous. The text of the

minority report follows:
"To the Democratic National Convention: - Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions, and many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well recognized principles of the

The minority content themselves with this general expression of their discent without going into a specific statement of these objectional features of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question which engages at this time the chief hare of public attention, the views of the majority regard as vital Democratic doctors as to demand a distinct statement of what the whold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this paramount issue as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial planks in the majority report: We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United in the momination of Matthews.

And that his alministion will proclaim to the millions who swe allegiance to Democracy that the public good is again to be exalted above private greed.

While Kentucky being reached, Ollie James to Democracy that the public good is again to be exalted above private greed.

The nomination of Mr. Bland was seconded above from the momination of Mr. Bland was seconded by David Overleyer, of Kanssa, who spoke of him as an introduced by David Overleyer, of Kanssa, who spoke of the majority regard as vital Democratic doctors and would be glad to vote for him, they seem not to want him because he is a confiderate soldier. Therefore, Kentucky casts her great Democrat and would be glad to vote for him, they seem not to want him because he is a confiderate soldier. Therefore, which is offered as a man who had done more than any other and the nomination of Bland, speaking of him as a confiderate value.

At this point the Illinois designates flied back into the hall, their appearance stirring a confiderate or the back into the hall, their appearance stirring a confiderate or the back into the hall, their appearance of the second of the vote for him, they seem not to want him because he is a confiderate soldier. Therefore Kentucky casts her 28 votes for the world's-greatest orator, William J. Bryan."

At this point the back into the hall, their appearance of the second o

States alone of free silver coinage, and a change of the existing standard of value in-dependently of the action of other great

nations, would not only imperial our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism to

which the efforts of the government should be stendily directed. It would pince this

country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the pur-

chasing power of the wages of labor, and in-flict irreparable evils upon our nation's com-

"'Until international co-operation among

"We insist that all our paper and silve

currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to le-gal tender paper money as a part of our per-manent financial system, and we therefore

favor the gradual retirement and cancella-tion of all United States notes and treasury

notes, under such legislative provisions a will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be rese

intely maintained at all times and under all

the majority is defective in failing to make

any recognition of the honesty, economy,

courage and fidelity of the present Demo-eratic administration, and they therefore

offer the following declaration as an amend-ment to the majority report:

courage and fidelity of the present Nationa Democratic administration."

The report was signed by David B. Hill, New York: William F. Vilas, Wisconsin, George Gray, Delaware: John Prestiss Poe,

George Gray, Delaware; John Presitiss Foe, Maryland; Irving W. Drew, New Hampshire; C. O. Holman, Maine; P. J. Farrell, Ver-mont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; David S. Baker, Rhode Island, Thomas A. C. Wendock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Min-nesota; John E. Russell, Massachusetts; Robert E. Wright, Ponnsylvania; William A.

New Jersey.

After debate and when some degree of

After debate and when some degree of quiet was restored the previous question was ordered on the platform and amendment. At 3:15 p. m. the voting began upon Mr. Hill's proposed substitute for the free coinage plank. It resulted, ayes, 303; nows, 62. Pennsylvania cast 64 votes in the affirmative.

South Dakota, and Allen McDermott

We commend the honesty, economy,

The minority also feel that the report of

leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance

of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the

redemption of our public pledges, and beeping inviolate of our country's honor.

merce and industry.

nstances.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAM, OF NEBRASKA. (Democratic Candidate for President.)

Mr. Him said he did not desire a can states upon his two financial amendments, but he did desire a vote by States on the resolution commending the administration. The second roll call was begun at 3.57. The result was: Yeas, 357; hays, 364; not voting and absent, 9. Total, 930.

### NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

#### Bland, Boies, Blackburn, Bryan, Matthews and McLean Named

The convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by its presiding officer, Senator White, of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, who acted as president protem, this evening as well as during the morning

Session.

