BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

THE TICKET NAMED.

Kansas City Convention One of the Greatest Ever Held—Great Outbursts of Enthusiasm Each Day.

Amid scenes of wildest enthusiasm, brilliant oratory, spirited music and incidents never-to-be-forgotten by those in attendance, the Democratic National convention completed its work Friday afternoon, after one of the greatest gatherings of political workers in the history of the party. Each day the large hall was taxed to its utmost, while the galleries, occupied by a throng of ladies, with their bright costumes and waving fans made an animated picture.

On Wednesday at noon Chairman Jones called the convention to order, and reading the call for the convention prayer was offered by Rev. S. W. Neel, after which the address of welcome was made by James A. Reed, mayor of Kansas City. Gov. Charles E. Thomas, of Colorado, was made temporary chairman, who addressed the audience, saying in part: "We are not here as the representatives of the vast interests which dominate every industrial life, but as the champions of the individual citizen who stands helpless in their presence. We speak not for those who would pivot the finances of the world upon a single metal, supplementing its inadequacy by a paper currency issued by a private monopoly at the expense of the people, but for the millions who believe in the money of the Constitution and in the ability of their countrymen to legislate for themselves without the previous permission of foreign parliaments, potentates or princes."

At this juncture two large busts of Mr. Bryan were placed on the platform and caused much enthusiasm. Soon as order had been restored Charles S. Hampton, of Petosky, Mich., read the Declaration of Independence, after which Miss Fultoni, of New York, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," the audience standing and cheering and applauding after each verse. As she finished the last strain the band took up "America" and led by Miss Fultoni, the mass of 20,000 people broke into the words "My Country, 'tis of Thee," singing it through with unction and closing it with a cheer.

After naming members of the various committees, the assemblage was addressed by ex-Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois, Congressman J. D. Richardson, of Tennessee, having been selected as permanent chairman, on taking the chair said in part:

"The great National contest was fought mainly upon one issue, familiarly called, 'Sixteen to one.' The momentous issue this year is again 16 to 1, but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign are wholly different from that of 1896. First, we have the issue, fraught with indescribable importance to our people native born, and those who have for patriotic reasons cast their fortunes with us, that of the republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November."

The conclusion of Chairman Richardson's speech was the signal for terrific applause and cheers. The mention of the name of W. J. Bryan brought the convention to its feet in a frenzy of enthusiasm.

After order was sufficiently restored to enable the chairman to recognize Delegate Johnson, who made a motion that the convention adjourn until 10:30 a. m. Thursday.

Thursday's session was promptly called to order at 11 o'clock by Chairman Richardson, and prayer was offered by the Rev. John J. Glennon, of Kansas.

While waiting for platform committee to report, the assemblage was addressed by Gov. Hogg, of Texas; A. M. Dockery, of Missouri; Joshua W. Miles, of Maryland. At the close of Mr. Miles' speech, the convention adjourned at 3:30.

When the convention reassembled in the afternoon the platform was presented by Chairman Jones, of the committee on resolutions, and read by Senator Tillman, of South Carolina.

The roll of States was then called for the nomination of a candidate for President. Alabama gave way to Nebraska, and Judge W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, made the nominating speech for Bryan. He said in part:

"There is no greater honor reserved for a citizen of these United States, than to become the standard bearer of the Democratic party. It at once enrolls his name on the scroll of the immortals who are not born to die,' and encircles him with a halo of the glory of all illustrious achievements which that unconquered and unconquerable organization has emblazoned on every page of our Nation's history. This high distinction must not be unworthily bestowed. It must follow as a reward for noble actions bravely done, for unrequited, tireless toil, for sacrifices made and strength displayed, for trusts discharged and pledges kept. Democratic skies are tinged with a rosier hue to-day than when we met in convention four years ago. Then a financial cataclysm had spread over the country, and although its very inducing cause was easily traced to the errors and follies of the Republican party, yet we were in power when it came, and were wrongly held responsible for the wreck of shattered fortunes which followed in its wake. Already worthy allies, differing from us rather in name than faith, have shouted for our gallant leader again, and every State and Territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him here. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker Hill, and echoed back from Sierras' sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad, snow-capped hills of the North, and rises up from the slumbering flower-scented savannahs of the South; and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her best loved son."

