GROWING OLD.

The fairest lilies droop at eventide,
The sweetest roses fall from off the stem;
The rarest things on earth cannot abide,
And we are passing, too, away like them;
We're growing old.

We had our dreams, those rosy dreams of youth;
They faded, and 'twas well. This afterprime
Hath brought us fuller hopes; and yet, forsooth,
We drop a tear now in this later time
To think we're old.

We smile at those poor fancies of the past—
A saddened smile, almost akin to pain.
Those high desires, those purposes so vast,
Ah! our poor hearts! they cannot come again;
We're growing old.

Old? Well, the heavens are old; this earth is, too;
Old wine is best, maturest fruit most sweet;
Much have we lost, more gained, although 'tis true
We tread life's way with most uncertain feet;
We're growing old.

We move along, and scatter as we pace,
Soft graces, tender hopes on every hand;
At last, with gray-streaked hair and hollow face,
We step across the boundary of the land
Where none are old.
—Atlanta Constitution.

TWO HOUSES, BUT ONE HOME.

Of course the old house had been small. When he came out here from "York State" Bob wondered how he ever could make a house of the size he wanted. And yet he thought and wondered about it very little, for he was brave enough. He had talked it over with his wife, who laughed and sang the whole day long, and said she would be satisfied with any kind of a house he would make. And while he was felling the trees and hewing the ends of them and cutting the notches she fixed a tidy little place not far from the wagon, which had brought them over the mountains, and there she sat and sewed—crying sometimes furtively, for the very silence of it, and then singing in the cheerliest of tones and glancing out in the timber where Bob was chopping sturdily.

They lived in the wagon a month, cooking their meals at a fire on the ground, and eating, they two alone in all the wide forest, such gems of food as her dimpled hands had prepared. And finally the logs were rolled together, ready for the raising, and she sat there by the fire with Bob one night, very happy, and said little while he told her what the future would bring them. Next day was the raising. They owned a whole quarter section of land—four times as much as the richest man back there at Geneseo Corners, in York State, had ever possessed. And they had invited their neighbors to come in and help at the raising to-morrow, and this last night in the woods they sat there and dreamed the beautiful dreams of youth, and love, and perfect healthfulness. There was a little fire and the blaze of it gnawed away on the billets of birch, and the smoke went straight up to the blue sky there above the treetops—just a little way above the treetops, it seemed to them, as they talked about it.

They planned where their cornfield should be, and where they would raise oats and potatoes; and Bob wanted a big field for wheat, which couldn't be raised profitably back in York State. And then they arranged for the garden and the rose bushes and lilac trees—and their home was very near them. And then they sat there a long time in silence, the brook singing to them, and the foot of the fox pattering in the dry leaves and the cry of the owl coming to them across the hush of the forest—which was all their own.

Early in the morning, even while the chorus of song birds throbbed in the heavy gloom of the shadowy woods, the neighbors began to come. Bob heard them afar off, for the air was still. They called out "Hello!" as they came into his little clearing, one at a time, each bearing an ax, and all nodding in an embarrassed way at the little woman who wanted a home.

Early, was it? But not too early for her. They had not caught Bob's wife napping, and they thought well of her as they noted the order with which her household gods were treasured, even before there was a roof for her head. She made them a cup of coffee and they drank it, for it was good, and she brought it to them herself, and her face was very fair.

They laid the big foundation logs with four huge stones at the corners. They raised the smaller logs on that, and Bob's wife stood awed, for her home was growing, her heart was full and she almost wept with the stress of a thankfulness she never had known before, and her eyes met those of her husband when the first log over the door was laid. And she sang—though very low—all day from very happiness.

There was only a dozen men, but they worked with a will, and the timbers were ready; and the roof of poles was laid and ready for clapboards long before the day was done. They had eaten an excellent dinner, cooked in kettles they meant to tell "their women" about, and eaten from plates which Bob's wife said her grandmother had owned.

They helped Bob with the stable when the house was done and at dark they said "Good night," and shouldered their axes and tramped through the woods. Bob knelt down by his wife that night and put his arm about her and almost prayed—because in the gloom of the silent woods that unmade house looked like a home.