The chairman informed the convention that the roll of States would now be called so that nomination of candidates for the Presidency could be made. It an agreement entered into by the friends of the candidates, the nominating and seconding speeches would be confined to 30 minutes in length, which time might be used either when the nominations were made, or when the State of the speaker was called.

Separor vest of Missouri nominated litchard. Bland.

4. W. Bailey, of Texas, seconded the nominate.

while others are extreme and revolutionary of the weil recognized principles of the party.

"The minority content themselves with and that his nomination will proclaim table.

victory if he should be made the presidential

andidate. While the Senator was reading his re-

marks there was a constant passing of people

galleries and great confusion. A voice shout-ed, "I nominate eleveland," and cheers for Cieveland were called for and given. The

Senator read on undismayed, though his voice was inaudible 10 feet away from where

Ex-Congressman White, of Iowa, spoke for

the nomination of ex-Gov. Boies.

When Georgia was called H. T. Lewis, of that State, put in nomination W. J. Bryan, of

almost as resonant and very closely resemb-ling that of the Senator Le nominated placed in nomination the name of Joseph (. S.

Biackburn, of Kentucky.
When Massachusetts was called the chair-

man of the delegation said Massachusetts had intended to present the name of ex-Gov. Bussell, but Mr. Russell declined to run on

the platform adopted.

Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, when the name of his

quest did not do so. When the State of Wisconsin was called

Gen. Brazg chairman of the delegation, said:
"Wisconsin cannot participate in the nomi-

nation of any man calling himself a Demo-

At the close of the call of the roll of States he convention at 12:35 a. m. adjourned until

FOURTH DAY.

The Bryan Boom Looms up in the Con-

vention Hall.

The decks were cleared for the balloting

when the Democratic National Convention

assembled at 10 o'clock Friday. The rea

struggle opened with the delegates wrought

to an intense pitch over the sensational de-velopments of yesterday when the Bryan wave swept through the convention and threatened for a time to stampede it then and

erat upon a Populist platform." cheers, mingled with hisses.)

10 a. m., Friday.

John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, with a

CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS HELD.

Nobrasica.

Mr. Hill said he did not desire a call of Committee, mounted his chair and placed in tates upon his two financial amendments, nomination ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia, sconded the nomination of John R. McLean,

> Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Bois, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the con-

> rention.
> The first ballot resulted: Bland 223, Boies 36, Matthews 27, McLean 54, Bryan 105, Blackburn 83 Campbell 2, Pennover 10, Till-Blackburn 83 Campbell 2, Pennover 10, Till-man 17, Teiler 8, Hill 1, Russell 2, Stevenson 12, Pattison 95, absent and not voting, 185.
>
> The result of the second bailot was as follows: Bland, 281; Bryan, 197; Pattison, 100; McLean, 53; Blackburn, 41; Matthews, 34; Boies, 37; Teiler, 1; Pennoyer, 8; Hill, 1; Stevenson, 10, Absent and not voting, 160, Grand total, 830.
>
> The result of the third ballot: Bland, 291; Bryan, 219; Boies 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Blackburn 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; not voting, 162.

Hill, 1; not voting, 162.

Fourth ballot—Absent or not voting, 162:
Bland, 221: Boles, 33: Matthews, 36: McLean,
46: Bryan, 280. Cheers greeted announcement of votes for Bryan. Attempt to stampede convention being made.

The fifth call was begun, and Foote of California declared, "California for the first time is solid and casts 18 votes for Bryan, Florida carried 8 votes to Bryan from Mat-

thews and Bois.

Kentucky being reached, Ollie James loomed up and shouted: "While Kentucky

having produced no change. The 24 votes of Tennessee stepped into Bryan's camp and almost immediately Virginia followed her with the same number, both of them desert-ing Silver Dollar Bland. Three territories. Aricona, New Mexico and Indian territory, marched after them from the Bland standard

to Bryan, each one 6 strong.

