

The Thirteen Towns.

FOSSTON, (Polk Co.) MINNESOTA.

Of the entire street railway track mileage in Great Britain over one-third is owned by the public.

There is no canning industry among the Chinese. All of their sauces and compotes are preserved in earthenware jars, or in old wine and beer bottles.

Orphanages and destitute orphans are alike non-existent in Australia. There every waif is taken to a receiving house and kept until a country home is found for it.

The next generation will see the Gould fortune pretty well cut up, there being so many heirs. The richest of these will be Kingdon, George Gould's eldest child. His father is rated at \$70,000,000.

The postal money order service with the principal of Montenegro has been discontinued by a number of European countries because of the Montenegrin exchequer's flat refusal to settle their account with the foreign postal creditors. The Prince of Montenegro took all the money for his family expenses, and now calmly refuses to disgorge.

In excavating the old Roman camp of Carnuntum, near Halmburg, on the Danube, between Vienna and Pressburg, the explorers have come upon an armory and provision house containing 1,037 weapons and pieces of armor and stores of barley, peas, etc. A great many inscriptions were found as well.

The pretentious or unmusical names which many American towns bear invite amusement, sometimes derision. If it were not for the flavor of antiquity which clings to them some English place-names might be criticised. Thus in a recent brief list of ecclesiastical preferments and appointments appeared such names as Tolpudde, Shincliffe, and Fugglestone. Better, perhaps, Babylon Lower Mills, or Northeast Jefferson Hollow.

If Richard Yates, the Republican candidate for governor of Illinois, is elected, he will be governor of his state before he is 40 years old. But he will not be as young as some others of Illinois's governors, for Ninian Edwards, the first governor, when Illinois was a territory was only 34 when appointed; Gov. Coles was only 36 at his inauguration. Gov. French was 38 and Gov. Hamilton was 36.

In California a new business has been discovered. It takes the form of drilling oil wells in the sea, and is the latest and most remarkable, as well as the most picturesque, feature of the great crude oil industry. This new and radical departure, a difficult and expensive undertaking, to say the least, has been successfully carried out at Summerland, the only place where it ever has been attempted, and there the precious brown fluid is now pumped from beneath the Pacific ocean.

The mud volcanoes situated in the vicinity of Laytonville, Cal., have burst into alarming activity. The first intimation the inhabitants had of the phenomenon was when an immense cloud of vapor issued from the mouth of the craters, accompanied by a sound like faraway thunder. The disturbance is so violent that great redwood trees are swayed when the mud and vapor shoots high over the rims of the crater and flows down the hillside like a lava stream into one of the tributaries of the Eel River. The murky craters are filled with a bluish mud of about the consistency of boiling tar, but the mud is icy cold. The roar of the volcanoes can be heard for miles around.

Iowa county, Wis., lays claim to having the lowest salaried official in the employ of the United States government. The government hires Frank Lynch for one cent a year to carry the mail between Dodgeville, the county seat of Iowa county, and Mineral Point, nine miles distant. Every four years the postoffice department contracts to lowest bidders for transfer of mail sacks. Last year there was the liveliest competition ever known for the Dodgeville-Mineral Point contract. Several different men signified their intention of going into the contest, and the "talk" was kept up until each bidder knew that he would have to go pretty low to get the prize. The man who then held the contract had been receiving about \$40 per year for carrying the mail. It is said that when the bids for the new contract were opened in Washington it was found that the three lowest offers for carrying the mail per year were 1 cent, 39 cents and \$1.50. Frank Lynch, being the one-cent bidder, was awarded the contract for four years.

Bishop Nelson of Georgia has drawn up a bill which is now before congress and which provides for the establishment of an industrial school for negroes wherever ten thousand dollars can be raised for a nucleus. In this event, seven trustees, residents of the south, may obtain from congress \$150,000, one-third for building, equipment, and preliminary expenses, and the remainder for a permanent endowment. The number of these schools is to be limited to one for each hundred thousand of the negro population of the state.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON

TICKET PRESENTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Bryan Was Nominated Unanimously to Again Lead the Democratic Forces—The Platform Makes Imperialism the Paramount Issue and Declares for Free Silver at 16 to 1—Stevenson's Nomination Made on First Ballot—Hill Withdrew His Name and the Delegates Flocked to the Illinois Man in Swarms.

