

MARK HANNA SPEAKS.

WORKINGMEN WANT A GOOD HIGH TARIFF.

Not Free Silver But a Steady Job at Old Time Wages is What Concerns Them—McKinley's Nomination Expected to Start New Industries Involving Millions of Dollars—Better Things in Sight.

Silver Question Not in It.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—Mark Hanna, the Republican manager, does not think the silver question is a matter of great consequence to the workmen, saying: "The thousands of workmen, who are employed in the manufacturing of this country, do not care an iota about this question of free silver. They say they do not, and it is apparent that what the industrial classes of America want is better times, a dawn of prosperity, and some assurance that they will ere long receive better wages, or at least a steady equal to that which they were getting before the financial depression which followed the Democratic victory of 1893. I am convinced of the correctness of what I am saying, because I have talked with my men on this subject. I have 5,000 to 6,000 men in my employ and I know by personal investigation that the men who are working in the shops and in the mines care little or nothing about the whole financial question. They recognize the fact that it is one of the issues of the campaign, but that is about as far as their interest goes. It is the farmers and the debtor classes of the country who argue the free silver matter. The working men want prosperity and they realize the fact that this much desired condition can only come as the result of the remedial measures of the protective tariff. However, the nomination of McKinley on a gold platform is going to stimulate industry. It will bring to this country much of the capital which was withdrawn by foreign investors and its effects will be felt in an equal degree among local capitalists. Why, I myself know of enterprises involving an investment of millions of dollars whose consummation was purposely delayed until the projectors could ascertain the character of the declarations in the St. Louis platform."

BRITISH CLOTH TRADE.

Exports of Worsteds, Dress Materials and Cottons Decrease Remarkably.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Consul Meeker of Bradford, England, reports that the decrease in the cloth trade of that place with the United States as compared with last year has been from \$247,779 in February to \$1,702,602 in May. The principal items affected were worsted coatings for men's wear, closely followed by stuffs comprising linings, dress goods, etc., while cotton goods are credited with a decrease of twenty-eight per cent. The machinery exports increased fifty-two per cent. All of the mills in the American trade have consequently either been put on short time or have a large portion of their looms idle and numbers of workmen have been thrown out of employment, while there has also been a falling off in the price of finished goods. To counteract the depression the fashionable world of England has been appealed to use the products of the Bradford mills in place of the goods now imported in quantities from France and Germany. Samples have been sent to the Marlborough house to have the Princess of Wales select materials for the trosser of one of the young princesses, who is soon to be married, while the queen herself has given an order to some persons in the district who will turn out goods in their hand looms in their cottages in the ancient way.

BLAND ON FIRST BALLOT.

Governor Stone's Prediction on the Chicago Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 27.—Governor William J. Stone came to Kansas City this morning. He had a long conference with David Overmyer of Kansas in his rooms at the Midland, and a few minutes later said to a reporter: "Bland will be nominated on the first ballot at Chicago. It will be a 16 to 1 platform, and then with Bland on it as our candidate we will have two 16 to 1 platforms. Bland himself is a free silver platform. It will be one silver platform on another, just like that," and the governor placed one of his hands across the other to illustrate his point. David Overmyer of Topeka was asked what the Kansas delegation would do at the Chicago convention. "Most of our delegates," he said, "have a kindly feeling for Bland. They are not, however, instructed, and have not committed themselves."

ILLINOIS FOR BLAND.

John W. Ferris Believes That the Missouri Will Surely Be Named.
LEBANON, Mo., June 27.—John W. Ferris returned this morning from the Illinois convention. In an interview he said: "In regard to the outlook for Bland's nomination we think he is a sure winner. We can easily count 364 votes at present. As the Illinois convention adopted the unit rule, we are sure Bland will receive the State's 48 votes on the first ballot. While in Springfield I met Senator Mantle and had a long talk with him in regard to Teller. Mr. Mantle said, 'We are going to Chicago to urge the nomination of Teller, believing that he is the strongest man that could be put up. If the Democrats refuse to nominate him, but nominate Bland, the silver Republicans will support Bland. They have confidence in him and recognize him as sound on the silver question, and his integrity is unquestionable.'"