How wonderful it was in the following day when Bob rived the clapboards and spread them on and weighted them down against the force of a storm and hewed the timbers for the floors and "chinked" the cracks in the walls and swung a door for her! How wonderful it was when Bob's wife brought in her things and chose the corner for her cookstove and spread her treasures as fast as the floor was made! How wonderful it was when the house was completed and they sat one Sabbath morning and knew that God had given them all they wanted in the world!

This was thirty years ago. Bob has come to be called Old Bob, and the house the pioneers built for them that far-away day had come to be much too small, even with the additions time and ability had given to it. And here was the new house, ready and waiting. The carpenters had gone, the lathers and plasterers had taken their tools away, the painters had vanished. And Bob and his wife might move up into the new house whenever they wanted. Indeed, Betty, the youngest girl—and the only one left at home—declared the moving was done. Certainly carpets were down in every room in the new house—most of them "boughten" carpets, though Bob's wife had insisted she wanted rag carpets upstairs and in the bedrooms, and the homely but substantial "hit-and-miss" of her hand loom had been used there.

Certainly there was new furniture—fresh from town, with swinging mirrors on the bureaus, and wire mattresses on the beds. Certainly there was an organ in one room and place for a piano in another and a big, high clock that chimed stood on the marble mantel.

But Bob and his wife stood about down there by the old house, not talking much, but just looking across the creek, and both thinking.

"The wagon stood right about here when I was notching the logs," said Bob, stepping it off and looking about in an effort to reconstruct that forest picture.

"And I sat here on a sheepskin that you had spread over a log," said Bob's wife, finding her place in the picture.

"And all that meadowland was one deep swamp," said Bob; "and back here on the hill was woods, and the road runs right where I never thought it could run at the beginning, but that was because the woods were here. Now there isn't an acre of timber on the quarter section."

"And when they got the new house up I hung our curtains at the windows," said Bob's wife.

"Yes," said Bob, "curtains that you had woven on your mother's loom; and you had rugs for the floor and comforts for the bed and all sorts of things for the kitchen—though I don't see how you contrived them."

They had gone to the door of the old house and were looking in. At the place where the fireplace used to burn they let their fancy run, and there was no modern stove with its unpoetic hearth.

"Dan's cradle stood right over there," said Bob's wife, she almost started forward to rock it—for the mother instinct welled up again with the thrill of her youth.

"And little Letty's coffin stood right here," said Bob, as he drew again the somber picture of that earlier day.

"And here stood Ellen when she married her man," said Bob's wife, retreating a handbreadth may be, for even in the gathering gloom she felt the displacing effect of that daughter's aggrandizement.

"And there by the stump of the wild cherry tree George told me he wouldn't do it," said Bob. And through the pain of the reflection struck the sense of satisfaction, for George came back one time, and placed himself without reserve under the dominion of his father.

So they stood there as the stars came out, these two old people, shutting their eyes to the details of to-day, and trying to see no more than the gracious sweep of a golden morning. They went over the times when the orchard was planted, the trees being carried across the woods, and held by her while Bob packed earth about their tender roots, and blessed them with honest hopes of his labor.

They remembered the time when they dug the well, and how long it took them to learn that the water was better than that from the spring. They erased the big barns from the present picture and remembered the shelter of poles and straw and earth that made their stock all comfortable in those distant winters. They spoke of this and that addition to the first log house, but they kept its outlines in their mind. From this window they used to hear the wolves. From that they saw Andrew ride home from the war, one arm in a sling. Through this door came the first preacher who blessed the neighborhood. And through that trooped for a score of blessed years the sun-browned feet of growing childhood.

They followed the course of the years, in which that frost had melted away, and saw the widening sweep of their tillable land and the growing barns and the flocks and herds, and the manifold wealth of the prosperous farmer. Then they turned to the new house. However loving and neighborly the hands that had helped at "the raising," they knew it was a service different from that of the rough-looking men who came in the gloom of early morning with axes on their shoulders and called a bashful "Hello!" All the neighbors had come, it is true, and numbers of women had come over at noon to help "Bob's folks" with the dinner—though there was little need of that now when vigorous Betty had charge of the work, and her mother need really do nothing—though she was busy constantly.

