

DEMOCRATS IN DENVER

Advance Guard on Hand for National Convention.

Theodore A. Bell of California is chosen as temporary presiding officer—Henry D. Clayton of Alabama may be permanent chairman.

The city of Denver has taken its last political slumber for at least a fortnight to come. The Democratic politicians of prominence who have already arrived for the national convention left for a pleasure trip into the mountains. By the time they are all back once more the advance guards of the state delegations will be there and there will be an ever-increasing activity until the red fire has flickered out and the curtain has been rung down on the final scene of the Democratic national convention.

The out and out Bryan men were highly pleased over the easy manner in which Theodore A. Bell of California was named for temporary chairman. There were reports before Mr. Bell had been selected that a fight was to be made on him by Thomas Taggart, chairman of the national committee, and Roger C. Sullivan, the national committeeman from Illinois, but the promised struggle did not materialize and the wishes of Mr. Bryan regarding Mr. Bell were carried out without a sign or sound of dissent. This fact was taken by the Bryan men to mean that all opposition to the wishes of their leader had disappeared, or at least will be of only comparatively slight influence throughout the convention. They are now counting confidently on the selection of Henry D. Clayton of Alabama for permanent chairman, claiming that it will be brought about as easily and with no more opposition than was that of Mr. Bell at the meeting Saturday.

Very little talk has so far been heard concerning the platform, but it is generally believed among the recognized leaders here that the fight over the "injunction" plank in the Republican resolutions committee may find a parallel when the Democratic platform builders are fairly at work. It is generally understood that in the event of the Bryan people securing control of the resolutions committee the declaration of principles will follow closely the "Lincoln platform."

Vice Presidential Situation.
The vice presidential situation, from the present outlook, offers the greatest encouragement to that class of delegates which is looking always for excitement at a political convention. Unless the nominee for the first place on the ticket should demand of his friends a running mate on whom he had set his heart, the indications would seem to point to numerous ballots in the completion of a ticket. That frequent balloting and spirited contests are wonderful factors in creating enthusiasm is asserted by Democratic leaders now here and they are looking forward to a scramble over the vice presidency, particularly if a nomination for the presidency is made on the first ballot.

The present prospects are that there will not be a dearth of candidates for the vice presidential nomination. Some of the names now heard are those of men who have said they do not desire, or would not take, second place. They will have warm friends in the convention nevertheless, who are likely to make campaigns for them if Mr. Bryan should be nominated and fail to voice his preference for a running mate. Among these are Governor Johnson of Minnesota and Judge George Gray of Delaware, both of whom will figure in the ballot for the presidential nomination. That both of these would prefer not to be thought of in connection with the vice presidency and in fact might go so far as to positively decline in advance to qualify, if nominated, apparently has failed to eliminate them from the list of possibilities.

Five New York men are looming up conspicuously in the pre-convention gossip over the vice presidential situation. These are Morgan J. O'Brien, former chief justice of the New York supreme court; Herman L. Metz, city comptroller of Brooklyn; former Representative Charles A. Towne, Lewis S. Chanler, lieutenant governor, and former Representative Francis Burton Harrison. It is argued in favor of Judge O'Brien that he could bring eastern Democrats into Bryan's camp.

The same claim has been made in behalf of former Governor William L. Douglas of Massachusetts for Judge O'Brien. Mr. Douglas is a manufacturer who enjoys the confidence of business men in the east. Another eastern candidate is Archibald McNeill of Bridgeport, Conn., who comes also from the ranks of business men. Since the refusal of John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America, to permit his name to be used as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor of Illinois, he has been mentioned prominently for the second place on the Democratic national ticket.

National Chairman Thomas Taggart has announced to his colleagues that if an Indiana man is placed on the ticket his state will go Democratic in November. He is pushing the candidacy of John W. Kern. Another man from Indiana mentioned in connection with the place is Representative Benjamin F. Shively.

Another entry was made in the list of vice presidential candidates, headquarters having been opened for Jerry B. Sullivan of Iowa, who was twice Democratic candidate for governor of his state. His candidacy is being managed by Judge M. E. Wade.

UPRISING IN OLD MEXICO

Revolutionists Are Repulsed in Attack on Los Vacas.