The enthusiasm was aroused again when big Buck Henrichson called out the 48 votes of Illinois for Bryan, the most important de-sertion from Bland. The nomination of Bryan seemed intuinent. There were cries, "Ohlo can doit," and John R. McLean appeared in a chair, holding a cane aloft, while him the other leaders seemed to be

squabbling. Ohio with Iraws the name of McLean, said that gentleman, "and custs 46 votes for

His voice failed to carry many feet, so that the dramatic stroke was lost upon the galler-ies. There was a commotion affoat in the Texas ranks, next door to the Ohio. Bryan had 492 votes. Mentana with 6 and Okia-homa with the same number swelled it to 504, two-thirds of all the votes cast.

The scenes in convention during the four hours consumed in the balloting were of the most intense and exciting character. It was in the air that the drift was toward Bryan, that the breaks would be in his favor, and that he would be nominated. On the first ballot be had only 105 votes to 233 for Bland; on the second he rose to 130, and Bland advanced to 281; on the third the count stood Bland 291 and Bryan 219; but on the fourth the Bryan wave took on tidal force, and he scored 280 to 241 for Bland. The fifth and sing ballot witnessed the stampede of the invention to the young Nebraskan.

The usual scenes of the crisis of presiden-tial balloting in national convention followed, the uproar listing a quarter of an hour.
The Bryan wave was irresistible. Bland and
Boles were withdrawn, and state after state
was swept into line. When Indiana was
called Senator Turple withdrew the name of Governor Matthews and moved the unani-mous nomination of William J. Bryan This was carried with a hurrah, the non-voting gold delegates not appearing to make any gold delegates not appearing to make any protest. Then there was another great de-

### LAST DAY,

#### State was called, put in nomination John R. McLean, of Cincinnati. Virginia being called, the chairman stated Arthur Sewall, of Maine, Chosen for Vice President. that they had been instructed to present the name of John W. Daniel, but at his carnest

The Democratic national convention clos ed its ticket Saturday afternoon and adjourned sine die soon after 3 o'clock. It selected as its vice president the veteran shipowner and shipbuilder, Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for many years chairman of the Democratic state committee of that state. This result was not reached without a struggle. The same number of ballots were required to ef-fect it as to make the nomination for presi-

dent, viz. five.
Sixteen candidates were placed in nomina tion, or were voted for without their consent on the first ballott. All but four quickly dropped out of sight. They were Messrs. Bland, Sibiey, McLean and Sewall.

Mr. Bland received about 50 votes fewer on the third ballot, with his delegation supporting him thanke did on the second ballot, when they youd tor other candidates. Upon

when they voted tor other candidates. Upon when they voted for other candidates. Upon this showing Governor Stone promptly with-drew Bland's name.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, received 163 votes on the first ballot, but lost 50 votes on the second, and was withdrawn by a tele-gram addressed to Hon. Amos Cummings, of New York, before the third ballot.

Mr. McLean's tames was post formally

Mr. McLean's name was not formally placed in nomination, but was brought before the convention by the Ohio delegation voting there,
Chairman White agnounced that the convention was still on the call of States for nominations. Thereupon Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the National

chairman of the Ohio delegation red a tele-gram from him stating that all votes cast for him were cast against all expressed wish and without his authority. Mr. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the successful

Mr. Arthur Sewail, of Maine, the successful candidate, though present in the city as a member of the national democratic committee, and in the convention just before his nomination, and though for many years he has been the chairman of the democratic state committee of Maine, was personally known to few members on the floor. He was piaced in nomination by a delegate from the distant state of California, who gave no personal details as to the candidate. The seconder of Mr. Sewall, Mr. Thomas, of Colorado, added little to the information possessed by the convention, except that he testified to Mr. Sewall's business ability as a shipbuilder, railroad president and bank president. On the first ballot Mr. Sewall received 100 votes. On the second these dropped to 37. They jumped up again to 97 on the third ballot. After the withdrawal of Bland and Sibley he reached second place on the fourth ballot, standing 261 to McLean's 206, and was nominated unanimously on the 296, and was nominated unanimously on the fifth ballot.