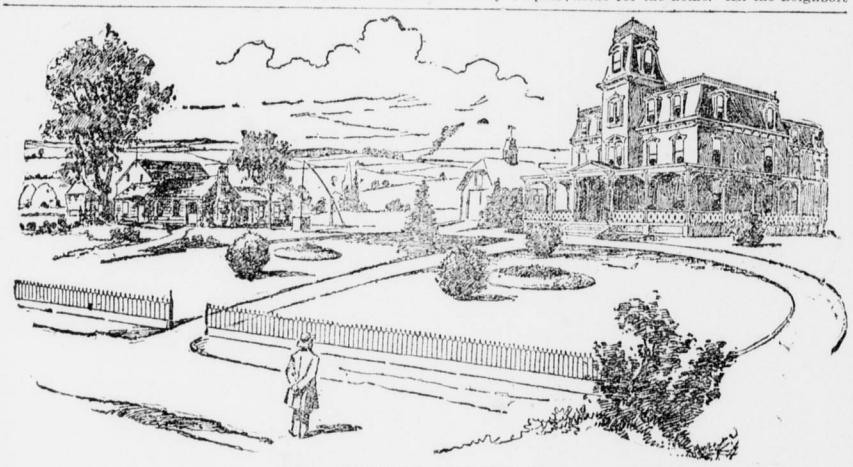
The timbers had been hauled home from the modern sawmills, and were lying ready to hand. The earth was digged up for a mighty cellar. Foundation rocks lay all about the spaces set aside for the home. All the neighbors were there, but a boss carpenter had charge of the work, and he regarded the presence of the neighbors as something of an intrusion. He understood they meant well and intended it as an expression of kindliness for Bob and his family, but men not hired to the carpenter's trade were less of help than they might be, anyway.

The frame house was "raised" and the neighbors had gone. The carpenters had completed it, the lathers and the plasterers and the painters had gone away. There had been a whole spring full of preparation and there stood Bob—old Bob—and his wife at the threshold of the old house, looking up at the new.

It was all they had dreamed—and much more. It was taller and finer and fuller of ornament than they had ever planned. It had furnishings not the wildest fancy could have provided in the old days. It had ornaments rare enough for kings and chairs too sumptuous to sit upon. It was a palace!

They had moved from the old house up into the new. They had taken everything along. Bob expected to use the log cabin as a toolhouse. They had left nothing behind. And yet they missed something as they went into the newer place. They tried to conjure up that spirit of perfect proprietorship, that sense of dominion with which they entered the cabin in the dusk of the first evening. They tried to realize this later and more difficult conquest of difficulty. But they could not. And they sat in the chairs and slept on the beds and ate at a table with an unreasoning and uncomfortable sense of loss.

In the new house Bob and his wife were away from home.—Chicago Chronicle.



THE OLD HOUSE AND THE NEW.

The Tomato Sausage.

The newest market novelty is the tomato sausage. It is made in a domestic way at Portland; it is a delicate pinkish white and tastes of sage and ripe tomatoes. It has made quite a hit in that city and surrounding towns.

An Old and Large Tree.

There is a lime tree at Neustadt, Wurtemburg, which is said to be the largest in Europe. It is over 1,000 years old.

Weight of the Penny.

Henry III. of England ordained that the English penny should equal the weight of thirty-two grains of wheat.

POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

BRYAN AND WATSON.

Populists Name the Nebraskan for First Place.

The Populist National Convention met at St. Louis on the 23d. Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, the choice of the compromise Bryan element, was made temporary chairman without opposition. The convention appointed its committee on credentials and adjourned until 8 p. m. At that hour the delegates found themselves groping about in the dark, the electric lights having been turned off. The middle-of-the-road men said it was a Bryan trick. Finding that the committee on credentials would not be ready to report until morning anyway, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

Coxey, with his son-in-law, Carl Browne, and his young son, "Legal Tender," were conspicuous figures at the convention.

J. W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, and W. D. Vincent were chosen temporary secretaries of the convention.

The committee, at its afternoon meeting took up the various contests, Illinois, being the first in order. This contest involved the seats of the 22 delegates from the congressional district comprised in Chicago. One of the delegation was headed by H. S. Taylor, and the other by William Burns, who was imprisoned with Eugene Debs after the Chicago strike. Speeches were made by both Burns and Taylor, and bitter charges were made against each other. The contest was decided by the adoption, by 49 to 18, of a motion offered by Ignatius Donnelly, giving each member of both delegations half a vote. The hearing in the Ohio case followed. This controversy applied to the Nineteenth district, involving three district seats, and indirectly the seat of one delegate at large. The National Committee took middle ground and gave each member of the two delegations a half vote.