E. B. Perkins, of Texas, made the first speech, seconding the nomination of Bryan. He was followed by ex-Senator White, of California, who said:

"I presided over two of the National conventions of my party, and I tell you I have never seen displayed more magnificent, splendid and heartfelt enthusiasm than that which controls this audience to-day. We are now at the parting of the ways. The question of the day is republic or empire. I am here to advocate Mr. Bryan, first, because he is an honest, and, second, he is a courageous man; third, he is a man who loves the constitution and who believes that the constitution follows the flag. He does not credit the modern notion that empire and conquest ever entered into the minds of George Washington or Thomas Jefferson. We appeal to you, not with money, not with property, not with promises of empire, not with the alluring glories of oriental triumphs, but we appeal to you as men who wish to transmit unsullied and untarnished to your children that priceless heritage for which men have fought, have bled and have died, and with dying breath have demanded that you and I should defend. There is no man who more thoroughly typifies the thoughts that I have uttered than William Jennings Bryan."

The audience shouted for Hill, who mounted the platform and said in part:

"In behalf of the Democratic masses of the State of New York, for whom I assume to speak on this occasion, I second the nomination which has been made from the State of Nebraska. It is a nomination already made in the hearts and affections of the American people. From the closing of the polls four years ago until this very hour there never was a possibility of any other nomination being made.

"He is strong, strong with the masses, strong with the farmers, strong with the artisan—stronger even than his own case. His election will mean honesty and integrity in public office. It will mean the amelioration of the people; it will mean the destruction of trusts and monopolies; it will mean the supremacy of the constitution everywhere throughout this land, wherever the flag floats. It will mean a return to the advocacy of the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

The final seconding speeches were made by Blair Lee, of Maryland; Benton McMullin, of Tennessee; John H. Atwood, of Kansas; Thomas Barkworth, of Michigan; H. L. Fuqua, of Louisiana, and John H. Wise, of Hawaii.

Then the roll of States was called and every vote was cast for Bryan. The band played and the people cheered. As the people already were leaving the hall Chairman Richardson announced at 8:53 that the convention was adjourned till 10:30 Friday morning.

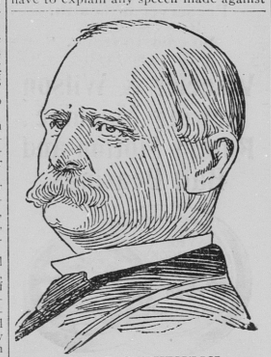
On Friday morning at 10:45 the convention was called to order by Chairman Richardson, and prayer was offered by Rabbi H. H. Meyer. Immediately the nominations for vice president was in order, and Representative James Williams, of Illinois, presented the name of Adlai Stevenson, saying in part: "The united Democracy of Illinois desires to present to this convention for next vice president of the United States a Democrat who drew his first breath from the pure Democratic atmosphere of old Kentucky, one baptized in the great and growing Democracy of Illinois; one who has stood squarely on every Democratic platform since he became a voter. Nominate our man and you will not have to explain any speech made against Democracy, for he has never made any. Illinois makes no exaggeration when she tells you that in that great State the conditions are far better, the prospects are much brighter for Democracy than in 1892, when our candidate for vice president carried it by 30,000 majority. We voice the sincere sentiment of the Democracy of Illinois when we ask you to nominate a man whose name we will present; a man great enough and good enough to be President, with a platform that reads like a Bible.

T. A. Rosing, of Minnesota, then placed Charles A. Towne in nomination, and was followed by Senator Grady, of New York, who presented the name of David Bennett Hill, but Hill absolutely refused to accept.

W. H. Snowden, of Pennsylvania, in his speech seconding the nomination of Stevenson, said in part: "On behalf of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that cast over 430,000 votes for our matchless leader, William Jennings Bryan, in 1896, I appear to second the nomination of one who, as congressman, postmaster general, and as vice president was ever faithful to his official duties and who has always been loyal to the Democratic party. He is pre-eminently an od-fashioned Democrat, one of the plain people, always loyal to their interests. You have adopted a superb platform, upon which every honest Democrat can stand and against its Americanism no patriotic citizen can take any exception. Upon it you have nominated one of the grandest American statesmen of to-day, William J. Bryan. If you supplement your good work by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson you may rest assured that it will be ratified at the polls next November."

