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FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, Nominated at Chicago.

Closing Scenes of the Democratic National Convention.

The National Democratic Convention, at Chicago, completed its ticket by nominating Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, to be the Vice-Presidential candidate of the party, and then adjourned sine die.

The delegates were slow in gathering, and at 2 o'clock, the hour to which the convention adjourned, after its all-night session, at which Cleveland was nominated for the Presidency, not over 100 of them were in their seats.

At 2:55 Chairman Wilson pounded the table with his zinc gavel and called the convention to order. Most of the delegates were in their seats, and the galleries were quite well filled. The Chairman introduced the Rev. Alfred Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who delivered the invocation.

Immediately after the prayer the Chairman announced that the next order of business was the naming of candidates for the nomination for Vice-President.

The following four candidates were placed in nomination for the Vice-Presidency: Isaac Pusey Gray, of Indiana; Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois; John L. Mitchell, of Wisconsin; Allan B. Morse, of Michigan.

Then the Chairman ordered the roll to be called upon four candidates. Everything went along smoothly and without excitement until Iowa was reached, when it was announced that Governor Boies's State would cast her twenty-six votes for Colonel Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.

Montana cast five votes for Bourke Cockran. The sixth vote from Montana went to Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago.

New York turned the tide for General Stevenson by casting her solid seventy-two votes for him, thus putting him forty-two ahead of Gray, but Pennsylvania evened matters by giving her sixty-four votes to the Indianian. As the contest became closer and closer, the cheering became general and the excitement increased.

At the request of Colonel Watterson, Iowa withdrew her twenty-six votes from him and gave them to General Stevenson. The last Territory on the roster had been called at 4:30, and the tally stood Stevenson 401, Gray 343, with Morse and Mitchell dividing the rest between them.

Instantly it was known that Stevenson was in the lead, changes were begun at once. Montana started the business. Nebraska, Nevada, Oregon and Ohio followed. Then pandemonium seized the delegations, and the leaders from practically all the States jumped upon chairs and shouted for recognition.

At precisely 5 P. M. Wisconsin announced her abandonment of Mitchell, her candidate, and gave her whole vote to Stevenson. Then Mr. Cole, of Ohio, moved that the nomination of Stevenson for the Vice-Presidency be made by acclamation. Mr. Hensell, of Pennsylvania, seconded it. Chairman Wilson put the motion and it was carried in most vociferous unison.

While General Collins was speaking on a resolution in regard to the National Committee, one of the ropes which held the big electric lights in place over the center of the auditorium broke and let a lamp down on the heads of the [illegible]. The globes were broken and [illegible] electricity shot out from the carbon points. In a twinkling every one in the building was making tracks for the exits. It seemed as if there were no possible way out of a panic, which would have resulted in the loss of perhaps hundreds of lives. Fortunately, however, a cool head remained on its shoulders, and with braced muscles a cordon of brave men surrounded the panic-stricken crowd.

The police and the sergeants-at-arms rallied at once in the cause of order. Men and women were seized and with no gentle hand were planted in their seats and held there. At length the panic was reduced and the convention proceeded with its business.

Mr. Hensel, of Pennsylvania, moved that the resolution of General Collins be referred to the next National Committee with an affirmative recommendation and with power to act, and it was carried.

After the usual resolutions of thanks were adopted the convention adjourned sine die.

Sketch of His Career.

Adlai A. Stevenson, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, is a resident of Bloomington, Ill. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, October 23, 1835, and received his preliminary education in the common schools of his native county. Later he entered Center College at Danville, and when he was sixteen years old removed with his father's family to Bloomington, Ill., where he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1859 he settled at Metamora, Woodford County, Ill., and engaged in the practice of his profession. Here he remained for ten years, during which time he was a Master in Chancery of the Circuit Court for four years and District Attorney for a like period. In 1864 he was named as the Presidential elector for the district. At the expiration of his term of office as District Attorney for Woodford County, in 1869, he returned to Bloomington and formed a law partnership with J. S. Ewing, which still exists.