There were two sessions of the Populist convention Thursday a morning session of two hours and an afternoon session of six hours. The latter carried the convention into the night. Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was elected permanent chairman.

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

A gavel, constructed in the State of Ohio, out of 48 kinds of timber, representing every state, was presented to the chairman by Delegate Noe, of Ohio, as a "middle-of-the-road" gavel and it was accepted by the chairman.

After considerable debate the Woman's Suffrage plank was defeated in the Populist resolutions committee. It was antagonized by the southern and western delegates, the members from Utah declaring that if it prevailed the vote in that State would be turned over entirely to the mormon church. Another plank declares the election of President, Vice President and Senators by a direct vote of the people. After some discussion and opposition from southern delegates who deplored anything that would raise an issue, a plank was adopted declaring for a free ballot and a fair count.

The Populist committee on resolutions rejected Coxey's non-interest bearing bond scheme by a vote of 14 ayes to 25 nays. At 11 o'clock the committee had agreed upon the preamble to the platform, and several sections of the financial plank.

A demand is made for such legislation as will enable every industrious and prudent citizen to secure a home, and declares that public lands should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. The policy that has prevailed in the interior department enabling bona fide settlers to be despoiled of their homes, is condemned, and remedial legislation demanded.

The sympathy of the party with Cuba in her struggle for political freedom and independence, is expressed, and the declaration made that the time has come when the United States, the greatest republic of the world, should recognize that island as a free and independent state.

The last session of the convention, which lasted until almost 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, was marked by scenes of turbulence and noisy excitement, which several times bordered on actual riot and what almost precipitated personal collisions. One fist fight did occur. A Rhode Island delegate was ejected and a West Virginia delegate, inflamed by the action of the convention, walked suddenly out of the hall. The storm center, as on the three previous days, was in the Texas delegation.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic convention at Chicago a fortnight ago, was made the standard-bearer of the Populist party by a vote of 1,042 to 331.

The democratic candidates was nominated in the face of his own protest in the shape of a telegram directing the withdrawal of his name sent to Senator Jones, after Sewall, his running mate, had been ditched for the vice-presidential nomination, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, had been named for second place on the ticket. It was also made in the teeth of an opposition so bitter that after the convention adjourned some of the radicals held a "rump" convention.

J. A. Edgerton, of Nebraska, was chosen secretary and C. Rankin, of Indiana, treasurer of the Populist National committee. J. A. Sovereign, of Arkansas; C. P. Taylor, of Pennsylvania; R. W. Reed, of Georgia; J. S. Dore, of California; G. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, and J. B. Breidenthal, of Kansas, were elected the executive committee.

TWO POOR COUNTERFEITS.

Two Bogus Silver Certificates That Will Impose on the Careless.

Two new counterfeits of United States silver certificates have been discovered by the Treasury Department. The first is of the series of 1891, check letter C., signed by J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, and having a portrait of Stanton. The second is a $5 bill, series of 1891, check letter B., signed by J. Fount Tillman, Register, and D. N. Morgan, Treasurer, and having a portrait of Grant.

These counterfeits are printed from etched plates and are very poor productions. The portraits, lathe work and small lettering especially are bad, being much blurred and indistinct. The paper is also poor. A few pieces of silk thread have been distributed through it. The most careless handler of money, it is said, should readily detect the counterfeit notes.

DRIVEN FROM WORK.

The Struggle in the Troubled Illinois Districts Is Spreading.

A mob of 200 striking miners from the mining districts of Riverton and Spaulding, Ill., marched to Barclay, Ill., and compelled the miners to return home. They would not allow the men to go to work on account of a reduction in wages from 35 cents a ton to 32½ cents a ton.

The men had all assembled around the mine when the striking miners made their appearance. Some confusion followed, and when the first cage of men was let down into the mine there was a general riot. The Barclay miners went to their homes and agreed to work no more until next Tuesday.

Gold Reserve Restored.

The treasury gold reserve, through the action of the New York national banks became intact again Thursday, standing at the close of business at $101,881,770. This result was attained by the banks depositing $15,250,000 in gold and receiving therefore a like sum in legal tender notes, which are redeemable in gold on presentation to the treasury.