A number of favorite sons also were placed in nomination, Maryland bringing forward Gov. John Walter Smith; Washington naming James Hamilton Lewis; North Carolina nominating Col. Julian Carr and Ohio presenting the name of A. W. Patrick. It was after 2 o'clock when the seconding speeches were concluded, and the balloting began. The vote was followed with intense interest, for when Alabama announced 3 for Stevenson and 19 for Hill, it looked as though a close and exciting contest was to occur. But it was soon evident that Stevenson had a streng lead. At the close of the call he had 559½ votes, which, however, were not enough to nominate, the requisite two-thirds being 624. Hill had received 200 votes, and Towne 80½. But before the announcement of the result a delegate from Tennessee announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson."

That started the tide irresistibly toward Stevenson. From every quarter of the hall came demands for recognition. Then the nomination of Mr. Stevenson was announced by Chairman Richardson, and the convention adjourned sine die.



ADLAI STEVENSON.

Mr. Stevenson's Career.

Adlai Ewing Stevenson was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 23, 1835. He was educated in the common schools of that State and afterward at Centre college, in Danville, Ky., and at the Illinois Wesleyan university. When he was 17 years old his parents removed to Bloomington, Ill., where he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in May, 1857. His legal abilities attracted the attention of the circuit judge, who appointed him master in chancery, which position he held from 1860 to 1864.

He was one of the earlier advocates of currency reform and was nominated and elected to Congress on that issue in 1874 by the Democrats of the Bloomington district. By the Democrats he was chosen as a delegate in 1884, to the National convention that nominated Grover Cleveland for President, and after the latter's election Mr. Stevenson was appointed first assistant postmaster-general. He was elected with Mr. Cleveland and served four years as vice president and after his term again took up his law business at Bloomington, Ill., where he has been ever since.

He is of commanding presence, being over six feet tall and of good build. He has a clean cut face with Scottish features, sharp blue eyes, gray hair and a drooping iron-gray mustache. Mr. Stevenson is married and has three daughters and one son.

LI HUNG CHANG.

The grand old man of China, Li Hung Chang in his 77th year, is again called into public life by the critical situation in the Chinese empire. He has guided the affairs of the Celestial kingdom on more occasions than one, and has always served to the satisfaction of his followers. He is a man of great ability, well balanced and intelligent. He is much the greatest man of the most populous nation on earth. He is a very warm friend of the Dowager Empress, and his insight into public affairs, as well as his warm sympathy for the world in general, has brought the world to believe that his counsel, more than any other factor, will bring peace out of the turmoil that now occupies universal attention. Li Hung Chang comes from an obscure family, and has won his high position by rare ability. He is a scholar and a poet as well as a statesman. He believes in China most thoroughly, while he does not deny to outsiders the rights of existence. He believes in his own doctrine, and concedes to each individual the right to think as he may choose.

PLATFORM OF DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ADOPTED JULY 5.

The Principles on Which it Goes Before the Nation—Same Financial Plank—New Possessions Dealt With.

Following is the official text of the platform agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and presented to the convention:

We the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in National 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 conditions alleginance 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 declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or Congress deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution can exercise lawful authority beyond it, or in violation of it. We 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.

CONCERNING PORTO RICO AND CUBA.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a Republican Congress against the protest and opposition of the Democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the Nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the National good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation. It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and humanity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the Supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfilment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all the island and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people, while Republican carpet bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory, to the disgrace of the American people.

SHOULD FREE THE FILIPINOS.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and unAmerican position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government. The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the Republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come. Futhermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into states of the Union, and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens.

THEIR SORT OF EXPANSION.

We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing distant islands, to be governed outside the Constitution, and whose people can never become citizens. We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but we believe that influence should be extended not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism, growing out of the Spanish war, involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention of 1900 in June, 1900, that the Republican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party, in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere. We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

OPPOSITION TO THE ARMY.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burdens of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the Nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender. The National Guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history, and coeval with the Philippine conquest, has there been a wholesale departure from our time honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as unAmerican, undemocratic and unrepublican and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

A PROGRAM ON TRUSTS.