Mr. Stevenson was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Bloomington district in 1874. The district had been safely Republican by an almost invariable majority of 3000. His opponent was General McNulta. Mr. Stevenson was successful. His majority in the district exceeded 1200. He was in Congress during the exciting scenes incident to the Tilden-Hayes contest in 1876. His party renominated him for Congress a second time. In this contest he was defeated, but in 1878, having been nominated for the third time, he was again elected, increasing his majority in the district to 3000.

He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention of 1884 in Chicago, and after the election of Cleveland as President of the United States, was appointed First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Mr. Stevenson married a daughter of the Rev. Lewis W. Green, President of the Centre College in Danville, Ky., in December, 1865. He has three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom are living.

General Stevenson enjoys the honor of having founded the first post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

RETALIATION ON CANADA

Urged by the President in a Message to the Senate.

In a State paper sent to the United States Senate in answer to a resolution of February 24 last, calling for information relative to reciprocity negotiations with Canada, the President sounds the death knell of that project and in effect recommends that Congress proceed to retaliate upon the Dominion for its persistent denial of the rights of American citizens, guaranteed by the treaty of Washington, in connection with the navigation of Canadian canals. The President, in his communication says that his answer to the resolution was delayed at the suggestion of the Secretary of State until the conference, June 3, took place between the Secretary and the British Minister and Mackenzie Bowell and George E. Foster. John W. Foster also appeared on behalf of the Government of the United States, at the request of the Secretary of State.

The bronze statue of Red Jacket, the renowned Seneca Chief, has been unveiled in Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles Adopted by the National Convention.

The platform as adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Chicago is as follows:

SECTION 1.—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principals of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland. We believe the public welfare demands that these principals be applied in the conduct of the *Federal Government* through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the *Federal* capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

SECTION 2.—We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power; returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority; the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States; the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self-governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of the verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States. Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity, with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the *Force bill*, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which in the short space of two years has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

SECTION 3.—We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the *few*. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of *revenue* only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

SECTION 4.—Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a Custom House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

SECTION 5.—We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worse evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary.

SECTION 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few railroad and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

SECTION 7.—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintainance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

SECTION 8.—We recommend that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

SECTION 9.—Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican conventions, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

SECTION 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other Nations and especially with our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irration and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of National defence and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

SECTION 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our National Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure to the oppressed equal rights. We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for Home Rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

SECTION 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

SECTION 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

SECTION 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When the waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government that such aid should be extended on a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

SECTION 15.—For purposes of National defence and the promotion of commerce between the States we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

SECTION 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a National undertaking of vast importance, in which the general Government has invited the co-operation of all the Powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such Powers of the invitation for extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the National honor and public faith.

SECTION 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

SECTION 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

SECTION 19.—We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party and particularly the Republican Senate for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wageworkers.

SECTION 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract-convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

SECTION 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

SECTION 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

ACCIDENT ON A CRUISER.

The Deputy de Lome's Boiler Blows Out and Injures Many.

While the new French cruiser Deputy de Lome, 6300 tons, was trying her machinery at Brest, France, the end of one of the boilers was blown out. Men lay on the deck delirious from agony, writhing in convulsions with blackened and distorted faces and blistered bodies.

The deck of the fireroom was covered with hot water from the exploded boiler to the depth of two or three inches, and in this the injured men lay, every second adding to the terrible scalding they had received. Fifteen were dying or dead when they were taken to the ship's hospital and others were fatally injured.

DROUGHT IN RUSSIA.

Much Suffering Reported From the Government of Poltava.

A drought is prevailing in Poltava, a government of South Russia, and the crops are being blighted. A daily spectacle is that of priests carrying sacred icons and followed by throngs of peasants proceeding to the fields. Here the icons are elevated and surrounded by kneeling groups of peasants. Prayers are then offered for rain. The sheep and cattle are perishing for want of fodder.

THE steamers Alaska and Aurania ran a race across the Atlantic to New York, the Alaska winning by twenty minutes though delayed by broken machinery.