A St. Joseph Girl's Terrible Suicide.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 27.—Agnes Yackie, an 18-year-old girl, who had quarreled with her sweetheart yesterday, took an ounce of carbolic acid and died this morning. Her parents held her in bed until she died, her screams being heard all over the neighborhood.

A UNION WITH POPULISTS.

This is What is Urged by Senator Peffer of Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 25.—United States Senator Peffer's paper, the Topeka Advocate, the leading Populist newspaper of Kansas, as well as his own personal organ, to-day prints the following editorial in double leads, under the title, "The Situation is Perilous!" "In all that is great and grand the United States has led the nations. Its history is the model of the ages. It required one war to secure our independence, another to maintain our rights at sea, and still another to make sure that popular government is not a failure. "We are now confronted with still greater and graver dangers. The rule of the money changers has begun. A great party, drunk with success, amid the shouts of 10,000 madmen, has just named as its candidate for the presidency of the republic a man pledged to maintain the present gold standard with all the consequent evils—falling prices, loss of employment, debt and ruin. "At last, after forty years of unparalleled career, forgetting the glorious record of its early achievements, false to its pledges, and basely betraying the country it saved, the Republican party, by an 8 to 1 vote, has declared its allegiance to a usurper of men whose only interest in the country is to rob it. "The situation is perilous. If Democrats once undertook to destroy the government of the United States, they now have an opportunity to assist in saving it. Do they see what is immediately in front of them? Do they comprehend its meaning? Can they raise to the level of the occasion? Is their party nearer and dearer to them than their country? "Republican success means perpetual domination of class in this and the downfall of popular government. To prevent this dreadful end of free institutions the People's party of the United States was expressly formed. We are organized and ready for the conflict in every State and county. Our success means the rule of the people with peace, progress and plenty; it means the overthrow of class rule and the perpetuity of constitutional authority. "Will silver Democrats unite with us? If they come silver Republicans will follow. Together success is in sight. Divided we shall fritter away our votes and make it all the more difficult to rally in the future. Now is the time for union and victory. Delay is dangerous. Let us work and vote together. "Another editorial under the caption, "Taubeneck's Address Untimely," in the same issue, says: "Chairman Taubeneck and a number of other gentlemen who are more or less prominent in Populist national politics, have issued an address in which they point out certain lines which Populists should work along. The principal feature of the address is an appeal for the nomination of Senator Teller for President. This action is extremely untimely. It is in reality the duty of the rank and file to attend to the matter of naming a Presidential candidate. It is very apparent from the sentiments generally expressed that the Populist party will nominate for President a man who believes in its entire platform. To nominate Senator Teller at this time would compel a fight along silver lines only. Populists are in earnest on the silver question, but the party believes in other reforms which it is not yet ready to abandon, and which it should never abandon. Mr. Teller, as a consistent silver man did a wise thing in leaving the Republican party. He deserves commendation for his devotion to principle and his fidelity and loyalty to his constituents. The Populist party is not yet ready to make him its Presidential candidate and Mr. Taubeneck should have waited until the masses had had time to become advised as to Mr. Teller's action before launching a boom for his nomination by a party to which he does not belong."

AMERICAN AID ASKED.
Great Britain Appeals to Secretary Olney to Secure Harrison's Release.
WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary Olney received from Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, to-day a request from the British government to use his good office with Venezuela to secure the release from imprisonment of Crown Surveyor Harrison, arrested by Venezuelans while engaged in constructing a road connecting the Barinas and Cuyuni rivers in disputed Guiana territory. Sir Julian Pauncefote spent an hour with Mr. Olney. The particulars of the British request was not made public, but its feature was for friendly intervention by the United States. Owing to the British-Venezuelan trouble, the British have no minister or consul in Venezuela so that it is necessary for an outside power to act for them in any transaction. Germany heretofore has acted in this capacity for the British, but the interest and influence which the United States has with Venezuela inclined the British to seek the good offices of this country. It is believed that Secretary Olney already has taken steps to communicate with the Venezuelan government through the medium of the United States government at Caracas. Venezuelans find satisfaction in the information that Great Britain has appealed to Secretary Olney in the matter as indicating that it is not considered as so serious a nature as at first apprehended. They place the whole blame on Joseph Chamberlain's colonial policy. They point to the fact that under date of December 19, 1894, they complained to Secretary Gresham of the proposed road upon which Surveyor Harrison was employed, and called attention to the fact that as the route lay in Venezuelan territory a conflict would be unavoidable. This appeal was effective for the time being and the road was abandoned until last year.