The dishonest plea, put forth by the trust evil by the Republican party in state and National platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of Republican policies; that they are fostered by Republican laws and flourish in the atmosphere of Republican administration, in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We declare the Democratic party 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, providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show, before doing business outside of the state of their origin, that they have no water in their stock, and that they have not attempted and are not monopolize any trade, [illegible] business or the production of any articles of merchandise, and the whole constitutional power of Congress over interstate commerce, the mails and all modes of interstate communication shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts. Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present Republican administration, with an absolute control over the branches of the National government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books prove the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform. Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them, should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-forming measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear. We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to invest individuals and communities from discrimination and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

THE FREE SILVER PLANK.

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we re-iterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system, 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 aid or consent of any other nation.

"We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy, which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon National banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent National bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency scheme is, therefore, a scheme for fastening upon the tax payers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the National bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingman, as the corner stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that Congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

FOR LIBERAL PENSIONS.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents and we re-iterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the Republican platform for an Isthmian canal in face of the failure of the Republican majority to pass the bill pending in Congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the Republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule during their condition as territories and we favor home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Porto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the West, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic nations.

A WORD FOR THE BOERS.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the Republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and landgrabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed Republican alliance with England, which must mean discrimination against other friendly nations, and which has already stifled the Nation's voice, while liberty is being strangled in Africa. Believing in the principles of self-government and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republic. We speak as we do for the entire American nation, except its Republican officeholders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies. We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretence of prospering American shipbuilding, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the Republican campaign fund. We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes and a return to the time-honored Democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

THE FINAL APPEAL.

Believing that our most cherished institutions are in great peril; that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be reached will determine whether 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 hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

MINES AND MINERS.

Lake Superior Mines 4000 Feet Deep—Miners Idle Pending Settlement of Wage Scale—Other Notes.

About 865 tons of gold are estimated to be in actual circulation as money in England, that being approximately the weight of £110,000,000 sterling.

A hundred thousand tons of coal were handled in St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, twice during the past year, the Hamburg-American line alone using more than 6,000 tons per month.

Operators in eastern Kentucky coal fields have granted their miners a raise of from 10 to 20 cents. A strike is anticipated in August. A raise of 50 cents a ton is expected in sixty days.

Alabama is coming to the fore rapidly as a coal producing State. New mines are being opened in large numbers and it is said the operators are displaying some Pittsburg coal in southern markets.

Pending the settlement of the wage question, 10,000 Alabama coal miners will be idle. The operators say indications point to lower prices on iron and steel for the balance of the year. Should a strike occur it would result in a closing down of all the furnaces in the district. In addition to the 10,000 coal miners there would be fully 5,000 other laborers forced into idleness.

The El Paso and Northwestern railroad is securing miners from Kansas to work the companies mines, at Capitan, N. M. Harry Alexander, assistant general freight agent of the road, says: "The current demand for coal is much greater than we can supply with the present force at the mines; but every effort is being made to increase the output. More miners are wanted."

The produce of a coal seam 5 feet thick is 6,000 tons per acre, and taking this as an average thickness, the area of coal annually worked amounts to nearly 33,000 acres, or four times the area of the county of London. With this rapid rate of consumption, anxiety as to the duration of the British coal fields is well founded. Professor Hall estimates that the total quantity of coal within a depth of 400 feet still remaining is 81,683,000,000 tons.

New mines of lignite have been discovered in Germany, which are of considerable importance. They are located at Quadrat, in the neighborhood of Cologne. A series of soundings has shown the presence of a compact mass of lignite from 40 to 50 feet below the soil. The bed extends over several hundred acres. The extraction has commenced and at the present time about 600 tons of briquettes are made per day, these being used to replace coal.

At the present time the greatest depth at which in Great Britain mining operations are carried on has been reached at the Pendleton colliery, near Manchester, where the deepest workings are nearly 3,500 feet below the surface. This enormous depth has, however, been exceeded in other countries, notably in the Lake Superior district, where the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla copper mine has now attained the record depth of 4,900 feet, and in Belgium where a colliery at Mons is 3,937 feet deep.

Lentz and Sulzer Politics.