SILVER PARTY CONVENTION.

Delegates of the White Metal Party Meet in St. Louis.

The silver party convention was called to order at 12:35 p. m., Wednesday. Temporary Chairman Newlands and Representative Towne, a bolting Republican from Minnesota, were greeted with applause when they took seats on the platform. Chairman Newlands delivered an address outlining the position of the party.

The call for the convention emanated from a conference of the friends of silver, held at Washington, D. C., January 22 and 23 last, and was signed by A. J. Warner, president American Bimetallic League; H. G. Miller, chairman national silver committee; R. C. Chambers, president National Bimetallic Union; J. M. Devine, secretary American Bimetallic League.

Dr. J. J. Mott, of North Carolina, who was elected chairman of the executive committee, has been in St. Louis for several weeks, making preparations for the convention.

The hall had been attractively drapped with flags and bunting, but the atmosphere was so close and hot that it was almost suffocating when Chairman Mott came forward to call the convention to order, the delegates for the moment ceased the use of fans and roused from the torpor caused by the awful heat, indulged in some enthusiastic cheering. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, read the Declaration of Independence. This caused another outburst of applause.

The program of the silver convention was all arranged in advance. It included simply the adoption of a 16 to 1 platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but those in charge of it deemed it good policy to go slowly in the belief that they might by remaining in session be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the Populist convention. To this end they appointed a committhe of seven headed by Judge Scott of California to meet with a similar committee from the Populists for the purpose of reaching a common plan of action.

Wm. P. St. John of New York is permanent chairman of the silver convention and R. E. Diffendorfer of Pennsylvania is secretary. Mr. St. John delivered a 16 to 1 speech and preached Populist and Democratic unity

The second days session was devoted to speech making. Charles A. Towne of Minnesota and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar of Indiana were the principal speakers.

It was 10:41 o'clock when Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order Friday. Rev. Dr. L. W. Covert led in prayer, after which G. W. Baker, of California, took the floor. He said the People's party convention had appointed a conference call and moved that the convention confer action in the platform and postpone the nomination of a ticket until 3:30. A motion that when the convention adjourn it adjourn until 3:30 p. m., also prevailed.

Senator Stewart, of Nebraska, was called to the front and was cheered as he took the stand. His mention of Bryan's name while reviewing the work of the Chicago convention was greeted with applause.

The National silver party adjourned sine die shortly after 6:30 o'clock Friday evening, after going on record by nominating the nominees of the Democratic convention, William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall, for president and vice president of the United States respectively.

The last act before final adjournment was the selection of Lincoln, Neb., as the city at which the nominees were to be notified of the honor extended to them.

SILVER PLATFORM.

The National Silver party in convention assembled hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. On this same issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace.

We, therefore, confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power.

CLOUDBURST CAUSES DEATH.

Ten Persons Drowned be the Inundation of a Kentucky Creek.

A cloudburst at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning at Benson's Creek, four miles from Frankfort, Ky., resulted in the drowning of Julius Bradley, his wife and five children. Mrs. Bryant, a widow, and her two small children. Mrs. Bryant kept a toll gate near the bridge. Her house was on the creek and across from that of James Bradley. The Conway mill was just above, and was the first to go. Its timbers must have swept away the Bryant and Bradley houses, and these houses struck the railroad bridge and carried it away. All trains on the Louisville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads, from Frankfort, Lexington and intermediate points, were cut off from Louisville.

Ten minutes after the cloudburst Benson's creek became a swollen river, covering the valley on either bank and sweeping everything before it.

A Sound Money Banner.

The Captain Robert Gillespie Republican Club will display a handsome net banner, with portraits of McKinley and Hobart also a campaign transparency from the front of their club house, Lehigh avenue and Marshall street. At a meeting of the organization last Tuesday evening Captain Robert Gillespie, C. Joseph Dacey and James Clarency were elected as delegates to the convention of the Republican State League of Clubs, to be held at Erie in September. The alternates elected were Thomas J. Kiernan, Frank Boulter and John Allen.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Forty broad gauge Prohibitionists met in Denver and nominated Booth for Governor.

The Indiana convention of bituminous miners voted to remain out against the reduction of wages from 60 to 55 cents per ton.