Mexican revolutionists attacked the town of Los Vacas, Mexico, and some of the revolutionists are believed to have crossed into Texas. The Texas sheriff wired asking the governor if he could arrest any fugitives coming into the state. The governor referred the matter to the attorney general, who held that the state officials could not take any action, as the matter of political fugitives coming into the United States from foreign countries was a question for federal authorities to deal with. It is reported that the revolutionists were repulsed.

Later information says that about 5,000 shots were exchanged. The officers' quarters were burned and between forty and fifty killed on both sides. The troop commandant was badly wounded. Another outbreak is expected, as the revolutionists have well armed cavalry.

All telegraph and telephone wires have been cut. The worst attack occurred at the customs house.

The attack on Los Vacas is separate and distinct from the affair at Viesca. The towns are more than 100 miles distant from each other and the assaults were at least twenty-four hours apart.

Fourteen alleged revolutionists have been arrested in the city of Chihuahua and a quantity of arms and ammunition has been seized.

Two hundred of the Eighteenth battalion, Mexican infantry, arrived in Juarez. In Chihuahua patrols are stationed in the streets and public buildings and the jails are guarded heavily.

Governor Cardeñas of Coahuila has telegraphed the governor of Durango, notifying him that a number of men responsible for recent disturbances in his state have fled to Durango, and requesting all possible assistance in apprehending the fugitives.

Three battalions of regulars sent by the federal government to Viesca have arrived there.

The international line out of Torreon, on which is located the town of Matamoras, reported to be in the hands of revolutionists, has suffered heavily and the Coahuila and Pacific railway is entirely tied up as the result of depredations committed by revolutionists. A train on the Coahuila and Pacific was attacked soon after leaving Torreon, but the crew succeeded in running the train back to Torreon and escaping.

TROOPS ORDERED TO BORDER

United States Will Enforce Neutrality Laws With Mexico.

By direction of the president, Secretary Taft has issued orders to the commanding general of the Department of Texas, at San Antonio, to send a sufficient number of troops to Del Rio, El Paso and other points in Texas to aid the civil authorities in preserving order. This action was decided upon as a result of the request from the Mexican government that the United States do its utmost to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws.

The request of the Mexican government was referred to the attorney general by the state department and the governor of Texas in the meantime was asked to assist in compelling obedience to the law. The order for the sending of troops to the border is understood to be on the recommendation of the attorney general.

Brigadier General A. L. Meyer, in command of the Department of Texas, is authorized to ascertain the number of troops necessary at Del Rio and El Paso and also to send troops to any other points along the Mexico-Texas border if found advisable. The federal troops will act under the directions of the United States marshal and the United States district attorney. The troops' presence will also do much to prevent any outbreaks within United States territory and will be of material assistance in the event that revolutionists should cross the border.

Senator Godoy, the Mexican charge at Washington, had another talk with Acting Secretary Adee of the state department, at which the situation was discussed.

TORNADO AT CLINTON, MINN.

Seven Persons Killed and Sixty Injured by Storm.

A special dispatch from Graceville, Minn., gives additional details of the tornado that struck Clinton, Minn., a town of 400 inhabitants, in the western part of Minnesota, killing seven people. The dispatch says that over sixty were injured, but that only eleven were seriously hurt. Thirty-three houses in Clinton were destroyed and twenty-five were practically ruined. Two hundred people are homeless. Medical aid is sufficient, as doctors from Graceville and Ortonville have been in constant attendance on the injured for twenty-four hours, but scores are destitute of clothing and outside aid is needed.

OLEO MUST CARRY THE MARK

Secretary Wilson Decides Statute Is Plain, With but One Construction.

Secretary Wilson, after hearing representatives of oleomargarine and dairy interests regarding the placing of the government mark of inspection on oleomargarine, announced that the recent regulation requiring the marks promulgated by the department must stand, the statute being clear and admitting of but one construction.

Slays Companion for Taunt.
Taunted because he had joined the church, Roy Liggett shot and killed his companion, Fred Koch, at Terre Haute. Liggett gave himself up.

CLEVELAND IN GRAVE

Simple Rites Attend Burial of Ex-President at Princeton.

Dr. Sylvester W. Beach, With Three Other Clergymen, Conduct Brief Services—President Roosevelt Comes from Oyster Bay to Attend.

Grover Cleveland's body now lies buried in Princeton (N. J.) cemetery. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening, just as the sun was sinking in the west, a distinguished company silently watched as the body was lowered into the grave. Then the simple burial service of the Presbyterian church was read and when the last of the carriages in the cortege had driven up to the path leading to the grave, the benediction had been pronounced, and the members of the family, President Roosevelt and others who had gathered about the grave were leaving the cemetery.