There was nothing more then for the convention to do but to pass the customary votes of thanks and adjourn.

#### WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

#### A General Sketch of the Nominee's Personal and Political Career.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic andidate for president, was born March 19, 1860, in Salem, Ill. He wastaught under his 1860, in Salem, fil. He was 10 years old, when he went to the public school at Salem, which he attended for five years. At the age of 15 he went the Whipple academy in Jackson-ville, lil., which is the preparatory department of the Himois college, located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He represented the college in the interstate oratorical contest in 1880 and was class orator and valedictorian 1880 and was class orator and valedictorian in 1881. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remain-ing at Jacksonville till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., going into partnership with A. R. Talbot, a classmate of the law school. He had taken part in the law school. He had taken part in political campaign since 1880 and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska and was nominated by the First district for Congress in 1890. He was elected by the majority of 6,713, although the district had gone Republican by 3,400 when Secretary Morton had been defeated in 1888 and was though to be certainly Republican.

He supported Springer for speaker in the Fifty-second congress, from whose district

He supported Springer for speaker in the Fifty-second congress, from whose district in Himots he came originally. This led to his being put on the ways and means committee in congress, of which Springer was chairman, and on March 16, 1892 he made a tariff speech that was the sensation of the day and was liberally distributed as campaign literature. He was re-elected in 1892 in spite of the fact that the legislature had redistricted the state and his district on the redistricted the state and his district on the previous election had given the Republican ticket about 6,000 majority, and was re-elec-ted by 140 votes. In the Fifth-third congress he helped to frame the Wilson btil, being a member of the ways and means committee and took an especially active part in the in-

come tax provisions.

Mr. Bryan is a man of small means. He is a Presbyterian, having joined the Cumberland Presbyterian church at the age of 14.

He is now a member of the First Presbyteri-He is now a member of the First Presbyterian church of Lincoln. His father was Silas L. Bryan, who was a circuit judge at the time of his son's birth, and served in that capacity from 1850 to 1872 on the bench if lilinois. Judge Bryan moved on a farm a short distance from Salem when his son we gars old, and from that time until he we 23 years old, Bryan spent his summars to the farm. In 1872 his father ran for congression the Greeley ticket, and was defeated by 240 votes.

His family came from Virginia. Bis father

His family came from Virginia. Bis father was born in Culpepper county, in that state, and died in Salem, Ill., in 1886. His mother, whose name was Maria Elizabeth Jennings, was born in Marion county, Illinois, and died

in Salem a week ago last Saturday, after a protracted illness.

The speech of W. J. Bryan, was one of the remarkable incldents of the convention. It suddenly brought him into prominence as a formidable candidate for the nomination.

The ovation which he received lasted nearly 10 minutes, and when it subsided Mr. Bryan began a speech that set the convention wild, and will go down in history as one of the st brilliant political orations ever delivered in a convention.

### ARTHUR SEWALL.

#### Candidate For Vice-President on the Democratic Ticket.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., No. vember 25, 1835. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State committee for many His residence is the Sewall estate, years. His residence is the Sewali estate, in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewali family since 1760, when his great grandfather took title, only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewali married in 1859, His wife was Emma D. Crooker, of Bath. There are two children—Harold M. and William D. Harold M. was appointed during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States consul to Samoa, but has since gone over to the Repubcian party. Mr. Sewall has been engaged can party. Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in shipbuilding and ship owning. In the old days he built wooden whaters and coasters, for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been "Sewall & Son" for three generations, Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath national bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine central railway, which is the railway system of that State. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern railroad, but has still quite consid-erable interests in railroads and in railroad building.

## NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

#### Members of the Organization for the Next Four Years.

The following is the new Democratic Na-tional committee, all the vacancies except one having been fliled:

Alabama—H. D. Clayton, Arkansas—Thomas C. McRae. California—J. J. Dwyer. Colorado—Adair Wilson onnecticut Carlos French elaware-R. R. Kenney. Fiorida—Samuel Pascoe. Georgia—Clark Howell, Idaho—George Ainslie. Illinois-Thomas Gahan. Indiana - John G. Shanklin, Iowa - Charles A. Walsh. Kansas—J. G. Johnson. Kentucky—Urey Woodson. Louisiana—N. C. Bianchard. Maine—Seth C. Gordon. Maryland-Arthur P. Gorman. Massachusetts-John W. Corcoran. Michigan-E. G. Stevens. Michigan—E. G. Stevens.
Minnesota—B. W. Lawler.
Mississippi—W. V. Sullivan.
Montsna—A. G. McHatton.
Netraska—W. H. Thompson.
Nevada—B. P. Keating.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway.
New Jersey—James Smith, Jr.
New York—John C. Sheehan.
North Caredina. Joseph Daniel North Carolina—Joseph Daniel, North Dakota—W. C. Lustikow, North Dakota—W. C. Lustikow.
Ohio—Jobn R. McLean.
Oregon—J. Townsend.
Pennsylvania—William F. Harrity.
Bhode Island—Richard B. Comstock.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman,
South Dakota—James M. Wood.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—J. G. Dudley.
Utah—A. W. McCune. Vermont—R. B. Smalley,
Virginia—P. J. Otey,
Washington—Hugh C. Wallace,
West Virginia—J. T. McGraw,
Wisconsin—E. C. Wall,
Wyoming—W. H. Holliday,
Arizona—W. H. Burgage,
District of Columbia—Lawrence Gardner
Indian Territory—Thomas Marcom,
New Mexico—F. A. Manzanares,
Oklahoma—White M. Grant,
Alaska—C. D. Bogers,

#### BEST IN THE NATION.

#### The Coliseum Conceded to Be a Model Con vention Building.

When the delegates to the Democratinational convention assembled in the Colli seum at Chicago they found themselves is the largest and best equipped convention building that has ever been constructed. I has a seating capacity of 15,000, and the serried tiers of chairs for visitors are so arrandged that everyone is able to see and head all that takes place on the delegates floor of on the chairman's platform. By day the great hall, the square dimensions of which are 450x300 feet, is amply lighted by numerous windows and skylights, and by night more than 100 are larges furnish illumination that rivals the light of day.

There is so much air space in the great hall, and the arrangements for ventilation are so vast and perfect, that, however hot the weather may be while the convention is in session, it is certain that neither the deleseum at Chicago they found themselves it ing points were killed, and 40 h

in session, it is certain that neither the dele-gates nor the spectators will be seriously in-convenienced by high temperature.

The space alloited for the delegates is on the level floor immediately in front of the

chairman's platform. Surrounding the space of the delegates on three sides is a raised platform, about a foot high, where seats for the alternates will be provided. Terraced platforms at each end of the stage were occupied by the reporters and newspaper correspondents, and the telegraph operators will do their work under the chairman's plat-

form.
Accommodations for the committees or oredentials, resolutions, etc.; were arranged for in the northeast corner of the building where commodious rooms have been par-

The decorations have been well looked after. Tri-colored strips of bunting, a yard or more in width, are draped around the rails of the galleries and swathe the mammoth steel arches that support the lofty roof. Hundreds of American flags hang from the high points of the ceiling, and the coats of arms of the various states of the are placed at the posts of the galleries surrounding the hall. Directly over the chairmans table is a somewhat crude colored drawing, probably somewhat crude colored drawing, probably intended to be a reproduction of the national coat of arms. The eagle is there, and, as its mouth open, it is probably screaming, but the execution of this work of art is somewhat cartoonish, and some of the people who have seen it expessed their opinion that there was room for improvement.

