

NEBRASKA.

The State Fair commences in August. Get ready for it. Havelock, near Lincoln, is putting in a water works system.

The oat crop in Dodge county is not panning out very liberally.

A curfew ordinance has been passed by the Tecumseh city council.

Gov. Holcomb was a sight-seeer at the St. Louis populist convention.

The Long Pine Chautauqua opened under most favorable auspices.

A Plattsmouth gambling house was raided by the police and closed up.

The Methodist church at Hastings is again in use after being extensively remodelled.

Bill Ashley, an Omaha bad boy, will do a term in the reform school for general cussedness.

Miss Eva Neilson, the twenty-sixth victim of the Logan disaster, died at Omaha last week.

Omaha is reaching out for the annual meeting of the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America in 1898.

Hon. G. W. Post of York has been selected as chairman of the state republican central committee.

Subscriptions are being received in Omaha and South Omaha for the 1898 Trans-Mississippi exposition.

There is expected to be 300 delegates in attendance at the State Sunday School convention in Omaha.

Buy home made goods and build up home industries, is a good policy. Farrell's Fire Extinguisher, made by Farrell & Co., Omaha.

A farm house owned by William Horner of Lexington was struck by lightning and burned. Loss, \$1,300, covered by insurance.

John C. Watson, president of the senate, was acting governor a few days last week. Gov. Holcomb was in St. Louis and Lieut-Gov. Moore is in Europe.

W. B. Sinclair, of Omaha, for the next two years will become familiar with the management of the state pen, having been sent there for stealing lead pipes.

Depositors of the German savings bank of Omaha, which recently closed its doors, are assured that they will get all of their money in the course of human events.

The Sherman county irrigation ditch, which was damaged to the extent of \$400, will be repaired by August 1 and put in good operating condition through its entire length.

Maud Eadus, of Wymore, died the other day from the effects of a dose of poison, supposed to be administered by her own hand. She was about 32 years old and lived with her parents.

The new church at Alda, erected by the Methodists, was dedicated last Sunday. The church is a handsome frame structure, 30x45 feet, with a basement, and cost \$1,100. The church debt remaining unpaid of \$350 was raised.

Mrs. Amanda McBride, widow of the late William McBride, of Nebraska City, died in Kansas City and her remains were brought back for burial. She was an old resident of Nebraska City and leaves many friends and relatives.

The Johnson County Old Settlers' association will commence the erection of a log cabin on the Johnson county fair grounds to be used Old Settlers' day at the coming fair. It will be eighteen feet long, sixteen feet wide and seven feet to the eaves.

Word was received at Wahoo that Johnathan Chollette of that place had died in Denver. Mr. Chollette had gone west a few weeks ago for the benefit of his health, which had been poor for several years. Heart failure seemed to be the principal cause of death.

Deputy Marshal Boehme brought to Omaha James Blackbird, an Omaha Indian, and George Myers of Homer; both are charged with selling liquor to Indians. They were bound over to the federal grand jury in the sum of \$500 each, and falling to furnish the bond, will languish in the county jail.

Burglars broke into the hardware store of L. M. Rothrock at Reynolds and took razors, pocket knives and shears worth \$50. The drug store of Walker & Rothwell was also entered. Jewelry and some small change left in the money drawer was taken. The loss to the drug store is over \$300.

The Dodge County Veterans' association will hold its fifth annual reunion in North Bend, August 4, 5 and 6. Governor Holcomb, Senator Allen, Department Commander Culver, Past Deputy Commander Adams, General Cowin, Church Howe and Captain Henry are among those who are expected to be present and participate in the exercises.

A sad accident occurred on Sunday afternoon at the farm house of C. E. Masse, a short distance from Spencer. The family had been absent during the day, and upon their return the little son, 3 years old, went to the cupboard for something to eat, where he found a loaded revolver. In a joking manner he held his sister, 10 years old, that he would shoot her, and pointed the pistol at her. The revolver being self-acting, exploded, the ball entering the brain of the little girl, causing instant death.

L. L. Ruddy, who was arrested at Dakota City for a burglary at F. C. Sisson's store, was brought before Judge Ryan for a hearing. He pleaded guilty and was placed under bonds of \$200 for his appearance at district court, which he failed to give and went to jail.

