CRISP NEWS BREVITIES.

A Condensed History of the Week's Events.

BULKY DETAILS BOILED DOWN.

Interesting and Important News From All Parts of the Globe—Press Dispatches Shorn of Superfluous Words For the Benefit of the Busy Public.

The annual convention of the New York State Teachers' association began at Rochester. The session was called to order by Charles E. White of Syracuse, president of the association.

The pope has appointed Rev. Edward O'Dea bishop of the diocese of Nesqually, which comprises nearly all of the state of Washington. He is at present rector of St. Patrick's church, at Portland, Or.

President Frank De Haas Robinson of the Cleveland Baseball club has secured an injunction restraining the National League from collecting the fines against Captain Tebeau or any member of the Cleveland club which were imposed at Louisville.

Dr. Christian Von Spiegel, aged 84, has died at Saratoga. He formerly lived at Memphis, Tenn., and owned 100 slaves when the emancipation proclamation went into effect. He came north shortly after the war. He is survived by a widow and three sons.

McGregor & Schuyler, merchant tailors of Amsterdam, N. Y., have made a general assignment. The liabilities are estimated at $15,000 and the assets at $20,000.

While two lads, McCullough and Powley by name, were playing in the latter's backyard at Berlin, Ont., Powley asked his companion to climb a tree and he would show him how to shoot tramps. McCullough went up and Powley going into the house, secured an old shotgun and shot at his playmate. The shot lodged in McCullough's lung, near the heart, inflicting such injuries as will prove fatal.

William Johnson of Chicago, at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, New York, shot William H. Sutton and then committed suicide. Sutton will probably die. Helma Sutton, wife of William H. Sutton, is said to have been the cause of the shooting, Johnson being madly in love with her.

The Spanish embassy has protested at the British foreign office against alleged English shipments of arms and ammunition to the Cubans.

Minneapolis has been selected for the meeting of the Order of Elks next July.

John Lafrance and Norman Debaux arrived in San Francisco from New York. They made the trip on bicycles in 87 days, the best previous time being 41 days.

Horace F. Allen and sister, Mrs. Charles W. Grant, of Jamestown, N. Y., have made a general assignment to A. C. Wade. The assets are about $400,000 and the liabilities are estimated at $300,000.

The army worm is creating havoc among corn and oats in the vicinity of Saratoga. The farmers are becoming alarmed.

Misses Lillian and Rose Bell, aged 20 and 17 years respectively, daughters of Rev. F. D. Goodrich, were drowned while bathing in Saxton river at Cambridgeport, Vt.

Over 50 Nihilists have been arrested at St. Petersburg during the week, and a number of secret printing presses have been seized.

Acting Comptroller Coffin has authorized the organization of the First National bank of Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Fire at Bartlett, N. H., destroyed the Maine Central depot, two stores nearby and five dwelling houses which were to leeward of the blaze.

Joseph Harvey, 20 years old, of Winnemucca, Nev., was killed at Rochester by coming in contact with an overhead bridge on the Falls branch of the Central railroad while riding on a box car.

The plant of the Peter Cooper Glue company, on the Hudson river in West New York township, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

No confirmation has been received of the report that the steamer Albertville, for the Congo, had been blown up with dynamite in the Bay of Biscay.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Visitation, at Brooklyn, was totally destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Cause unknown.

Wilfred Laurier has been sworn in as premier of the Dominion of Canada. His ministry is in course of formation.

By the overturning of a small sailboat in the harbor at Buffalo three men were drowned. Their names are John Gebbert, John Deckoff and John Ebers.

Henry Leclair, aged 22, of Winsted, Conn., was drowned while bathing at Oswego, N. Y. The body was recovered.

John Penfield, the wellknown tobacco raiser of Portland, Conn., while repairing his barn, was overcome by the heat and fell a distance of 25 feet. There is no hope for his recovery.

Omer Gagne, 17 years old, has left New Bedford, Mass., to go to Chicago on foot, his object being to break the long-distance pedestrian record. He expects to reach Chicago within 40 days.

The Argentina chamber of deputies has approved the project to unify the Argentine debt.

There are 310 new cases of cholera in Egypt and 273 deaths from that disease.

Dr. T. H. Gibbs, a prominent physician of Fort Ann, N. Y., was instantly killed while attempting to drive across the railroad tracks ahead of the New York and Montreal express.

Mrs. Nathan Stern of Rochester, 62 years of age, was shot dead while sitting in front of Brewer's pavilion at Sea Breeze. The bullet that caused her death came from a rifle in the hands of Joseph Caplain. The shooting was accidental. Caplain was arrested.

Alfred T. Barnett of Johnstown, N. Y., 22 years old, fatally shot himself with suicidal intent.

Jacob Boshart, the wealthiest farmer in Fulton county, N. Y., fell down a flight of stairs at his home and broke his neck.

Albert Garvey, 18 years of age, was drowned in the Erie canal at Dowing, N. Y., while bathing.

The army worm has made its appearance in Monroe county, N. Y., and farmers report great damage to their crops, especially to oats.