THE GRIP IN DAHOMEY.

Hanging a Woman to Make the Disease Disappear.

The grip has at last reached Dahomey, Africa, and the people are suffering severely from the disease. It is believed in that country that disease is always the result of the wicked machinations of some bad man, and King Behanzin has been busy looking around for the guilty person who is afflicting so many of his subjects with this new disease. His fetich men told him a few days before the last vessel sailed that a poor woman in one of the towns was a witch, and the cause of all the trouble. The King at once condemned her to death. His sentence was immediately carried out. Her body was suspended from a tree, where it could be seen by all the people, and the fetich men declare that the disease will now rapidly disappear.

A BATTLE IN EAST AFRICA.

Baron Bulow and His German and Native Force Defeated.

A German force commanded by Baron Bulow and consisting of five Europeans and 150 Soudanese natives, with one gun, was severely defeated in the Moshi Territory, near Kilima-Njaro, East Africa.

It is said that one European and 100 of the Soudanese were killed, that the gun belonging to the force was captured, and that Baron Bulow and another European were among the wounded. The remnant of the force retreated to Fort Mareng, which has since been evacuated.

THE amount of money for placing the powerful electric search light on the top of Mount Washington has been subscribed. The light will be the highest and strongest in the world, and will be seen from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and Canada.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

26

BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 10	@	$2 12½
Medium, 1891, choice	—	@	1 80
Pea, 1891, choice	1 80	@	—
White kidney, 1891, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Yellow eye, 1891, choice	—	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., per bush	1 70	@	1 75
Foreign, medium, 1891	1 70	@	1 75
Green peas, 1891, per bush	1 40	@	—
1891, bags	1 40	@	—
1891, Scotch	1 45	@	1 50
BUTTER.			
Creamery—St., & Penn, extras	19½	@	20
St. & Penn., firsts	18	@	19
Western, firsts	18	@	19
Western, seconds	16	@	17
Western, thirds	14	@	15
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	19	@	—
Half tubs and pails, 1sts.	17½	@	18
Half tubs and pails, 2ds.	16	@	17
Welsh tubs, extras	18	@	18½
Welsh tubs, 1sts	16½	@	17
Welsh tubs, 2ds	15½	@	16
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts.	15	@	16½
Im. creamery, 2ds	13½	@	14½
Im. creamery, 3ds	12	@	12½
Factory, firsts	13½	@	—
Factory, seconds	—	@	13
Factory and dairy, thirds	12	@	12½
CHEESE.			
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	8⅜	@	8½
Full cream, colored, fancy	8⅜	@	8½
Common to good	7	@	7¾
Part skims, choice	5½	@	6
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@	5
Part skims, common	3	@	4
Full skims	1	@	2
EGGS.			
State and Penn—Fresh	16	@	16½
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@	16
Fresh, fair to prime	15	@	15½
Southern—Fresh, per doz	—	@	—
Duck Eggs, Md., per doz	—	@	—
Goose Eggs, per doz	—	@	—
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples—Russet, per bbl	2 75	@	3 25
Grapes—Western N. Y., Catawba, 5 lb basket	—	@	—
Western N. Y., Concord	—	@	—
Strawberries, Jersey, per qt.	8	@	12
Western, N. Y., qt	6	@	8
Up-River, per qt	5	@	10
Cherries, large, black, lb	10	@	12
Large, red & white	8	@	10
Small and poor	5	@	7
Huckleberries, N. J., per qt.	1 75	@	2 00
Blackberries, Md., per qt	12	@	14
Gooseberries, prime green, qt.	6	@	7
HOPS.			
State—1891, choice, per lb	25	@	26
1891, prime	23½	@	24½
1891, common to good	19	@	23
1890, common to choice	14	@	19
Old odds	7	@	10
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn.	11½	@	—
Western, per lb	—	@	11½
Spring Chickens, large, lb	18	@	20
Small to medium	14	@	15
Roosters, young & old, per lb	—	@	7
Turkeys, per lb	10	@	11
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	65	@	90
Southern, per pair	55	@	60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 12	@	1 37
Southern, per pair	1 00	@	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	35	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.			
Turkeys—Selected hens, lb.	15	@	—
Mixed weights	14	@	15
Young toms, fair to prime	13	@	14
Old toms	13	@	14
Chickens—Phila., broilers	25	@	32
L. I. broilers	—	@	—
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	12½	@	13
Western, per lb	12½	@	13
Ducks—Jersey, per lb	—	@	—
Eastern, per lb	20	@	21
Spring, L. I. per lb	20	@	—
Geese—Western, per lb	—	@	—
Squabs—Dark, per doz	2 00	@	—
Light, per doz	3 00	@	3 25
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	25	@	75
Savannah, bbl	1 25	@	2 00
State, old, per bbl	30	@	75
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	—	@	—
Cabbage, L. I. per 100	3 00	@	3 50
Norfolk, per barrel	75	@	1 00
Onions—Bermuda, per crate	1 10	@	1 15
New Orleans, per bbl	—	@	2 25
Egyptian, 112 lb sack	1 75	@	2 25
Squash—Southern, white, crate	30	@	50
Southern, yellow	50	@	75
Lettuce, Southern, per bbl	—	@	—
Tomatoes, Fla., carrier crate	2 50	@	3 00
Asparagus, N.J., doz. bunches	75	@	1 00
Peas, S. Jersey, ½ bbl. basket	50	@	1 00
Long Island, per bag	75	@	1 00
String beans, Norfolk, wax, ½ bbl, crate	75	@	1 25
Norfolk, green	75	@	1 25
Cucumbers, Savannah, crate	75	@	1 25
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, City dressed	6½	@	7½
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@	40 00
Calves, City dressed	7	@	9
Sheep, per lb	5 00	@	6 50
Lambs, per lb	5¼	@	8
Hogs—Live	—	@	5 50
Dressed	5½	@	7½
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@	4 55
Patents	4 60	@	4 85
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91½	@	—
Rye—State	82½	@	85
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@	—
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	55	@	61
Oats—No. 3 White	41	@	41½
Mixed Western	35	@	39
Hay—Good to Choice	75	@	80
Straw—Long Rye	45	@	60
Lard—City Steam	5.95	@	[illegible]