Miss Emily Lovenson of Omaha was \$50,000 from E. G. Wilkins for breach of promise. She is in a delicate condition.

A little rain in some portions of the state would be acceptable at this writing, though in most sections there is ample moisture.

BRYAN AND WATSON THE POPULIST PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

TEXAS WALKS OUT.

WEAVER'S STIRRING APPEAL FOR UNION.

A Scene of Tamulous Enthusiasm Follows His Close—Mrs. Roberts of Colorado and Mrs. Lease of Kansas Also Make Strong Seconding Speeches—End of the Convention.

St. Louis, July 27. — At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Populist national convention completed the ticket which it began last night with Tom Watson of Georgia for second place by nominating W. J. Bryan of Nebraska for President. This it did, though it had been plainly told that Mr. Bryan would not accept the nomination without Arthur Sewall. What the Populists and the nominee will do remains to be seen, but it is reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bryan will decline the offered position.

Texas Delegates Walk Out. The Texans did not wait the assured result of the convention to decide upon their course. A majority of them bolted in advance. They were headed by Delegates-at-Large Jerome C. Kearby and M. M. Williams. The first named is easily the leader of the Populists in Texas and it is conceded by all that he will be the party's nominee for governor. He left the convention declaring that he would not return and said that Texas would never accept Bryan. Delegate-at-Large Williams said that he would rather vote for McKinley than the Nebraskan.

About fifty-five members of the Texas delegation cast their lots at once with the bolters, Stump Ashby among them. The others remained, in pursuance of an agreement made in caucus to support the nomination of Norton of Illinois, as the expression of the anti-Bryan strength. The Texans were very frank in the announcement of their purposes: "We will make report of our action to the state Populist convention to be held August 5 at Galveston," said Delegate-at-Large Jerome Kearby, "and that convention will undoubtedly sustain us."

St. Louis, Mo., July 27.—The Populist national convention was tardy in assembling this morning and the weary, wornout patriots who had struggled and wrangled since last Wednesday had a very tired look, but that there was plenty of fight left in them was developed beyond a peradventure when two or more People's party delegates got together, for there was sure to be an argument, and sometimes a wrangle, and often noisy contentions. All these were noticeable on every side as the delegates came together to finish the work of the convention.

Some of W. J. Bryan's enthusiastic admirers declared before the convention was called to order that they would nominate him regardless of his wishes. Tom Patterson of Colorado and ex-Governor Lovelling of Kansas; however, said that this would not do. They counseled an endorsement of Bryan instead of a nomination, pointing out that an endorsement which did not require an acceptance was the way out of the tangle.

Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, was much sought by Bryan leaders who were anxious to know if he had received any information from Mr. Bryan indicating that he would reconsider the decision made yesterday that he could not accept the nomination for President unless Sewall was also named. Mr. Jones did not expect any reconsideration and so informed all Bryan men who called upon him.

"Cyclone" Davis and other radicals insisted that Bryan could not refuse and, if he did, the responsibility of disaster at the polls would rest on the Democracy, not the Populists.

Called to Order. When Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:35 o'clock the hall had not been put in order, and one delegate, who had probably remained in the hall all night, was slumbering peacefully, stretched out on the floor in a remote portion of the hall.

After the invocation a Connecticut delegate arose to protest against further display of lung power that had characterized the first three days of the convention. He thought it about time the convention exercised a little "horse sense." His statement was given a round of applause.

Chairman Allen announced that the first thing in order was the selection of members of the national committee and the committee to notify the candidates for President and Vice President.

Ignatius Donnelly got on a chair and announced that his private land plank did not appear in the printed platform. He wanted the convention to understand that it had been adopted.

Several resolutions were presented and referred without reading or debate, and then the men with the fog-

horn voice, who stood on a chair at the side of Senator Allen repeating the latter's words to the convention, created some amusement by announcing that one of the delegates had lost his return ticket, and unless it was all middle ground and opened the road to a formidable organic alliance. They not only made union possible, thank heaven, but they rendered it inevitable.