Encouragement for lawlessness frequently comes home for roosting purposes. The Democratic politicians who have been encouraging rioting in Idaho and St. Louis may realize this fact.

For Clark's Benefit.

The Supreme Court has decided that a public office is not property. The Hon. W. A. Clark should heed this before making any further investments in Montana.

M'KINLEY IN NEW YORK.

A Brooklyn Editor Expects Him to Carry State by 300,000 Plurality.

To start with I think the re-election of McKinley is as certain as any event can be that is yet in the future. Of course, the wish is father to the thought, a condition present, I take it, in the mind of every earnest Republican. The very fixedness of that belief is, I am aware, a handicap, if I may put it so, to the purpose I have in mind, of stating the facts about the Presidential situation in this city and State with judicial impartiality.

I have besides my newspaper connections and as an employer of many men who work for a living in various walks of life from factory to office, some other means of getting at the sentiment of my fellow voters. I have been President of the Union League Club, and of the Oxford Club, one a Republican social and the other a purely social organization, both thoroughly representative of Brooklyn citizenship in its best estate. I am a member of many other clubs, including the Brooklyn Club, which, while not professedly Democratic, is a home for most of the so-called silk-stocking element of that party. If I say that among all the men with whom I come in contact either in a business or social way the feeling in favor of McKinley is stronger now than it was four years ago, I but report the exact truth as it appears to me. This county of Kings forms the borough of Brooklyn of the city of New York, and contains about a million and a quarter of population. It is normally Democratic by about 15,000 majority. McKinley carried it in 1896 by 32,253 plurality and the State of New York by 268,325 plurality. The gold Democratic vote in Kings County was 3709. If a conservative man like ex-Supreme County Justice Van Wyck, of this county, is nominated for Vice-President at Kansas City and the Chicago platform modified so as to assure the dropping of the 16 to 1 issue, it may make a difference of 10,000 votes in this county in favor of the Democratic Presidential ticket, but not more. In the event of an out-and-out Bryanite being named for Vice-President on a re-affirmed Chicago platform, New York State will, in my judgment, give McKinley over three hundred thousand plurality and Kings County's quota will not fall far short of 40,000 votes.—William Berri, in Brooklyn Daily Standard Union.

Cuban Postal Affairs.

Recent developments in the Cuban postoffice troubles show that the retrenchments made by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow were imperatively demanded by Postmaster-General Smith some months ago, when he ordered that a system of reform should be immediately commenced in order that the expenses might then be reduced. President McKinley had ordered both the Director-General of Posts and the Governor-General of Cuba to obtain the approval of the Postmaster-General upon all requisitions which showed a deficiency in postal management there. While reports have been made monthly to the Governor-General, not a single report ever reached Postmaster-General Smith, so in January last he began to investigate matters on his own account, finding that the expenditures were far in excess of the receipts. He then ordered retrenchment, but was not obeyed.

Will Soon Be Republican.

The completion of another line of railroad to the South marks another step in the march of prosperity. The South is emerging from the calamity fog, despite her politicians.

Croker and Wealth.

Mr. Croker grows quite effusive in his discussion of the aggression of wealth. This is the same Mr. Croker whose son recently purchased a $4000 bull pup.

DANGEROUS TO TRESPASS.

Many Killed on Railroad Tracks Have No Business There.

The fearful slaughter of trespassers on the Pennsylvania railroad tracks has once more awakened the attention of the railroad, municipal and county authorities to the fact that something should be done to prohibit people from walking on the dangerous iron highways, says the Pittsburg Post. The bloodiest record ever made in one week has just been established on the Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania. Wednesday morning the southwestern express killed two men, a freight train killed another man near Johnstown and Conductor George Vance reported that an unknown man had been ground to pieces in the Ardara tunnel, and that the body of another man who had been run down had been forwarded to Greensburg. The night before another unknown man was instantly killed east of Greensburg by the Pittsburg limited, and an aged colored man who was picking up coal was killed near the same place. Andrew Soricin, a foreigner, was struck by the day express near Radebaugh and died before he could be taken to the hospital. Yesterday one of the fast morning trains killed another man who is thought to have jumped from a freight train in front of the rapidly moving passenger engine. Shortly after one of the fast trains shot out of the Ardara tunnel yesterday three men stepped on the track and came near being ground up; in fact, nothing could have saved them had it not been for the fact that the train was moving on a cautionary block and was brought under control by the emergency brake. The engineers of the fast trains are careful men and it almost unnerves them when they see a human being hurled into space. But they are powerless to avoid such calamities, as the careless track trespassers still walk right to their doom regardless of every warning. A railroad official in talking about the slaughter that is going on yesterday said that he could see no way to prevent it, as people would persist in walking on the tracks. He related a conversation between an American and an English railway official while both were riding on the rear end of a limited. The Englishman perceived some men walking on the tracks and said: "Why do you allow that?" "Well," said the American, "what do you do with such trespassers?" "We arrest them," said the Englishman. "Well, we do worse than that," said the American; "we kill them, and yet we can't keep them off the tracks."