Li Hung Chang, the special envoy of the Emperor of China, arrived in Paris and was received with military honors.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

Bryan of Nebraska and Sewall of Maine.

THEIR PLATFORM FOR SILVER.

Silverites Controlled the Convention Throughout and Showed Little Consideration For the Gold Men of the East—Text of the Platform.

CHICAGO, July 11.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, the classic featured orator from the plains of the Platte, swept the convention off its feet and was nominated for president on the fifth ballot.

Political history furnishes no precedent for the proceedings in the Coliseum either as a great spectacular show or as the result of deliberations of the convention of a great political party.

Bryan is but 36 years old, younger by 10 years than any man ever nominated for the chief magistracy of the republic. He came like a young Lochinvar out of the West, which has never before nominated a presidential candidate, to woo the bride for whose hand the country's greatest chieftains have been suitors. His name was barely mentioned in the preliminary skirmishes. Four days ago, when the

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

convention met, he was included in the list. But Thursday he made an impassioned speech and stirred the convention to frenzy by his eloquence. That speech overthrew the diligently organized work of weeks and months for other aspirants for the honor.

THE FINAL SESSION.

Arthur Sewall of Maine Nominated For Vice President.

Arthur Sewall of Maine, a Bath shipbuilder and an ardent free coinage man, was named for vice president on a ticket headed by William J. Bryan, the eloquent young orator from the prairies beyond the Missouri.

Over 160 delegates to the convention, all of whom, with the exception of the gold delegation from Wisconsin and a portion of the delegation from Minnesota, came from east of the Alleghanies, refused to participate in the nomination of a presidential candidate on a free silver platform. Over 250 declined to participate in a nomination for vice president.

Bryan had set the convention aflame with his eloquence and his name was on every lip when the balloting began, but Sewall's name in connection with the vice presidency had hardly been mentioned.

The names of Sewall, of ex-Representative Shively of Indiana, who has recently been nominated for governor of the Hoosier state, McLean, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Bland and others were canvassed, and Senator Jones and some of his associates of the silver leaders came to the conclusion that for geographical and other reasons the Maine man was the most available candidate to place on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. The strongest argument in his favor, perhaps, was that his nomination would at once silence the cry that the silver cause was sectional.

THE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles of the Democratic National Convention.

The platform adopted by the Democratic national convention is as follows:

We, the Democrats of the United States in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the Democratic party has maintained from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London.

It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, demand that the power to issue notes to be taken from the banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminating between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections and which enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the annulment by the supreme court of a law passed by a Democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactures.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and denounce the effort of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers we heartily indorse the rule of Commissioner Murphy that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

Confident in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people.

We invite the support of all citizens who approve of them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Sketch of the Career of the Democratic Nominee For President.

Mr. Bryan was born March 19, 1860, in Salem, Ills. He was educated under his mother's care until he was 10 years old, when he went to the public school at Salem, which he attended for five years. At the age of 11 he went to the Whipple academy, in Jacksonville, Ill., which is the preparatory department of the Illinois college located at the same place. He spent two years at the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He represented his state in the interstate oratorical contest in 1880 and was class orator and valedictorian in 1881. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman Trumbull.

He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining at Jacksonville till October, 1883, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., going into partnership with A. R. Talcott, a classmate of the law school. He had taken part in political campaigns since 1880 and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska and was nominated to represent the First district in congress in 1890. He was elected by the majority of 5,713, although the district had gone Republican by 3,400 when Secretary Morton was defeated and was thought to be certainly Republican. He supported Springer for speaker in the Fifty-second congress, from whose district in Illinois he came originally.

He was re-elected in 1892, in spite of the fact that the legislature had re-districted the state and his district in the previous election had given the Republican ticket about 6,000 majority. He was re-elected by 140 votes.

In the Fifty-third congress he helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an especially active part in the committee income tax provision. At the close of the debate on the income tax in congress, replying to Bourke Cochran, Aug. 16, 1893, at the special session, he delivered a three hours' speech against the repeal of the Sherman law, this speech being more largely circulated than the tariff speech had been.

ARTHUR SEWALL.

Sketch of the Democratic Vice Presidential Nominee.

The vice presidential nominee is nearly twice as old as the head of the ticket. He is much older than he looks. He is a splendid example of physical manhood, carries himself with a soldierly bearing and is what might be termed a fine looking man. His hair and moustache are slightly tinged with gray, but the wrinkles of age have scarcely made their appearance on his face.

He was born at Bath, Me., on Nov. 25, 1835. The estate on which he was born, and where he now lives, has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760. His grandfather fought in the war of the revolution. By occupation, Mr. Sewall was originally a shipbuilder, and he is now largely interested in shipping, railways and banking.

Steadily, for over 70 years, has the Sewall private signal, a white star on a blue ground, fluttered from some of the staunchest, finest, swiftest vessels in the merchant marine, carrying the stars and stripes into every foreign port.