It is convenient by swerthody who has at

It is conceded by everybody who has at-tended previous rational conventions that the Coliseum is the best hall ever designed to hold large gatherings of people. Architect Beeman, however, has other monuments to his genius in and around Chicago. To him belongs the credit for the picturesque beau-ties of Pullman, the Pullman building, the Grand Central railway station and the old and new Studebaker buildings.

### A BIG WAR CLOUD.

#### Probability of a Great Conflict Between European Powers. A Striking prediction is made by Si-

Charles Dilke, conceded to have thorough knowledge of the relations of England with continental powers. For years Sir Charles has been distinguished among English leaders for his accurate foreasts. Sir Charles is of opinion that the time is not far distant when Great Britain, single-handed; will engage in a great struggle against Germany, France and Russia combined. The contest, he thinks, may open at any time within it years. It may come estensibly about Egypt, but it will be really on account of Great Britain's colonial expansion. France regards England's occupation and domination of Egypt with great hostility. English plans in regard to the dark continent are the most daring and stupendous that the ambition and greed of nations has ever devised. They mean nothing less than a line of English colonies extending from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. English forces, commercial and military, are all the time advancing from and military, are all the time advancing from opposite directions. The cape colonies afford a base to operate from the south, and Egypt from the north, until the two advancing forces meet in equatorial Africa. The Soudar expedicion is pair of the daring program, while in South Africa, on one pretext or another, England is all the time pushing its lines northward. What makes war seem probable to Sir Charles Dilke is that in Africa England's advance comes in conflict with England's advance comes in conflict with the claims and interests of France and Germany, while in Asia John Bull is now face to face with the advancing columns of the czar. To meet the inevitable the English statesmar urges Great Britain to hold herself free from and to devote her energies to the develop-ment of her defenses. That probably means that England may toy with the dreibund a-convenience offers, and then again with the Franco-German alliance.

### RIVER WORK BEGINS.

#### Orders Issued Execution of Provisions of the New Harbor Bill.

As the result of a conference between President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont, orders were issued by the war department for the immediate execution of the provisions of the river and harbor appropriation act, with the exe\*ption of those sections of the law providing specifically for the making of contracts for the continuation and com-

pletion of the works.

General Craighill, chief of engineers, is sued orders to the officers in charge of the improvements in all parts of the country, to proceed at once with the ordinary government works in their respective districts.

No action will be taken at the present time

with respect to the important works for the completion of which the bill authorizes the making of continuing contracts. There are 36 items of this character in the bill, and the authorities are now considering the best onrse of action with respect thereto.

### Killed His Landlord.

Sebastiano Sparacello, owed a board bill to John Tamburrini, of Charleroi, Pa., who refused him his clothes until the bill was paid. About 10.30 o'clock Monday night Sparacello returned to the boarding-house with the commanday. The most they can with two companions. The men then called Tamburrini out of the house. Several shots were fired, and all the men used knives in the fight which followed. Sparacello and his two companions fled toward Pittsburg. Tamburrini was found dead in the yard with

### New Trial For Cotell.

A motion for a new trial for Romulus Co say they have new and important evidence Part of this is that footprints of the murder er correspond to the boots worn by another and not to those worn by Cotel; that Flor. Stone told different persons the day after th It is also charged that the jury was allowed to separate and that the jury was allowed to separate and that the jurors talked of the case, read newspaper comments and in other ways disobeyed their instructions. crime that she was sure Cotel was not guilty

### Matabeles Defeated.

On Sunday last British troops made an attack upon the Matabele position at Theba Mamba and were repulsed. They made another attack upon the place on Monday and were successful in capturing the native stronghold. The Matabele loss was 100 killed and the British loss 33 killed or wounded.