Bryan Placed in Nomination. The chairman then called for nominations for candidates for president, and Judge Green of Nebraska took the stage to place Mr. Bryan in nomination. He said the convention was here to name the next president of the republic. The convention had already selected for vice president that noble son of the South, Thomas E. Watson. (Cheers.) Judge Green had not named his candidate, however, before a Texas delegate interrupted with the point of order that the states must be called in alphabetical order for nominations. He was driven off the stage by the Texan's point of order, but the convention resented it, and on the motion of an Arkansas delegate the rules were suspended and Judge Green was recalled to the stage. He did not place Mr. Bryan in nomination, however.

When Alabama was called Governor Kolb yielded to General Weaver of Iowa, but Colonel Gaither of Alabama got to the platform first and injected a speech about joining the cotton fields of the South with the wheat fields of the West. Weaver Speaks for Bryan. At the conclusion of his remarks General Weaver came forward and was greeted with applause and began to speak as follows: "Mr. Chairman, I arise before you this morning in my judgment facing the most critical period that has ever occurred in the Populist party. I know that I have in my heart not one aspiration or lingering intention to do anything to this convention, or to say one word in this platform that would militate against the growth and strength and security and purposes of the Populist party. I may say that I have but two aspirations in connection with that party. The first is incorporated with my life work. It is to preserve untarnished and unbroken to the American people the great principles that we have contended for for the last twenty years. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I do not want any cheering. My second purpose is to preserve the organization for present and all future usefulness in every part of this Union."

"You have all read the papers this morning, you have all read the manly dispatch from the Democratic nominee for the Presidency, the Hon. William J. Bryan. (Applause.) No man could have done less and be a man. His manly attitude concerning the action of this convention we must all respect, and every member of it, and every person who reads the proceedings of this convention must do the same. "But, my fellow citizens, this question has reached a point where neither Mr. Bryan nor his personal friends have any right whatever to say in regard to what the action of this convention shall be. (Cheers.) This is a greater question than the personality of its candidates and I as an individual tell you that this is a fact. After your action last night, after I had read the telegrams from Mr. Bryan I utterly refused, and I here and now utterly refuse to confer either with Mr. Bryan or Mr. Jones as to who shall be the nominee of this convention (loud applause.) That is a matter that we have a right to determine for ourselves. It is the relief of 70,000,000 of people that is at stake. "Now, then, I am here to do but one thing, and to ask the consideration of the attention of this convention to that one thing. I know, if I know anything, that I am proceeding upon right lines. You know how long I have fought in that behalf; listen, now to what I have to say. I have borne your standard (and I know I was undeserving), first, sixteen years ago, in 1880, and twelve years afterwards, unsolicited, you made me your standard bearer in 1892. I did my best. I did all I could do with the means at my command, to support your principles among the people. Now, I stand here in the crucial juncture of our party's history, and I shall proceed to deliver my convictions deliberately upon the condition of affairs, and I ask that you will pardon me, although an extemporaneous speaker for more than forty years, and permit me to read from manuscript what I have to say."

Plends Earnestly for Principles. General Weaver then delivered his set speech as follows: "In that midnight discussion between Brutus and Cassius concerning the contemplated battle at Philippi, Brutus urged that their cause was rife, their legions brimful, at the height, and ready to decline. Said he: "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries." "And then in dramatic climax he exclaimed: "On such a full sea are we now afloat, and we must take the current when it serves or lose our ventures." "For twenty years we have been pleading with the people to espouse the sacred cause which is at stake in this campaign. We have constantly urged through good and through evil report that our principles were more important than party associations; that we were above all considerations of private fortune or the petty and feverish ambitions of men. We have thus far snited our action to our words. Through five presidential campaigns, stretching from 1876 to 1892, you correctly estimated the purposes of old party managers, and events have sustained every specification in your indictment against them. "Millions of honest men within old party ranks were deceived, lured into ambush and betrayed. But not a single one of your pickets has ever been caught napping or been taken by surprise. To your devoted efforts is largely due the revival of economic learning in this country which has enabled the Democratic party to assume its present admirable attitude. Your work now promises much to mankind and is about to break forth in complete victory for the industrial masses.

Though often repulsed by the multitudes whom we would have liberated, though crucified in return for our kindness, yet through it all we have steadily confided in the righteousness of our cause and the final good sense of the people. We still believe that this nation has a mission to perform which bad men will not be permitted to destroy, and recent events indicate that the nineteenth century is not, after all, to close with the friends of freedom despondent in the Western hemisphere.