There is hardly a corporation in Sagadahoc county, Me., in which he is not a director. He is prominent in railroad circles, as well as in politics, having been president of the Maine Central and other important roads, and now being a director in many. He is a bank president and one of the principal men of his city.

A striking feature of Mr. Sewall's nomination is that his son Harold is a Republican. Young Sewall was one of the leaders of the Reed delegation at St. Louis and is one of the leaders of the young Republican movement in Maine.

In the Enemy's Country.

CHICAGO, July 13.—In Madison Square Garden, early in the month of August, the Hon. William J. Bryan will be formally appraised of the fact that he has been nominated for president. At the same time and at the same place the Hon. Arthur Sewall will be notified of his nomination for the vice presidency. This action was taken at the request of Mr. Bryan, who thought that it would be wise to fight in the heart of the enemy's country.

The committee organized by electing Senator White of California chairman and M. L. Blake of Wyoming secretary. Both Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall were present, as also were nearly all the members of the national committee. A general discussion was entered into as to where the notification should be made. It was finally agreed that Madison Square Garden would be the place.

McLean to Revive The Sun.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—It is stated here that John R. McLean is interested in the new Cincinnati paper. Several years ago he had a paper here called The Sun. It was finally stopped, but ever since McLean has published daily two copies of The Daily Sun in order to hold a Press News association franchise. The same editor who then was in charge of The Sun will be in charge again.

Democracy Appealed To.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The executive committee of the gold standard Democrats of Illinois met in a protracted session and prepared an address to the Democracy of the other states of the Union. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that a second Democratic national convention should be called to nominate candidates for president and vice president.

Bynum Bolts the Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Congressman William D. Bynum says in an interview: "I have already said that I could not support the Chicago platform and ticket. Personally I like Mr. Bryan, but his views are so at variance with what I believe to be for the best interests of the country that I would be false to my convictions were I to support his candidacy."

Detroit Free Press Bolts.

DETROIT, July 13.—The Detroit Free Press, which has always been a stalwart leading journal of the Democracy, has bolted the Chicago convention's platform and candidates and declared independence of all party organizations, although it will in the future give preference to candidates of Democratic antecedents and Democratic views.

Syracuse Paper Bolts.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 13.—The Syracuse Courier (Democratic) says: "Speaking for itself, the Courier cannot so far forget its duty to its constituency as to advocate support of the Chicago pronouncement. The declarations contained therein are abhorrent to Democratic ideas, they are not expressive of Democratic doctrine."

Will Support the Ticket.

ROCHESTER, July 13.—The Rochester Herald today appears with the names of Bryan and Sewall at the head of its editorial column for the first time without comment. The Herald has been an advocate of the gold standard.

Poughkeepsie Paper Bolts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—The Evening Enterprise (Democratic) of this city and the organ of the Cleveland Democracy bolts the regular ticket nominated at Chicago, but does not advise voting for McKinley.

Pythians Barred From a Church.

BUFFALO, July 15.—The officers and members of the St. Peters church are greatly agitated over an act of the pastor, Rev. Otto Becher. The church is one of the most prominent of the German Evangelical churches in Buffalo. Mr. Becher refused admittance to the church of a division of the Knights of Pythias, which was in attendance at the funeral of a brother who was being buried from the church. No reason is given for this refusal. A church meeting has been called to demand an explanation from the pastor.

Sons of St. George Meet.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 15.—The eighth annual session of the New York state grand lodge, Order of the Sons of St. George, convened here, 60 delegates being present. The election resulted as follows: Worthy grand president, F. J. Davis, Utica; worthy grand vice president, R. T. Hughes, Brooklyn; worthy grand secretary, R. Bradley; worthy grand treasurer, R. E. Tothill, Jamestown; worthy grand messenger, Thomas Spears, Auburn; trustee, P. Maudsley.

Three Men Found Hanging.

ARDMORE, I. T., July 15.—Neal McGill, sheriff of Tishomingo county, came in from Tishomingo, the capital of the Chickasaw nation, and reports that three white men have been found hanging to a limb near Reagan postoffice, a few miles from Tishomingo. The men were strangers in the neighborhood and the crime is a mystery. It is generally believed that they were horsethieves. The matter will be investigated by officers of the federal court.

Plunged Into Boiling Liquor.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 15.—Michael Neilon, aged 25, employed in Enright's brewery, stumbled and fell into a vat of boiling liquor. He died soon after being helped out.

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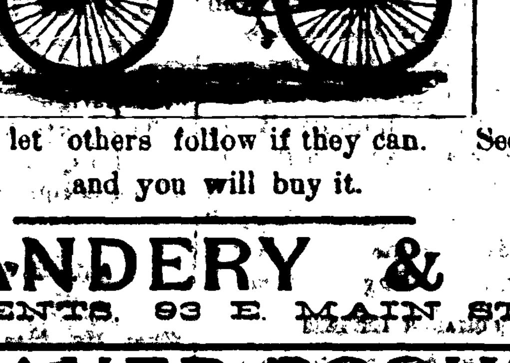

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