President.....W. J. BRYAN. Vice President... A. E. STEVENSON.

This is the ticket presented by the National Democratic convention after a three-days' session marked by great enthusiasm and many exciting scenes. The story of the convention's proceedings day by day follows:

Kansas City, July 5.—Amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm befitting such an event and such a day the Democratic national convention began its session yesterday. But after sitting until a late hour last night the expected climax of the day, the nomination of William J. Bryan as the Democratic candidate for president, failed of realization, and all of the larger business of the convention awaits the completion of the platform. As a spectacular event, however, the convention has fulfilled the hopes of the most fervid party man, for the vast assemblage of delegates and speakers has twice been swept with whirlwind demonstrations, first for the leader who is about to be placed in nomination, and then for the other champion of Democracy, David B. Hill. But in actual accomplishment the day's work was confined to organization with the speeches of the temporary chairman, Gov. Thomas of Colorado, and Permanent Chairman James D. Richardson, the appointment of the various committees and detailed preparations for the more serious work yet in store.

Bryan Unanimously Nominated. Kansas City, July 6.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska was last night placed in nomination for the presidency on the Democratic ticket on a platform opposing imperialism, militarism and trusts and a specific declaration for silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The nomination came as the culmination of a frenzied demonstration in honor of the party leaders lasting twenty-seven minutes and giving utterance to all the pent up emotions of the vast multitude. It followed also



HON. WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

a fierce struggle throughout the last thirty-six hours concerning the platform declaration on silver and on the relative position which the silver question is to maintain to the other great issues of the day. It was late yesterday afternoon when the convention was at last face to face with the presidential nomination. Earlier in the day there had been

Tedious Delays due to the inability of the platform committee to reconcile their differences and present a report. Until this was ready the convention managers beguiled the time by putting forward speakers of more or less prominence to keep the vast audience from becoming too restless. The first session, beginning at 10 o'clock, was entirely fruitless of results, and it was not until late in the afternoon, when the second session had begun, that the platform committee was at last able to reach an agreement. Already its main features, embodying the 16 to 1 principle, had become known to the delegates, and there was little delay in giving it unanimous approval. This ended the last chance for an open rupture on the question of principles and left the way clear for the culminating business of the day—the nomination of a candidate. The vast auditorium was filled to its utmost capacity when

The Moment Arrived for the nomination to be made. Not only were the usual facilities afforded by tickets taxed to their utmost, but doorkeepers were given liberal instructions as to the use of force, and all available spaces were packed to their fullest limit. When the call of states began for the purpose of placing candidates in nomination, Alabama yielded its place at the head of the list to Nebraska, and Oldham of that state made his way to the platform for the initial speech placing Mr. Bryan in nomination for the presidency. The orator was strongly voiced and entertaining, and yet to the waiting delegates and spectators there was but one point to his speech, and that was the stirring peroration which closed with the name of William J. Bryan. This was the signal for the demonstration of the day, and in a common purpose the great course joined in a great tribute of

Enthusiastic Devotion to the party leader. A huge oil portrait of Bryan, measuring fifteen feet across, was brought down the main aisle before the delegates. At the same time the standards of the state delegations were torn from their sockets and waved on high, while umbrel-

las of red, white and blue, silk banners of the several states and many handsome and unique transparencies were borne about the building amid the deafening clamor of 20,000 yelling, gesticulating men and women. All of the intensity of former demonstrations and much more was added to this final tribute to the leader. When the demonstration had spent itself the speeches seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan were in order. Senator White spoke for California, giving the tribute of the Pacific coast to the Nebraska candidate. When Colorado was reached that state yielded to Senator Hill of New York. The audience had

Anxiously Awaited the appearance of the distinguished New Yorker. He was accorded a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New



NAT. PRESS ASS. N.Y. David Bennett Hill.

York associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice, and his tribute to the Nebraska touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience. He pictured Bryan as the champion of the plain people and of the workingman, strong with the masses, with the farmer and with the artisan. When Hill declared with dramatic intensity that the candidate would have the support of his party a united party—there was tremendous applause at the suggestion of Democratic unity. Aside from the brilliant eulogy of Bryan the speech of the New York leader was significant and attractive in its strong plea for unity. "It is a time for unity, not for division," he exclaimed to the

Rapturous Approval of the great multitude facing him. The eloquent Daniel of Virginia added his glowing tribute to the candidate, while Former Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania spoke for his state and for the East. Gov. McMillin of Tennessee voiced the wishes of the state which had "furnished three presidents," Hawaii, through its delegate, John H. Wise, made its first seconding speech in a Democratic national convention, and finally a sweet voice, a pleasant faced woman from Utah, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan in behalf of her state. Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, giving him the unanimous votes of all the states and territories. The managers of the convention had decided that this was enough work for one day and the nomination for vice-presidential candidate was allowed to go over until to-day.

Imperialism the Issue. Next to the demonstration that greeting the announcement that imperialism was to be the paramount issue of the campaign was the most spontaneous and significant of the day. Senator Tillman read the platform, and with much force brought out the fact that imperialism was now given the first and supreme place among the issues of the party. That the delegates and audience were in complete accord with the programme was shown by the long and continued applause, lasting over twenty-two minutes. Following this the announcement that the 16 to 1 idea was retained received only faint and short demonstration, the applause being only continued a few minutes. It was regarded as significant of the spirit of the delegates. The most stirring incident of the day's proceedings was the appearance of Webster Davis, formerly assistant secretary of the Interior in McKinley's administration, in a speech severely arraighing the Republican party for its lack of sympathy for the Boers, and formally announcing his allegiance to the Democratic party.

Stevenson for Vice President. Kansas City, July 7.—The Democratic national ticket was completed yesterday by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for vice president. The nomination was made on the first ballot, state after state joining in the wild scramble to record their support



HON. CHARLES A. TOWNE.

of the winning candidate. A distinct triumph of the day in the way of popular ovation was that accorded to Senator Hill, and in its spontaneity and enthusiasm was one of the most notable features the convention has produced. It was accompanied, too, by a remarkable scene when Hill earnestly appealed to his friends against being placed in nomination, and then finding his protest in vain, he strode to the platform, and in tones which left no doubt of their sincerity, earnestly besought the convention not to make him the nominee. Towne's Name Presented. On the call for nominations Alabama

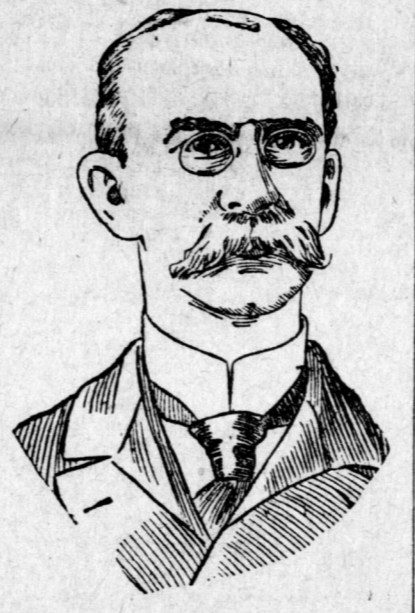
yielded to Minnesota and the latter state, through L. A. Rosing, presented its young champion of silver Republicanism and Democracy—Charles A. Towne. The mention of his name was the signal for a flattering demonstration in his honor, men and women joining in the outburst. For ten minutes the demonstration over Towne lasted with varying degrees of intensity. Meantime attention was being directed to an excited group massed in front of the New York section with Hill as the vortex of a struggling throng of delegates. They pressed forward from all quarters of the hall, urging him to permit his name to be placed before the convention. The face of the New Yorker was a study as the demands upon him came from all sides. Hill protested vociferously. Judge Van Wyck said he could not refuse. Murphy and Croker

Pleaded With Him to obey the will of the convention and accept. While the pleadings continued the call of Delaware was heard above the uproar, and Delaware yielded her place to New York. At this the portly form of Senator Grady, the silver-tongued orator of New York, pushed through the densely packed aisles up to the platform. There was a hush through the hall to hear what word New York had to offer.