For One Silver Ticket. "From the very beginning our organization has made party fealty subordinate to principle. We will not here reverse ourselves and refuse to accept victory now so easily within our reach. We will not refuse the proffered assistance of at least 3,000,000 free silver Democrats and not less than 1,000,000 free silver Republicans simply because they have shown the good sense to come with an organized army fully equipped and armed for battle. Let them have their own divisions and army corps. Let them manifest their own esprit de corps. The field of glory is open to all competitors who are fighting for the same principle. "The Populists have already shown their prowess in many engagements during twenty years of struggle. If our silver can strike sturdier blows at plutocracy than can we, if they can scale the battlements of our old veterans, and are able to plant their colors one foot nearer the citadel of the enemy than we can ourselves, let every Populist cheer and support them in their heroic work. We will march under the same flag, keep step to the same music, face the same foe, share in and shout over the same triumph.

The silver Democrats have lined up as an organization. Now let the Populists, free silver Republicans and the American Silver party do likewise. Form an embattled square impregnable to the assaults of the confederated gold power. "After due consideration in which I have fully canvassed every possible phase of the subject, I have failed to find a single good reason to justify my in placing a third ticket in the field. The exigencies of the hour imperatively demand that there shall be but one. I would not endorse the distinguished gentlemen named at the Chicago convention. I would nominate them outright and make them our own and then share justly and rightfully in their election. The situation is a striking verification of the old adage that 'The path of duty is the path of safety.' Take this course and our opposition will practically disappear in the Southern and Western states, and we can then turn our attention to other parts of the field. Take any other and you endanger the entire situation and strengthen the arm of our common adversary. If you allow the present happy juncture to pass, all the heroic work of twenty years will be thrown to the winds. Our guiding hand will disappear in the momentous conflict just when it should be stretched forth to steady the ark of our covenant. We would prove to the world that we are devoid of capacity to grasp great opportunities, and lacking in strength to grapple with prodigious emergencies."

Bryan a Gallant Champion. "The people have a gallant champion in the field, who is leading a revolt against the plutocracy of Christendom. Every oppressor, every plutocrat, in two hemispheres has turned his guns upon him. The subsidized organs have openly proclaimed that he must be crushed by any means and at whatever cost. The confederated monopolies have lain aside their parties and their politics and are marching in hot haste against him. Let us signal to him to hold the fort—that we are coming—and then hasten to his relief. Gentlemen, I want to say to you in all earnestness that as called as in this gallant knight by the sleuth-hounds of the money power of the world, you may deliberate here as long as you please, but you cannot prevent people from rushing to the support of their recognized defender and leader. If you will not say the word, they will break over all restraints and go themselves, leaders or no leaders, and may God bless them for so doing.

"Therefore, in obedience of my highest conceptions to duty, with a solemn conviction that I am right, I place in nomination for the Presidency of the United States a distinguished gentleman, who, let it be remembered, has already been three times endorsed by the Populist party of his own state—once for representative in Congress, once for United States senator, and only last week for the Presidency. I name that matchless champion of the people, that intrepid foe of the corporate greed, that splendid young statesman, William J. Bryan of Nebraska."

Tremendous Uproar Follows General Weaver's Speech. When Weaver concluded by naming Bryan, the convention broke loose. Cheer followed cheer. The delegates jumped to their chairs and flags, handkerchiefs, hats and state guidons were waved in wild confusion. Through one of the side entrances four men, headed by C. J. Kepler of Nevada, carried a big yellow cross, 4x8 feet in size, surmounted by a crown of thorns. On it were inscribed the words with which Bryan closed his brilliant speech at Chicago: "You shall not press a crown of thorns upon the brow of labor, you shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

A large oration portrait of the Nebraska statesman was also carried into the hall. Cross, banners and state guidons were carried frantically about the pit. Then, with the cross leading, they were carried to the stage, where for five minutes they danced in confusion while the delegates howled with delight. Mr. Kepler of Nevada, who bore the cross, finally planted it at the edge of the stage and the bearers of the banners and flags descended to the pit and continued their demonstration there. As the procession passed the Texas delegation men struggled to bar the passage, but the way was finally cleared.