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SCRANTON, Penn., was deluged by torrents of rain. Hundreds of houses were flooded with water four and five feet deep. Lightning struck in many places, causing slight fires. One man, David Jones, was killed while sitting in his home, near the Continental mine, by a thunderbolt. From every town throughout Lackawana County came reports of great damage done.

THE great New York City grocery firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit has dissolved and William J. Merrall has purchased the interests of John W. Condit and the Acker heirs.

THE anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated in grand style at Boston, Mass. The day was a general holiday in the city, banks and exchanges being closed and wholesale business suspended. The interest, of course, centers in Charlestown, the scene of the battle. On Bunker Hill at midnight a big bonfire was kindled.

AT a meeting in New York City of Typographical Union No. 6 a resolution was passed repudiating the indorsement of Editor Whitelaw Reid's candidacy for Vice-President, which was recently made by a committee of printers at Minneapolis, Minn.

JOHN ANDERSON, a Swedish leper, escaped from the County Almshouse, Chester, Penn., and ran amuck through the streets. He was recaptured after wounding several people.

A PARTY of five Erie (Penn.) molders, who had been in Buffalo, N. Y., on a frolic, got into a serious altercation at Angola, N. Y., on their way home. They had just been put off a Lake Shore freight. Two of them, Alto Stablem and Groban Allen were killed by a passenger train. The other three, of whom one was Edward Sooper, of Erie, got into an altercation with Lovell A. Newton, the brakeman who had driven the five off the train. One of the molders fatally shot Newton.