James T. Hurst, of Wyandotte, one of the largest lumber operators in Michigan, has filed a trust deed for the benefit of his creditors, who have claims aggregating $514,000.

By an unanimous vote, the American Window Glass Workers' association Tuesday withdrew from the Knights of Labor, and for the present will operate as a non-affiliated trades union.

Arthur Cleveland Coxe, a bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Western New York, died suddenly of nervous prostration at the Clifton Springs sanitarium, where he had been spending a few days.

The Populist National committee on the case of the contest from the Nineteenth Ohio district, decided that the delegation selected at the convention called by the district committeeman was entitled to seats.

The New York Times will be sold August 13 at receiver's sale and bought in by a company representing the stockholders and creditors with Adolph S. Ochs, of Chattanooga, at its head. The capital stock will be $1,000,000 with $250,000 worth of bonds.

Herman Auth, an electrician, residing at 122 Winslow street, East End, Pittsburg, was shot and killed by Police Officer Robert Richards at 2 o'clock Wednesday night. He was [illegible] of having burglariously entered the residence of J. D. Tucker, 502 Lincoln avenue.

FATAL RUSH OF THE MAD WATERS.

TWENTY-EIGHT DROWNED.

Victims of the Cloudburst in a Colorado Canon.

A special dispatch from Morrison, Col., says: A cloudburst in Bear creek canyon, just above Leadville, at 8 o'clock on the night of the 24th, brought down a solid wall of water ten feet high, which not only did great damage to property, but caused the loss of fifteen to twenty lives. The known dead are: Mrs. Miller and three children; a party of campers, fifteen or eighteen in number, who were living in a small house just below the town. Viola Foster, a little Denver Girl, was with the party, and was saved by the people who heard her cries. This much has been learned on this side of the creek but as all bridges are gone and the water is still high and swift, nothing can be learned from the other side. Searching parties are out on both sides of the stream, looking for bodies of dead and injured. It is feared there has been more loss of life, as there were scores of people camping along both sides of the creek, both above and below town. Wires are down in all directions, except the telephone line to Leadville, and heavy storms between here and there threaten to break that.

Another message says:—The victims of Friday night's flood were three in Golden, four in Mount Vernon canon, 21 near Morrison, making the total 28. The servant girl, Anna Hansen, who was reported dead, was not at the camp at the time of the flood and consequently escaped. A charcoal burner named Nichols, up at the Evergreen, is reported missing, making the total list still 28.

Of these 16 bodies were recovered Saturday, and the body of Matt Herres, a little child, was found Sunday. P. Johnson, of Arvada, telephoned in to Denver that he had found four bodies in the bed of Clear creek about a mile above the town of Arvada. These bodies either floated down from Golden or are those of campers in Clear creek valley between the two points and are not to be confounded with the missing dead over the ridge in Bear creek valley where Morrison is located.

The flood of Friday night lasted about half an hour and was followed by a heavy rain which continued until about 10 o'clock. At that hour a body of water, greater in volume than the first flood came down Tucker Gulch, emptying into Clear creek. It was this second flood that carried away the houses of Johnson and his wife and which drowned Mrs. Edwards.

Cloudburst in Switzerland.

Several lives were lost in a cloudburst which occurred on the upper Geneva Lake, Switzerland, Saturday. Much damage was also done to property of the overflowing rivers. The town of Neuenberg is inundated, in part, and many houses on the banks of the swollen streams have been swept away.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Houer, in Charge of the Work, Make an Exhaustive Report.

Mr. Houer, in charge of improvements on the river in his onnual report to the war department, says that the methods employed during the year have resulted in much valuable work being done advantageously and economically. Several dams were repaired and dikes built at Blennerhassets Island and Guyandotte bar. The work at the latter place has much improved the channel at what was a very difficult place. The effect of the dike at Eight Mile bar is said to have been excellent. Operations were also carried on at other points further down the river and good progress generally made. The work done by dredges has also been of material benefit to navigation. Contracts have been entered into for the construction of an ice harbor at Hartford, West Vlaginia, and steps will be taken at an early date to construct an additional pier at Middleport, Ohio. As a result of inquiries as to the benefit derived from the harbors during the last winter, ir was found that they had with one or two exceptions, proved of great service to navigation. There is an available balance of $393,893 for continuing operations on the river.