Several men fought over the possession of the Missouri standard. It was broken into bits, but a stalwart young Bryan man carried a piece of it to the platform while the struggling disputants were separated by the police. The Texas and Arkansas standards alone were kept close to the middle-of-the-road banner, around which the radicals formed in a hollow square like desperate men in battle to repulse the charges of the enemy.

Miss Minerva Roberts of Colorado led the cheering in the Colorado delegation. While the demonstration was at its height thousands of copies of a "Bryan Silver March" were flung high in the air and fell on the frantic delegates. Each of the verses concluded with these words:

Chink, chink, chink, No crows of thorns or labor's brow, Chink chink, chink, No cross of gold for mankind now, Chink, chink, chink, We'll not to a single standard bow, Chink, chink, chink, We vote for freedom now.

When quiet was restored after seventeen minutes of bedlam, General Field of Virginia, who was General Weaver's running mate in 1893, hobbled forward on his crutch and after a brief speech moved to suspend the rules and make Bryan's nomination unanimous. The convention rose almost en masse and cheered, but above the chorus of cheers came the sobriety of the Texas men. "No, No," they yelled.

Chairman Allen declared the motion carried, but yielding to the protests, decided to allow a call of States on the motion. The Texas men wildly protested and Chairman Allen at last recognized Stump Ashby of the Lone Star State for a personal explanation. Ashby, who has been a most disturbing factor in the convention, spoke from the stage. He opened with a few facetious remarks about the docility of the Texas nature, and its world-wide conservatism and then announced that Texas was ready to endorse Bryan if Bryan would endorse the platform adopted. He then read the following resolution:

Resolved, By the People's party in national convention assembled that we do hereby nominate the Hon. W. J. Bryan for president of the United States, provided he will accept the nomination on the platform we have adopted. Be it declared further that if Mr. Bryan is the patriot that we think it is, he will rise above party and be the hero of the hour, step to the breach and redeem this nation from this rule of plutocracy.

George Schilling of Wisconsin attempted to secure a recess until Bryan could be heard from, but he was howled down and Chairman Allen ordered the roll call to proceed. Alabama and Arkansas were not ready, but Colorado voted forty-five for the motion to suspend the rules and nominate Bryan. Men stood on chairs and howled for recognition.

Scene of Wild Confusion. Congressman Howard of Alabama demurred to know whether any other names could be placed in nomination. The confusion grew so great that it was impossible to proceed. The Texas delegation charged the platform in a mass. One of them shouted: "We will never be quiet if you try to continue that roll call." "Sit down; sit down," cried the sergeant at arms, while his assistants ploughed through the dense crowd about the platform and pleaded with the delegates to take their seats.

When a semblance of quiet was restored Congressman Howard from the stage protested against an affliction of "gas law." Chairman Allen stated that the question was on the motion to suspend the rules and nominate Bryan by acclamation. "By God we won't stand it!" yelled B. H. Niles. "Doesn't it require a two-thirds vote to carry that motion?" shouted an irate Arkansas delegate.

The chair replied that it did not. A California delegate screamed that such a proceeding was unprecedented. He thought the delegations should have a chance to place in nomination whom they chose. The quintessence of Populism, he said, was fair play. The chair held that when the roll was called delegations could vote for Bryan or anyone else. This ruling provoked another storm of protests and angry confounding the confusion.

Some one got on the platform and read above the din the following: "TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 25.—Hon. Henry D. Lloyd, Delegate People's Party Convention, St. Louis: Please do not permit use of my name for nomination.—E. V. Debs." At last, as the only way of restoring order, General Field withdrew his motion and the call of the States for nominations was continued.

Bryan Second by the Score. When order was once more restored T. B. Cator of California approved to second Bryan's nomination. He added that the fact that Bryan was opposed to "that den of infamy," Wall street, was sufficient to convince him that Bryan was entirely acceptable to the Populists. J. K. Hines of Georgia expressed the opinion that Mr. Bryan would accept the nomination on the Populist platform and predicted a glorious victory for the party with Bryan and Watson as the joint standard bearers. W. H. Claggett of Idaho also seconded the Bryan nomination.