THE ninth Suburban run at the Sheepshead Bay (N. Y.) Race Track was won by Marcus Daly's bay colt Montana, by Ban Box, out of Imported Queen, ridden by Garrison; W. J. Spiers's Major Domo, ridden by Lambley, was second, and Brown & Rogers' Lamplighter, ridden by Bergen, was third; the time for mile and a quarter was 2.07 2-5. There were 20,000 people present. The race was worth $18,000 to the winner, $5000 to the second horse, and $3000 to the third.

NO. 2 DAM of the Mahanoy City (Penn.) Water Company, situated on the mountain side about two miles beyond the western limits of the city, and at a point 500 yards higher than Main street, burst about 10 o'clock at night and flooded the city.

A MOB at Belfast, Me., tarred and feathered Earnest Richards, colored, for improper relations with a white girl.

THE creamery building, 177 by forty-five feet, of the Franklin County (Vt.) Creamery Association has been burned. Fifty tons of butter and 1000 tons of ice were destroyed. It was the largest creamery in the world, producing 17,000 pounds of butter per day and using the milk of 15,000 cows.

HUBBARD WATTS, who "held up" four women near Guilford, Conn., shot himself dead while being pursued by men with dogs.

A CLOUDBURST did great damage in German Valley, Pennsylvania, and one person was drowned.

THE Republican Club held a ratification meeting in Music Hall, New York City; speeches were made by Governor McKinley, Chauncey M. Depew, Whitelaw Reid, Congressman Dalzell and James A. Blanchard.

THE Maine Republican State Convention at Bangor nominated Henry B. Cleaves for Governor, and selected candidates for Presidential electors.

FREDERICK BLAICHER, of Newark, one of the members of the Joel Parker Association, of New Jersey, in attendance on the National Convention at Chicago, Ill., fell from a fourth-story window of the Tremont Hotel to the sidewalk below. He was found alive, but he died a few moments after.

South and West.

THE wheat harvest is in full blast in southern Kansas. The grain is excellent and the crop magnificent. The report from nearly all points indicates a larger yield than last year.

JOE WALLACE, the murderer of Henry Cole, a peddler, has been hanged near Jasper, Marion County, Tenn. The execution was witnessed by 10,000 people. The gallows was erected fifteen miles from the jail in a valley surrounded by high hills, on which the spectators stood.

JOHN JOHNSON, one of the colored men implicated in the murder of Merchant Colquhoun, was hanged at McComb City, Miss., by a mob of 2000 citizens, both white and colored.

A DISASTROUS cyclone visited Astoria, Fulton County, Iowa, and immense damage was done to property and crops. The funnel shaped cloud tore a wide swath through a forest of large trees.

EMMONS BLAINE, aged thirty-four, eldest son of ex-Secretary James G. Blaine, died suddenly a few days ago at Chicago, Ill. Blood poisoning, the result of inflammation of the bowels, was the cause. Secretary and Mrs. Blaine went from Bar Harbor, Me., to Chicago to attend his funeral.

A FIGHT occurred at Suggstown, Wyoming, between United States soldiers and citizens. Two soldiers of the Ninth Cavalry were killed and one citizen wounded.

LIGHTNING struck the general store of W. H. Ryan, at Farmsleyville, Ky., and two kegs of powder exploded, wounding all the occupants of the room, fifty in number, and several fatally.

THE yacht Caprice capsized off Peche Island, near Detroit, Mich., and Carrie Bechler, aged nineteen; Minnie Mock, aged seventeen, and Henry Pathon, Jr., were drowned.

DR. HENRY MARTYN SCUDDER, the famous physician who stood charged with the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Dunton, died from the effects of a dose of morphine, apparently self administered in the Chicago (Ill.) jail.

Washington.

REAR ADMIRAL E. A. K. BENHAM has been ordered to hoist his flag on the Newark and to proceed to and assume command of the South Atlantic Station.

THE State Department has been notified of the resignation of the President of Venezuela.

THE President has settled the long pending case of Commander F. R. Smith, United States Navy, by directing his retirement on half pay.

THE last of the appropriation bills, the General Deficiency, has been completed. It provides for $4,870,535, of which $910,000 is for the Census Bureau during the next fiscal year.