TAILORS ON STRIKE.

Twelve Thousand Ordered to Enforce an Advance.

Twelve thousand New York coat tailors were ordered on strike Wednesday morning to enforce higher prices from the wholesale manufacturers and to stop a renewal of the task and piece work work system. The large manufacturers were taken by surprise, as it had been given out that a strike had been deemed inadvisable by the leaders.

A committee of 15 of the Brotherhood of Tailors, in accordance with early instructions, stole a march on the manufacturers by visiting all the contractors' shops, 630 in number in New York and 250 in Brooklyn and Brownsville and notifying the workers to quit forthwith and report to their headquarters.

Up to noon there were 4,000 tailors in New York and 4,000 more of the the total 8,000 were expected to quit work before the close of the workday. The 4,000 tailors in Brooklyn and Brownsville were expected to join in the strike, as they had decided several days ago.

ANOTHER CONVENTION CALLED.

The Chicago Conference Decides in Favor of Putting a Third Ticket in the Field.

Delegates from Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and Michigan were at the conference with the honest money Democratic committee, of Illinois, in Chicago, July 23. General Bragg, of Wisconsin, was made chairman. Letters and telegrams were read from Democrats in Massachusetts, Texas, Washington City, Nebraska, Maine, New York and West Virginia, advising that a national convention be called. A resolution was adopted declaring it the sense of the conference that there should be held a convention not later than September 2 to enunciate a Democratic platform and nominate a Democratic ticket. The details of the call were left to a committee of one member from each State represented.

THINK SEARCH IS USELESS.

Mining Experts Advise the Cessation of Work in the Twin Shaft.

A large number of mine experts held a conference Friday on the Twin Shaft disaster, at Pittston, Pa. The majority went into the shaft and made a thorough examination. On coming to the surface they reported that further search for the entombed men would not only be dangerous but useless. The officials of the Newton Coal Mining company decided to go on with the search until compelled to stop.

The relatives of the entombed miners have abandoned all hope of ever finding the men alive or dead. On Tuesday next a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated in St. Mary's Catholic church for the repose of the souls of the unfortunate victims of the disaster. Bishops O'Hara and Hoban will attend the services. Two-thirds of the victims were members of the Catholic church.

Death of John W. Harper.

John Wesley Harper, who was for a quarter of a century, until two years ago, a member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, died Tuesday at his home on Fifth avenue, New York, very suddenly after an acute attack of gout, which eventually affected his heart. He was 66 years old, and had been a sufferer from the malady for many years.

TRADE REVIEW.

St. Louis Meetings Keep Trade Guessing Through the Week.

R. G. Dun & Co's., Weekly Review of Trade says:

The week began with extreme depression in stock and speculative markets, owing to the heavy outgo of gold and the fall of the treasury reserve below the minimum. The Populist and silver conventions caused some aprehension and large withdrawals of gold for hoarding were rather feared than seen. There came sharp recovery with the union of banks to turn $20,00,000 gold into the treasury and of internatior al bankers to control foreign exchange. The gold reserve has been quickly lifted above $100,000,000 and political events have helped to clear away apprehensions. Business of all kinds has been considerably affected by the monetary conditions and is slower to improve.

The produce markets have been seriously depressed, lard making the lowest quotations on record, corn falling to 32 cents, wheat to 61¾ cents and cotton to 7½ cents. There has been a slight recovery in corn, a sixteenth in cotton, and a cent in wheat, but the main cause of low prices remains—namely, prospects of large crops, with heavy stocks of old on hand. Old corn is coming forward at about double the rate a year ago, and so far another big yield is indicated.

Cotton receipts are as usual insignificant, but new cotton already begins to appear some weeks earlier than usual, and the prospect for a larger yield grows clear, though owing to over rain development of the quality may be defective.

The state of woolen manufacture appears in sales of wool at the chief markets for the week, the smallest ever known, only 1,370,450 pounds, of which 842,050 pounds were domestic, against 10,301,250 pounds last year, of which 6,221,750 were domestic. Prices do not nominally change, but are shaded to make sales, and western markets are weakening some, though still higher than eastern. Leather is inactive, and hides at Chicago average 3 per cent lower for the week. Failures for the week have been 281 in the United States, against 202 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 27 last year.