"In behalf of the united Democracy of New York," shouted Grady, "I present as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill." The effect was electrical and a tidal wave of enthusiasm swept over the convention. Grady stood there, proudly waiting for the storm to subside. But as he waited the audience observed a strange pantomime. They saw Hill leave the New York delegation and push through the throng up to the platform. They heard him

to withdraw, while Grady's answer was apparent from the shake of his head and his advance to the front of the platform to conclude his nominating speech. When the demonstration had subsided Grady completed his speech placing Hill before the convention. But as he stepped from the platform the man who had just been placed in nomination took his place. The senator looked out sternly, even savagely on the shouting thousands. When he could be heard he made due acknowledgment of the honor done him. "But, I cannot, I must not, be the nominee of this convention," he declared with explosive emphasis. He was frequently interrupted with enthusiastic shouts of approval, but when he left the platform the delegates were firmly convinced from his words and manner that he was sincerely desirous of having his name withheld. It was soon apparent that with Hill out Stevenson was a strong favorite. State after state seconded his nomination, Georgia, Indiana, Virginia, Iowa, Kentucky, Illinois. Some of the devoted

Friends of Hill still maintained their allegiance to him and the delegations of New Jersey,



Temporary Chairman Charles S. Thomas, Colorado.

Louisiana and some others seconded his nomination. 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. As the roll was called Mr. Hill appeared on the platform, and in a few well chosen words withdrew from the contest. 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 Strong Lead. At the close of the call he had 559 1-2 votes, which, however, was not enough to nominate the requisite two-thirds being 624. Hill had received 200 votes and Towne, 89 1-2. But before the announcement of the result a strong lunged delegate from Tennessee stood on his chair and announced: "Tennessee changes her 24 votes from Hill to Stevenson."

That started the tide irresistibly toward Stevenson. From every quarter of the hall came cries for recognition. North Carolina changed from Carr to Stevenson. Even New York finally, but reluctantly, announced its change from Hill to Stevenson. That ended it. Stevenson's nomination was assured, although for some time longer the various states continued to record their changes from Towne and other candidates to Stevenson. In the end the nomination was made unanimous. The announcement was greeted with enthusiastic approval and again state standards and banners were borne about the building in tribute to the party nominee.

Digest of the Platform. The platform makes imperialism the leading issue, in the following language: "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 financial plank is as follows: "We reaffirm and indorse the principle of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate 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 free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid and consent of any other nation."

The Porto Rican law is denounced; also, the administration's Philippine policy. The fulfillment of Cuban pledges is demanded. Stable government, independence and protection for Filipinos is favored.

The platform does not oppose expansion to desirable territory. Strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine is demanded. Pledges increasing warfare against private monopolies in every form. Demands that products of trusts be put upon the free list. Denounces Republicans for failing to enact anti-trust laws. The Dingley tariff law is condemned. Enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law is favored. The currency bill is denounced. Favors direct election of United States senators. Government by injunction and blacklisting is denounced and arbitration favored. A cabinet department of labor is favored. Favors liberal pensions. Favors Nicaragua canal. Condemns Hay-Pauncefote treaty. Favors Chinese exclusion act. English alliance is condemned. Repeal of war tax favored. Sympathy for the Boers is declared.

SILVER REPUBLICANS

Unanimously Nominate Bryan and Leave Vice-Presidency to the Committee.