AMONG the appointments made by the President a few days since was that of George Hittinger, who was recently killed at the Mare Island (Cal.) Navy Yard, to be a gunner in the Navy. It appears that his papers were prepared several days before his death, and were signed by the President without knowledge of that fact.

THE State Department has replied to the Senate's inquiry as to the practical effect of the reciprocity negotiations.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD issued an order from Washington that the United States troops should withdraw from Sugg, Neb.

THE Government must pay to Frederick W. Vanderbilt $90,854.47 damages for the maintenance of the yacht Conqueror during her illegal detention.

Foreign.

EMIN PASHA, the African explorer, has recovered from the smallpox and is in good health, with Stuhlmann, at Bukoba. The advance of the expedition has been delayed by want of provisions.

THE Ulster Convention, in opposition to Home Rule for Ireland, met in Belfast, North Ireland; 10,000 delegates were present.

THE cold throughout Germany is phenomenal for this season. Potatoes and early vegetable crops are being badly damaged by night frosts.

A VIOLENT storm swept over the Province of Burgos, in Old Castile, Spain. A number of villages in the vineyards district were destroyed. The storm raged with unusual fury Count Hubert, to the Countess Hoyos. He was enthusiastically welcomed by the people.

THE local passenger train on the Grand Trunk Railway ran off the track near Hillhurst, Canada, owing to a washout. The engineer, fireman and express messenger were killed.

THE King and Queen of Italy arrived in Berlin on a visit. Emperor William and at Cantabrana, where immense damage was done to trees and property.

THE Governor of the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul has been deposed by the adherents of Da Fonseca.

PRINCE BISMARCK arrived in Vienna, Austria, to attend the marriage of his son. King Humbert exchanged several kisses; then Emperor William kissed the Queen of Italy, and lastly the King and Queen of Italy kissed the German Empress.

TORONTO, Canada, was flooded by a rainstorm and the damage is estimated at $100,000.

THE marriage of Count Herbert Bismarck and Countess Margarethe Hoyos took place in Vienna, Austria.

FIFTEEN lives have been lost in the seditious disturbances in Rio Grande de Sul, Brazil.

THE PRESIDENT NOTIFIED.

He Formally Accepts the Minneapolis Nomination.

President Harrison has been formally notified of his nomination at Minneapolis. The ceremony took place in the East Room of the White House, Washington, in the presence of a large company of distinguished Republicans.

Among those present were Senators Sherman, Hawley, Proctor, Platt, Aldrich, Felton, Casey and Sawyer; Representatives Dalzell, Burrows, O'Donnell and Payne; Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court; Assistant Postmaster-General Whitfield, Frederick Douglass and Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor. There were also many ladies of high social standing present, including a party chaperoned by Mrs. Logan.

It was about 1 o'clock when the committee, walking by twos, with Governor McKinley, of Ohio, at the head, filed into the White House grounds.

Entering the last room the committee formed into a horseshoe, the points resting against the folding doors opening into the main hall. Governor McKinley took position about the centre of the figure, facing the door through which the President would enter.

Presently the President appeared at the far end of the long hall, accompanied by the members of his Cabinet. The President wore a dark suit, with the bronze button of the Loyal Legion in the lapel of his Prince Albert coat. He was pale and, as always, composed. As he entered the room he bowed low to the company.

His appearance was the signal for loud hand-clapping, in the midst of which Governor McKinley advanced and grasped the President's extended hand. Then, turning to the manuscript in his hand, he read his formal notification speech.

Frequent applause punctuated the address, and the hand-clapping at the close was loud and long continued.

The President then adjusted his glasses and in a clear voice, which filled the room, read his reply and acceptance.

After the delegation had taken luncheon Harry H. Smith presented to President Harrison the "working gavel" used by the presiding officer of the Minneapolis Convention. Then the President and the committee stood on the White House portico and were photographed.

Mr. Reid Also Notified.