Many of the personal friends of the dead statesman lingered about the spot which was to mark his last resting place and each in turn was permitted to cast a shovelful of earth into the grave.

Agreeable to the wishes of Mrs. Cleveland, the services, both at the house and at the cemetery, were of the simplest character. An invocation, scriptural reading, a brief prayer and the reading of a William Wordsworth poem, "Character of the Happy Warrior," constituted the services at the house, while the reading of the burial service at the grave was brief and impressive.

Although the funeral was of a strictly private nature, those in attendance numbered many distinguished citizens, including President Roosevelt, Governors Fort of New Jersey, Hughes of New York, Hoke Smith of Georgia, former members of President Cleveland's cabinet, officials of the Equitable Life Assurance society, members of the Princeton university faculty and friends and neighbors.

Mr. Cleveland was buried with all the simplicity and privacy that he himself might have wished as a private citizen rather than as the former chief executive of the nation. There was nothing that savored of the official and the military element was injected solely as a measure of precaution in protecting President Roosevelt.

President Comes from Oyster Bay.
The president was met on his arrival at the station by Governor Fort. The president, Governor Fort and Secretary Loeb were driven at once to Westland. Upon his arrival at the house the president went to Mrs. Cleveland, offering his sympathy and expressing keen regret at Mr. Cleveland's death.

The president then returned to the reception room, where the body had been removed from the room on the second floor, in which Mr. Cleveland died.

A few minutes later the four clergymen who officiated came down the stairs to the hall leading to the reception room, followed by Mrs. Cleveland and the children. As they stopped on the landing, accompanied by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, the whole company rose and remained standing throughout the service.

The services began with an invocation by Rev. Sylvester W. Beach of the First Presbyterian church of Princeton, which was followed by scriptural reading by Rev. Maitland V. Bartlett of the West Farms Presbyterian church of New York, a former pastor of Mr. Cleveland, who read from the fourteenth chapter of the book of John and a number of passages from the Fourth and Twenty-second chapters of the Thessalonians.

Simple Rites at the Grave.

The services were concluded at 5:30 and five minutes later the casket had been tenderly carried to the hearse and the procession started on its way to the cemetery. Along the streets from the house to the cemetery National Guardsmen, mounted and on foot, policed the way. As President Roosevelt passed through the gate leading from the Westland grounds, the militiamen presented arms and the president doffed his hat in recognition. The pall bearers, six on either side of the hearse, marched with the procession as it wended its way slowly to the cemetery, which was reached a few minutes before 6 o'clock. The members of the family alighted from their carriages and with the four clergymen in the lead, walked slowly down the gravelled path leading to the open grave and the rose-strewn grave of Ruth, both almost hidden in the profusion of green boughs and flowers. Mrs. Cleveland stood with Esther and Richard and Dr. Bryant as the coffin was slowly lowered into the grave.

Dr. William M. Richards of the Brick Presbyterian church of New York had started to read the committal service even before President Roosevelt and others had reached the scene. The president stood just back of Mrs. Cleveland as the impressive words were spoken. The services lasted less than five minutes.

The ceremonies over President Roosevelt, with Secretary Loeb and several secret service men who attended him, was driven to the railroad station, where he entered his private car and remained until the train pulled out at 6:20 o'clock, when he appeared on the rear platform and acknowledged the cheers and goodbyes of the crowd at the station.

James S. Sherman Improving Rapidly.
Congressman James S. Sherman, who is ill in a Cleveland hospital, is rapidly improving.

BISHOP POTTER NEAR DEATH

Regarded by His Physicians as Being in Critical Condition.

Bishop H. C. Potter of New York is regarded by his physicians as being in a critical state of health. The bishop has been ill for some time with stom-



BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER.

Mexico and the United States have an agreement whereby the troops of either country may cross the boundary of the other in pursuit of hostile Indians, which may serve as the basis for any steps that might be taken in assisting Mexico to capture the revolutionists.

FOUR DIE FROM CLOUDBURST

Wellington, Kan., Visited by Flood at Midnight.

A cloudburst at Wellington, Kan., caused the death of four persons and property loss of \$75,000.

The dead: Mrs. Shirley Sherman, Mrs. Ed West, Albert Hughes, four years old; Mrs. George Jackson, Jr.