Sheep in Spain.

In Spain there are some ten million of migratory sheeep, which every year travel as much as two hundred miles from the "delectable mountains," where the shepherds feed them till the snows descend. These sheep are known as transhumantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are regulated by ancient and special laws and tribunals, dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one is allowed to travel on the same route as the sheep, which have a right to graze on all open and common land on the way, and for which a road ninety yards wide must be left on all inclosed and private property. The shepherds lead the flocks, the sheep follow and the flocks are accompanied by mules carrying provisions, and large dogs which act as guards against the wolves. The merino sheep travel four hundred miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on migration there and back is fourteen weeks.—The Spectator.

The Age of Birds.

Mr. J. H. Gurney, in an article in the Ibis, discusses a number of facts, collected from various books and papers, regarding the age to which birds live. Mr. Dresser, in his "Birds of Europe," gives an instance of a raven having lived sixty-nine years. Mr. Meade-Waldo has in captivity a pair of eagle owls, one of which is sixty-eight and the other fifty-three years old. Since 1864 these birds have bred regularly, and have now reared ninety-three young ones. A Batelur eagle and a condor in the Zoological gardens at Amsterdam are still alive at the respective ages of fifty-five and fifty-two. An imperial eagle of the age of fifty-six, a golden eagle of forty-six and a sea eagle of forty-two, and many other birds of the age of forty downward are also recorded.

Sweden.

In cold and cheerless weather a great concourse of working people gathered on a hill in the outskirts of Stockholm and listened to their orators, adopted resolutions and finally adjourned in the midst of a blinding snowstorm. A speaker who attracted not a little attention was a Norwegian woman named Mrs. Anna Sterky. Between the speeches songs were sung, and but for the weather a pleasant time was spent. About 16,000 persons took part in the meeting, and everything was conducted in the most orderly manner. Meetings also took place in Upsala, Orebro, Eskilstima, Malmo and Norrkoping.—Charles Sanders, in Chicago Record.

They Used Him.

"Spare me!" cried the captive, "and I will be your slave for life. I am a cook by trade, and can make any dish you desire." "Well," replied the cannibal king, "you do look as if you would make a good hash. I think we can use you." This reply, somewhat ambiguous, left the captive in doubt, but alas! not for long.—Philadelphia Press.

Total Abstinence and Soldiers.

According to official reports nearly 4000 of the men who have gone to South Africa on active service are members of the Army Temperance Association. Lord Roberts, in commenting on this report, added that he had been struck by the returns from India, which showed a remarkable difference between the convictions recorded in 1898 among abstainers and non-abstainers. Among the former only 4.12 in 1000 had been court-martialed, while among the non-abstainers the figures were 36.8 in 1000. In 1897 the figures were much the same. The admissions into hospitals were also largely in excess in the case of non-abstainers. It appeared that during the Tirah war 2000 men went through the whole campaign without taking a drop of alcohol.

This new and significant tendency in the army appears to be the result not so much of any religious or moral enterprise as of a growing conviction that a free use of alcohol interferes with the efficiency of the troops. General Kitchener prohibited all drinks containing alcohol in the Sudan campaign, except the few that were prescribed by the medical officers, and after a little preliminary grumbling the men discovered for themselves that the Commander-in-Chief was right when he emptied out into the desert a cart of Scotch whisky that had been smuggled into Berber for sale to the troops. In the Ashanti war and the Kaffir war the good health of the troops was also ascribed to the suspension of the rum ration.—Independent.

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