Kansas City, July 8.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for vice president in spite of his protest against such action, the national convention of the Silver Republican party adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being passed to the national committee with power to act. W. J. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for president at the morning session, and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of Former Congressman Towne. The action of the Democratic convention, however, in placing Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination, took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their intention to nominate Mr. Towne notwithstanding. For two hours Senator Teller, Former Congressman Shafroth of Colorado and Cheadle of Indiana and others made speeches in favor of indorsing the Democratic ticket, but it was not until Towne himself appeared in the afternoon that the convention not to nominate him, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the vice presidential nomination was referred to the national committee. Late last night the national committee of the Silver Republicans decided to indorse Stevenson.

WHY WOMEN HAVE NO WINGS.

Rude Criticism of a Woman Lecturer by a Mean Man Out in the Audience.

I remember once, in a society to which I belonged, a lady lecturer of the rushing order read a paper in which she was very adverse to the theory of a beneficent Providence. "Why," she asked, "are we without wings, if all this omnipotent love directs the course of the universe? Why have I not been furnished with wings where I might fly to the ends of the earth to my loved ones?" There was a discussion after the paper, when a dry old one-eyed philosopher made this pithy speech: "Mr. Chairman, our lecturer this evening complains because Providence has given her no wings. I think she has a cause for complaint, but she's got hold of the wrong one. Her true complaint is because she's got no brains." The hit, though rude, went home with uproarious effect. It was, in a measure, deserved; and yet, I saw, with regret, how ready is the average audience to jeer at woman's capacity. To me it seems a sorry sort of gallantry which, at the opera door, waits as squire of dames with cloak and wrap, and then, in some smoking room, raises a sardonic laugh by suggesting that idiots are fewer among women because so little noticeable; yet that is a tone of conversation which, in a greater or less degree, the bulk of men very often allow themselves, partly no doubt, in jest, yet with meaning in it, none the less.—Nineteenth Century.

BABY FOX.

Raised by a Sheep When Its Own Mother Was Killed.

Mr. Nye of Hoybottom, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, has a domesticated fox. Last spring he discovered that something was carrying off his poultry. He suspected a wildcat, and he set a trap to catch the marauder. Instead of the wildcat, the trap caught the fox, and the farmer promptly dispatched it, says the New York Press.

Hardly had he done so when a little baby fox came out from the brush and moaned piteously around its dead mother. The farmer took it home, refusing the food offered it, the little fox was in a fair way to starve to death, when Mrs. Nye had a bright idea. One of the ewes had been robbed of her young by the wildcats, and the little fox was carried up to the bereaved ewe to receive nourishment. The fox thrived amazingly on sheep's milk, and the strange foster-mother formed a strong attachment for the little fellow. Before other animals, and to all extremely shy, but the fox is not extremely shy, but it sleeps side by side with the ewe, and the farmer can handle it like a house dog.

Equally Horselless.

"Ha!" jeered the bystanders. "The automobile has come to stay. See it stay!"

"That's all right," responded the man on the seat, calmly lighting a cigar. "But why should a machine that merely displaces the horse excite the ill-will of asses?" Then, having found out what was the matter with the machinery, he moved off, just in time.—Chicago Tribune.

TRAIN IS HELD UP.

Six Thieves Make a Haul of About \$10,000.

Paducah, Ky., July 13.—The Illinois Central fast train from New Orleans to Chicago was held up and robbed of \$10,000 early yesterday morning two miles south of Wickliffe, Ky. The train was flagged and the robbers, six in number, cut off the engine and express car and ran a mile and a half to Fort Jefferson, near the Ohio river, and in sight of the Missouri shore. There they blew the express safe and secured all the valuables it contained. They left the engine and looted car and crossed into Missouri. They dropped one package containing \$700 on the Kentucky side and another on the Missouri side, both of which were found yesterday. The robbers overpowered the express men and made them get off the train, but did not attempt to molest the passengers. Fireman Frysch was badly beaten by the robbers when they stopped the train. The express messenger was driven from his car when it was cut off.

WRECK TO ROB.

Train Carrying \$3,000,000 to New York Substray.