SOME POINTERS ON WAR.

Millitary Information Department has Issued an Interesting Book.

The millitary information division of the war department has just issued the ninth number of the series of valuable educational publications, the present being devoted principally to a description in great details of the large military schools of Europe. Other papers in the volume treat of the difficulties experienced in the European military countries in securing the re-enlistment of non-commissioned officers; of the various devices used in European armies as range finders, with illustrations of the most successful appliances of that kind; the influence of smokeless powder on tactics and a most interesting statement of the changes that the use of this new military aid will cause in the old methods of fighting; a topical paper by Lord Wolesley discussing the possibility of a hostile invasion of the British Isles, and a curious publication of the regulations for the use of war dogs in the German army. From the latter it appears that there are really such things as "dogs of of war," and that it is a part of the functions of the German soldier to train carefully certain breeds of dogs to aid him in both hostile and defensive operations. The dogs are not, as might at first be supposed, intended to actually fight, but by training they are made of value in in watching camp in picket duty, in carrying dispatches and in looking for missing men.

ATKINSON FOR GOVERNOR.

West Virginia Republican Convention—Keynote Sounded.

The largest state convention either political party ever held in the state began at Parkersburg at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Hont W. M. O. Dawson, chairman of the state committee, called the assemblage to order and introduced Rev. Dr. Rumore, who made the opening prayer. Hon. S. B. Elkins was announced as temporary chairman, and Hon. A. B. White, Senator Stuart F. Reed, T. W. B. Duckwall, Chris. Payne and J. J. Peterson, as temporary secretaries. Senator Elkins received a perfect ovation, lasting several minutes upon taking the chair. He spoke for about an hour, sounding the keynote to West Virginia's campaign and was repeatedly greeted with vociferous applause.

Two nominations were made at the first day's sessions of the Republican State convention—Hon. George W. Atkinson, of Wheeling, for governor, and L. M. Lafollette, of Taylor county, for auditor. Each made a brief speech of acceptance.

M. A. Kendall, of Wood county, was nominated for treasurer. J. Russell Trotter of Upshur county was nominated for superintendent of schools. He is a graduate of the West Virginia University and of Harvard. Edgar P. Rucker, of McDowell county, was nominated for attorney-general. Dr. James B. Pitch, of Monongalia county, and S. M. Rathbone, of Wirt county, were nominated for presidential-electors-at-large.

COTELL SENTENCED TO DIE.

The Tallmadge Murderer Indifferent When Told He Must Hang.

Judge Jacob A. Koehler sentenced Romulus Cotell, who was two weeks ago convicted of the murder of the Stone family at Tallmadge on March 29, to be hanged on Friday November 6, 1896. The court was opened at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning to hear the testimony and arguments on the motion for a new trial. About a dozen witnesses were examined, but the testimony of all was immaterial and made little or no impression. The attempt was made to prove that the judgment of the jurors had been influenced by outside parties during the trial; that the jurors had talked about and discussed the case; that one of them had announced previously that he would hang Cotell. The defense failed to uphold these assertions and Judge Koehler overruled the motion.

When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced, Cotell said:

"All that I have to say is that I am not the perpetrator of the crime and an innocent."

The boy maintained throughout the remarkable indifference and flippancy which has characterized his bearing throughout the entire case. When making his statement a smile hovered about his lips, and when the judge passed the sentence he paid no attention to the words. The higher courts will be appealed to by the defendant's attorneys.

A Royal Wedding.

Princess Maud, third daughter of the Prince and Princess of Wales, was married to Prince Charles, second son of Crown Prince Frederick, of Denmark. The ceremony took place in the private chapel of Buckingham Palace. So far as the general public is concerned the wedding did not attract much attention.

MINOR MENTION.

A dispatch from Rome says that the government has ordered the third-class cruiser Liguria to proceed to Canea.

An Athens dispatch says that a body of Turkish irregular soldiers have killed 15 Christians near Heraklion, in the Island of Crete.

John Pryde was hung at Brainard, Minn., for the murder of Andrew Peterson. Pryde murdered him for $42. He confessed before death.

Nicholas Smith was instantly killed and Elmer Stringer badly hurt by the falling of a portion of the old postoffice wall at Chicago Thursday.