Men who were on the streets shortly before the occurrence declare that a wall of water six feet high swept down a ravine in the bottoms and carried everything before it. Twenty houses were carried from their foundations and swept two to four blocks by the rush of the water. It is supposed that the deluge was caused by a cloudburst at Cicero, six miles north of Wellington. On the opposite side of the town, Hargis creek, swollen by a partial cloudburst at Riverdale, overflowed its banks and joined the river in the bottoms.

The houses that were swept away were all occupied. The occupants in all cases were compelled to seek the roofs of the houses for safety. A rope was thrown to one house and Ed West, his wife and Mrs. Shirley Sherman grabbed it and jumped into the water. All lost their holds. Ed West was rescued, but the bodies of the women have not been recovered.

Albert Hughes was taken from the top of a house, but his rescuer was hit by floating debris and the child was swept from his arms.

Zeppelin's Airship Stands Severe Test.

At Friedrichshafen, Germany, Count Zeppelin's airship stood brilliantly the longest and most searching test it has yet undergone. It remained in the air for six and three-quarter hours, attaining an average speed of thirty-four and one-half miles an hour throughout, the highest speed yet accomplished. The apparatus successfully underwent severe experiments, working without a hitch during the entire period.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Features of the Day's Trading and Closing Quotations.

Chicago, June 29.—Rain in Kansas and bullish statistics were chiefly responsible for the strong tone in the local wheat market today. At the close wheat for September delivery was up 1/8c, corn 3/16c higher, oats were a shade lower and provisions were 5c higher. Closing prices: Wheat—July, 85 1/2c; Sept., 86 1/4c @ 86 3/4c.

Corn—July, 69c; Sept., 69 1/2c @ 69 3/4c. Oats—July, 45c; Sept., 38 1/2c. Pork—July, \$14.70; Sept., \$14.95. Lard—July, \$9.20; Sept., \$9.35. Ribs—July, \$8.32 1/2; Sept., \$8.50. Chicago Cash Prices—No. 2 hard wheat, \$8 @ 8 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 71 @ 71 1/2c; No. 3 white oats, 40 1/2 @ 52c.

South Omaha Live Stock.

South Omaha, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,200; slow to 10 @ 15c lower; native steers, \$4.75 @ 7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.00 @ 5.55; western steers, \$3.50 @ 6.10; Texas steers, \$3.00 @ 5.50; canners, \$2.00 @ 3.50; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ 5.00; calves, \$3.00 @ 6.00; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.75 @ 5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; 10c higher; heavy, \$5.95 @ 6.05; mixed, \$5.95 @ 6.00; light, \$5.90 @ 6.00; pigs, \$4.75 @ 5.50; bulk of sales, \$5.95 @ 6.00. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; 10 @ 25c lower; yearlings, \$4.00 @ 4.40; wethers, \$3.75 @ 4.90; ewes, \$3.00 @ 3.80; lambs, \$5.50 @ 6.25.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; steady, 10 @ 15c lower; steers, \$5.90 @ 8.40; cows, \$3.50 @ 5.75; heifers, \$3.50 @ 6.90; bulls, \$3.00 @ 5.30; calves, \$5.40 @ 6.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 @ 5.15. Hogs—Receipts, 30,000; strong to 15c higher, choice heavy shipping, \$6.40 @ 6.55; butchers, \$6.45 @ 6.55; light mixed \$6.15 @ 6.30; choice light, \$6.35 @ 6.45; packing, \$5.50 @ 6.35; pigs, \$4.25 @ 5.55; bulk of sales, \$6.10 @ 6.40. Sheep—Receipts, 22,000; weak; sheep, \$3.25 @ 4.15; lambs, \$5.00 @ 6.50; yearlings, \$4.50 @ 5.00.

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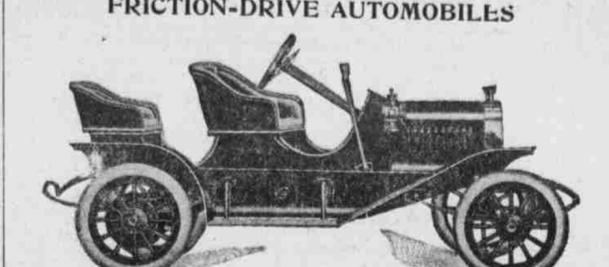
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