Philadelphia, July 13.—According to officials of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, a deliberate attempt to wreck the Washington express, bearing \$3,000,000 in gold to the sub-treasury in New York, came near being successful early yesterday morning at Folsom, a short distance outside of this city. The train consisted of two sleeping cars, two day coaches and three baggage cars. While going at a good rate of speed it ran into an open switch at Folsom. The engine was overturned and the three baggage cars were derailed, but no one was injured. An examination by the railroad men disclosed that the switch had been tampered with for the apparent purpose of wrecking a train. Whether it was done with the intention of wrecking the express bearing the currency, is only conjecture. It is believed, however, by many in the vicinity, that it was the work of small boys, but the officials are not of that opinion.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERY.

Train Crew Attacked by a Dozen Bandits.

Mexico City, July 13.—A daring train robbery took place last night at Santa Eula station, near Chihuahua, on the Mexican Central. When a freight train sidetracked to let a passenger train pass it was found that the spikes on the siding had been pulled out. The train was derailed and the train crew attacked by a dozen bandits. Many shots were fired. Meanwhile the passenger train arrived and the crew, taking in the situation, pulled back to Chihuahua with the crew of the freight train. With a force of police and rurales the passenger train returned to the scene of the hold-up. The robbers had broken into several cars and carried away booty. The police and soldiers started in pursuit and one robber was captured with some of the booty. Thus far it is the first train hold-up on record in Mexico.

BRINGS PEACE NEAR.

Prospects Improved by the Occupation of Bethlehem.

London, July 13.—Lord Roberts' reports at midnight again reveal the progress in the Orange River Colony, by which the release of several divisions for service in China is brought nearer. The occupation of Bethlehem by Generals Paget and Clements, after a hard fight, deprives Gen. Dewet of his chief center of supplies and compels him to retire to Harrismit and the mountain district, where his commandoes can find little food. Vredde and Harrismit are now the only towns of the Orange River Colony not under British control. The chances of a counter stroke are rapidly diminishing both in the Orange River Colony and in the Transvaal, and it may be possible within a fortnight for Lord Roberts to send reinforcements to China.

Improves Prospects for Peace. Pretoria, July 12.—The British success at Bethlehem has considerably improved the prospects of peace, it is said. The whole of the government of President Steyn has surrendered except President Steyn himself. Those officials who are prisoners have been allowed to communicate with President Steyn for the purpose of attempting to prove to him the uselessness of a continuance of the struggle which can only produce bloodshed without any counterbalancing advantages. The collapse of the forces of Gen. Dewet is expected daily. The Boers here say that the men have

Taken a Solemn Oath never to personally surrender, but they are beginning to see the unfairness of sacrificing life to personal wishes. It is expected that when Gen. Botha learns of the defeat of his colleagues he will gladly enter into conferences looking to the establishment of peace. The need of more civil administrators is urgent and the necessary for their appointment is becoming daily more apparent. Intelligent administrators with a knowledge of the people could undoubtedly greatly aid in the future settlement of difficulties inasmuch as a frank feeling in favor of submission is prevalent among the Boers.

French Commander in China. Paris, July 13.—It is reported that President Loubet last evening signed a decree appointing Gen. Vrayon, who distinguished himself in the Madagascar campaign, commander of the expeditionary corps for China. He will be supported by Gen. Balloud, chief of the president's military household, and Gen. Frey, Vice Admiral Potter is appointed to command the naval forces.

Rain in India. Simla, July 13.—The rainfall is increasing in Central Rajpootana and the Eastern Punjab, but elsewhere there is still a lack of rain.

Burglar Is Sentenced. Berlin, July 13.—Franz Winderlith, the burglar who recently entered the house of Count Eulenbergh, and after waking up the count, stole jewelry, money and a watch valued at 25,000 marks, got six years and seven months.

New Bodies From the Saale. New York, July 13.—Twenty-four bodies were recovered from the hold of the burned steamship Saale yesterday, which makes the total number of dead taken from this ship alone sixty. Most of them were workmen.