The committee which was appointed by the Republican National Convention to inform Whitelaw Reid of his nomination for Vice-President performed that duty at Mr. Reid's residence, Westchester County, N. Y., where the members of the committee went in a body to do the work which had been entrusted to them. United States Senator Dubois, of Idaho, made a brief speech on behalf of the committee in presenting the nomination to Mr. Reid, and to the Senator's words the Republican candidate for sVice-President made a short respone. Senator Dubois's speech was loudly applauded, especially that part of it in which he referred to Mr. Reid's services to the American farmer in securing the admission of the product of the American farm to France. The various points in Mr. Reid's reply were also received with applause.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

117TH DAY.—The President sent in a message recommending retaliation on the Dominion of Canada for her unjust discriminations against American vessels navigating Canadian canals.——Mr. Vest reported adversely from the Commerce Committee the bill directing the Secretary of War to cause the low bridges now crossing the Harlem River to be replaced by permanent bridges with fixed spans at the expense of the owners.

118TH DAY.—The conference report on the Military Academy bill was presented and agreed to——Then the bill for the free coinage of gold and silver was taken up and discussed for the remainder of the day.

119TH DAY.—The Nicaragua Canal was discussed——The Agricultural Appropriation bill was also considered.

In the House.

135TH DAY.—A further conference on the River and Harbor bill was ordered——The remainder of the session was consumed in filibustering over the Sibley Claim bill, without action.

136TH DAY.—The House spent most of the session in discussing the Tinplate bill and then adjourned for three days.

137TH DAY.—The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Lanham, of Texas, in the chair) on the General Deficiency bill, and the entire session was consumed in the consideration thereof.

A DETERMINED SUICIDE.

Binding Her Child to Her, a Woman Lies Down in a Pool of Water.

Mrs. Mary Clark and her child, two and a half years old, were found in a stream of water back of her house in Hubbardston, Mass., a few afternoons ago. She had tied the child to her with a piece of apron and then jumped into the water lying face down. The water otherwise would have been scarcely enough to drown her.

THE present prospect for the fruit grower of California is favorable. The fruit crop in the East is expected to be only about onehalf as large as usual. Although the output in California will be less than that of last year, the size and quality of the fruit will be improved so much that it will command advanced prices. The value of the fruit crop this year in California is estimated at $20,000,000.

THERE are fifty-seven vacancies in the line of the United States Army for sixty-two West Point graduates and several noncommissioned officers who have passed examination for promotion.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

CHICAGO is handicapped by its outfield.

PFEFFER is again Captain of the Louisville Club.

THE New York Club has released Bassett, Murphy and Fields.

"BUCK" EWING's arm is no better and the Captain's catching days are over.

DUFFY, of Chicago, leads the League in stolen bases, with thirty-three to his credit.

CONNOR, of Philadelphia, had scored ten home runs when the season was only half over.

IT is a remarkable fact that Boston has lost but one game this season to a left-handed pitcher.

CRANE's recent pitching success has reinstated him in the good graces of the New York "rooters."

ABBEY, the crack pitcher of the University of Vermont team, has accepted terms with Washington.

ROBINSON's record of seven hits in one game, off the St. Louis pitchers, is the record of the season.

MILLIGAN has made the longest hit ever seen on the Washington grounds by driving the ball to the centre field fence.

CLARKSON, of Boston, has accomplished the feat of striking out Milligan, Donovan and Richardson, of the Washingtons, in one inning.

RICHARDSON's work at Washington's second base and short stop this season entitle him to be called the leading infielder in the profession.

AND so Galvin, late of Pittsburg, returns to St. Louis after an absence of seventeen years. With him to help out Gleason the team is expected to do better work in the second series.

THE work of the Boston players with the bat continues, with two or three exceptions, to be on the down grade. The batting of most of the players has been very weak and disappointing.