## MANY WERE KILLED AND INJI

### EXCURSION WRECKED.

#### The Disaster Came After a Pleasant h Outing.

An appalling accident to an error train occurred Saturday evening, at La Ia., 35 miles east of Omaha, Neb., o line of the Chicago and Northwester, road, in which 27 persons living in Council Bluffs, Missouri Valley and inte

woodbine, Ia. Its destination was
Ia., which was reached about 10 a., the day had been pleasantly spent.
About 7 o clock the journey homem commenced. The train had hardly the limits of the city and was roug curve when down brakes was whist

then came a crash.

The excursion train had been run

a fast freight, known as No. 38, and conches were ditched.

The conductor, Modelin, of the strain, says he was running on order that the excursion was not. These and fireman of the excursion tra-peared after the collision, and the color to the story as told by the fra-

ductor.

Immediately on receipt of the reOmaha a special train was made as
number of physicians and surgeons
the scene of the wreck,

### WHEAT A LITTLE HIGHE

### But the Other Markets Show no In ment Over Last Week

R. G. Dun & Co's., Weekly Re-Trade says: With a political convention in lirectly antagonizing the position a

the money question by the convenmonth, it is natural that there has be sertainty about the future to infuliness expected at this season. Serious apprehension regarding drouth to cotton in Texas seemed by some dispatches published last that telegraphic advice of somewhat rains in the State is welcomed.

is in season or sufficient to inst tory yield cannot be definitely the extent of injury said to have by excessive rains in some Atla But with the large increasyield of at least fair proportion probable, and in view of heav

probable, and in view of heavy so-ried in mills and markets here and and mills closing quite extensively mit lightening of accumulated a goods, a good yield could hardly in beneficial to the producers. Not much can be said of a market as that of iron and steel products, a of the inactivity is strictly is due to still unsettled wages, and much more to a stion to defer orders until the

Bradstreet's review of the market says:
London has been much less at market during the present week, position was shown by its repr here to renew their purcha market exhibited any symptoing, but on the whole the two
much more closely upon a pa
opportunity for arbitrage dea
hem were correspondingly les
A noticeable feature of the

been the inactivity of the invet. Large corporations, as a tirely out of the bond market for ent, and speculative railway s

displayed a weak tendency.

There is, however, a demanding testment, offerings of which at by dealers at concessions up-tions for this class of securit ness of the exchange market of gold shipments are favor but had little or no speculativ

The same thing may be sa prospects at the West; reports ation in that respect being cencouraging character to have ordinary circumstances more feeling. The actual trading during the present week has stricted sale, and is confi-small profesional interests.

### SAILING TO THE POLL

#### A Plan to Overcome the Terret Ocean's Waves and Icebet Unique in its literal sense is: pedition which has been fitted of the Arctic regions and bring to

edge of the world the mysteries

It is an expedition which seek the feasibility of reaching the an air line route, so to speak. The journey is to be made loon, especially constructed t and one of the islands of t

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archipelago is the starting ; The expedition left Goth of last month, in the steam Spitzbergen, and the start wi the latter place as soon everything is in readiness, well with the explorers, t ability, are now well on their of the midnight sun.

S. A. Andree, a civil eng and one of the most scientiff the day, is the sponsor of the has absolute command. He is accompanied by N sor of physics at the Centr Institute at Stockholm, and scientist. The daring exp of the Swedish King, and which the expedition was raised by popular subscription ish people. King Oscar is \$10,000 to encourage the cal-

#### MURDERED IN A CA Pleasure Seekers Make a Gharil in Mexico.

For several months there has of robbers operating near Test and many mysterious disagravelers through this section ported to the authorities. missing men was obtain when a party of pleasure visit to some caves four mis-

In one of these caves they is and skeletons of 20 men. had been recently murdere skeletons of others remai three Americans among the murdered. They were rest clothing. The ghastly discovery is concern, and the authoriti

hard to bring the perpetrator Fatal Lamp Expid

By the explosion of a lamp Dosty Martin, of Malone, N. were fatally and three other if occurred in the upper had ement, and in an instant all with the lower part of the