The chairman of the Indiana delegation also seconded Bryan's nomination. When Iowa was called her time, with the exception of one minute, was yielded to Kolb of Alabama, who appealed to the convention to sink prejudice and passion in the cause of silver and nominate that "peerless statesman, William J. Bryan." The reserved minute was occupied by "Calamity" Weller in a protest against fusion with Democracy.

Jerry Simpson Second. Jerry Simpson responded for Kansas. He is very popular with the delegates and got a hearty round of cheers as he faced the convention. He paid a tribute to Tom Watson, with whom he had served in Congress, and also to Mr. Bryan, who, he said, had stood shoulder to shoulder with him in the battle for the relief of the people.

While Simpson was talking the Texas delegation withdrew in a body to caucus and absolute quiet prevailed for the first time during the day. J. T. Miller of Tennessee occupied Kentucky's time with a speech in Bryan's behalf.

Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Lease Louisiana yielded to Colorado and that state sent to the platform as her champion Mrs. Minerva Roberts, a tall, slender young woman with face aglow and dark eyes. As she walked down the aisle and ascended the platform her dark golden hair shone in the sunlight. She wore a white shirt waist and an attractive hat, and as she faced the audience her face brought the convention to its feet. Her first sentence, delivered in a clear voice, aroused them to cheers. Her brief speech was one of the most eloquent delivered in the convention.

Mrs. Roberts spoke as follows: "Hailing from a state lying beneath the shadow of the Rocky mountains, where men have had the courage and the chivalry to grant women the rights they demand for themselves, I have been accorded the distinguished honor by the Southern state of Louisiana to take their time. Gentlemen, I thank you in the name of the women of the United States. For the first time in the history of a political convention, a woman has had the opportunity of raising her voice to second the nomination of a man who stands for the people and who made America what she is today, where the parasites of oppression shall not live. Oh, I thank you. By our city flows the Platte river, from where the boy orator of Nebraska hails and we of Colorado second his nomination. I know the gentleman whom you represent will make a gallant fight and do what you can to obtain the victory. On the one side is arrayed McKinley and on the other Bryan. There is no middle of the road. (Tremendous cheers.) Our factories are idle, our lands are unworked and our people in poverty, and we can do nothing at this convention but accept this ticket. In the interest of the people of this great nation, in the interest of the wives and the mothers and the children that we must preserve America as an independent nation, I will take no more of your time. You have already a surfeit of oratory—too much of it, indeed. So I will simply add I have the extreme honor of seconding the nomination of William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska."

When Mrs. Roberts had finished the convention again arose and cheered and she was besieged on all sides of the platform with congratulations. Mr. Kolb of Alabama stepped forward as she came down the steps and escorted her to her seat in the Colorado delegation, where she was again besieged by delegates who offered their congratulations.

Mr. Call of New York spoke in the time of Maine. Mr. Call closed by placing Colonel S. M. Norton of Illinois in nomination. He eulogized Mr. Norton as a "philanthropist, a man of the people and a pioneer in the cause of reform." Ignatius Donnelly seconded Bryan in behalf of Minnesota. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease of Kansas made a strong speech in the same cause. She was dressed in a suit of silver gray. She talked fluently. Her body swayed passionately as she appealed for a union of the silver forces. "The spirit of '76 is abroad in the land," she concluded. "We will unite, we will elect William J. Bryan President of the United States."

Miss Mary Dickens Dead. LONDON, July 25.—Mary, eldest daughter of the senior Charles Dickens, died Thursday, following her brother Charles after only three days.

Her Constant Habit. Herbert, ashly pale—Then it is all over between us! Amelia, with great gentleness—Yes, Herbert. But with your permission and in memory of the many pleasant hours we have spent together, I will retain the ring you gave me. Such has been my regular custom. Besides, I need it to complete a collection. Chicago Tribune.

During the civil war the Union ordnance department served out 7,893 cannon, 4,022,000 rifles and 12,307 tons of powder.

Since the Mauthlicher gun came into use the ratio is four killed to one wounded—just opposite to what it formerly was.

MR. SEWALL WILL WAIT. The Democratic Vice Presidential Nominee Declines to Talk. BATH, Me., July 25.—Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice President, asked to-day for an expression of opinion on the nomination of Watson for Vice President by the Populist national convention last night, replied: "I think it will be better to wait and see what the final action of the Populist convention will be."

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