THE New Yorks are mourning because Taylor, who was dropped, has turned out to be a "phenom" in the Eastern League and is pitching better ball than any twirler the New Yorkers retained.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	40	17	.702	Chicago	26	29	.473
Brooklyn	34	21	.618	New York	26	30	.464
Philad'lp'a	35	22	.614	Pittsburg	27	32	.458
Cincinnati	31	23	.574	St. Louis	22	33	.400
Cleveland	32	24	.571	Louisville	22	35	.386
Washing'n	27	30	.474	Baltimore	15	41	.268

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PRINCE BISMARCK says he will never again take office.

KING OSCAR, of Sweden, is one of the losers in the Panama Canal scheme.

GOUNOD, the composer, has twelve unfinished operas lying in his desk awaiting his finishing touches.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, as a candidate for a seat in Parliament will be an interesting character in English politics.

ELAINE GOODALE, the New England poetess, who was married to Dr. Eastman, an Indian, has presented her husband with a baby.

DR. JOHN TYNDAL, the eminent scientist, began his career in 1843 as an assistant on the staff of the British Ordinance Survey at $5 a week

TENNYSON, the poet, allows nothing to interfere with the luxury of smoking, of which he is extremely fond. His pipe is rarely away from his lips.

IT is officially announced that the Czar of Russia has invited the Austrian Emperor to go hunting with him in the autumn. This is taken as an indication of peace.

THE household of ex-President Hayes at Fremont, Ohio, is presided over by his only daughter, Miss Fanny Hayes. The two younger sons of General Hayes also live at home.

GOVERNOR BOIES, of Iowa, is a widower but he has two sons who are practicing law, at Waterloo, and a married daughter, Mrs. J. W. Carson, who resides at Mount Vernon, Iowa.

SIGNOR GIOLITTI, the new Italian Prime Minister, prides himself upon despising the mandates of fashion, and wears at all times an old-fashioned rusty black frock coat that reaches nearly to his ankles, to the great satisfaction of the political caricaturists and cartoonists.

THE Wanamakers have four homes—the residence in Washington, one in Philadelphia, a cottage at Cape May Point, called the Lilemyn cottage, from the names of the two daughters, and Lindenhurst, a very fine residence and estate, about fifteen miles from Philadelphia.

THERE has been a curious dispute among the biographers regarding the age of Grover Cleveland. By some of the campaign historians he is said to be fifty-seven years old, while others make him fully five years younger. Mr. Cleveland himself, in answer to numerous inquiries sent him some time ago, is reported to have given his age as fifty-five.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

BERING SEA is swarming with seal.

THERE is a reduced wheat acreage in Iowa.

MISSISSIPPI is threatened with a plague of grasshoppers.

ON the first of June the pension rolls carried 840,185 names.

PHILADELPHIA is to have a new line of steamships to England.

AN eruption of Mount Vesuvius is causing the formation of a new cone.

THE cholera is spreading in the manufacturing suburbs of Paris, France.

RICH coal discoveries have been made in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

EXPORT of all Russian cereals, excepting rye, has been permitted by a ukase.

THE daily consumption of tin plate in the United States is now 2,260,000 pounds.

THE Kansas wheat crop is being harvested. The yield is a fine one of good quality.

THE Missouri Pacific has secured control of a direct line to Southern Colorado's coal fields.

IMMIGRANTS to the number of 92,242 arrived in this country during May; in May, 1891, the number was 85,941.

THREE French workmen died after drinking, on a wager, twelve, nine and seven quarts of water respectively.

THE most deplorable state of affairs exists in the San Antonio section of Texas, as scarcely a rain has fallen there for three years.

JOHN FIELD, a noted miser of Golconda, Indian Territory, has sold 1030 acres of timber land to W. S. Furgeson for $10,000. Field refused to accept any money except good, clean bank notes, none less than twenty dollars in denomination and demanded spot cash. He got it.

SEIZED BY BOERS.

Portuguese Territory Entered and a Republic Proclaimed.

Advices received from St. Paul de Loanda, capital of the Portuguese colony of Angola, in West Africa, state that a large body of Boers has entered the colony and proclaimed a republic. The Portuguese force is not sufficiently large to repel the invasion, and unless Portugal is able to send reinforcements the Boers will retain the territory already seized and expel the Portuguese from it.