Ex-State Senator Norton Drops Out.
COLUMBUS, Kan., June 27.—W. S. Norton of Baxter Springs, who has been seeking the nomination for Republican candidate for the state senate has withdrawn, leaving the field to Dr. King of Weir City. Norton was elected to the senate in 1888, but was defeated in 1892 by M. A. Householder, the Populist candidate.

HIS CAREER AT END.

LYMAN TRUMBULL DIES AT HIS CHICAGO HOME.

An Eminent Statesman and Lawyer Gone to His Rest—Once a Successful Rival of Lincoln for the Senate, but Later His Supporter for the Presidency—Long a Leader in Public Life—His Late Political Views.

Death of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.
CHICAGO, June 26.—Ex-United States Senator Lyman Trumbull died at his home in this city, at 3 o'clock this morning after a long illness relieved by frequent rallies during which it was hoped he might recover. For the last week, however, his death in no great time was a foregone conclusion. Lyman Trumbull was born in Colchester, Conn., October 12, 1813. He was educated at Bacon academy, taught a village school when 16 for \$10 a month and "boarded round." While thus employed he walked home every Saturday night, a distance of thirteen miles, spent Sunday, and walked back to his school Monday morning. At the age of 19 years he shipped at New York on a sailing vessel for Charleston, S. C.; thence went across the country to Greenville, Ga., where he taught in the academy for three years and at the same time read law. With a license in his pocket to engage in practice he started for the Northwest, riding on horseback over the Cumberland mountains and through the valley of the Tennessee, accepting the hospitality of a distinguished Cherokee chief en route; on through Vandalia and Jacksonville, Ill., where he procured a license to practice in that state; thence to Chicago and eastward through Michigan to his old home. In the fall of the same year he returned West and settled in Belleville, Ill., in 1837. In 1840 Mr. Trumbull was in the legislature, a colleague of O. H. Browning, Judge Thomas Drummond and Abraham Lincoln. In 1841 he was secretary of this State. In 1848 he was judge of the first Supreme court of the State, organized under the revised constitution. In 1854 he was elected to Congress as an anti-Nebraska Democrat, but never took his seat. In February, 1865, he was elected United States senator by the legislature. The contest for the senatorship was between General Shields, candidate for re-election and nominee of the Democratic caucus, and Abraham Lincoln, candidate of the Whigs. Five or six of the anti-Nebraska Democrats refused to support Shields because he had voted for the repeal of the Missouri compromise and opened up free territory to slavery. After numerous ballots Lincoln withdrew and asked his followers to vote for Trumbull. By the vote of these and the half-dozen anti-slavery Democrats he was elected. His education and training had fixed his attitude of hostility to slavery, and his nature revolted at its threatened extension northward. Very naturally, therefore, he yielded to his convictions and honored himself by uniting with the elements of the opposition in the organization of a new party on that absorbing issue. He became a charter member of the Republican party. In the Senate he warned the Southern leaders that any attempt to re-annex the Union was madness. In 1860 Senator Trumbull was brought forward by some Republicans as a candidate for President. He had no desire to be so considered and when his friend, Abraham Lincoln, was nominated he worked hard for his election. Mr. Trumbull was re-elected to the Senate in 1861 and served through his second and third terms. He believed and maintained that the constitution in investing Congress with the power "to raise and support armies," and to "call forth the militia to execute the laws of the United States, suppress insurrections and repel invasions," conferred ample authority to pass all laws necessary for the preservation of the union. For almost a year after the opening of the rebellion, slaves that came into the lines of the union army found neither freedom nor protection. The President hesitated long to turn this element of support against the enemy, lest his action might be construed as an unwarranted interference with slavery in the states. In December, 1861, Senator Trumbull gave notice in the Senate of his intention to introduce a bill for the confiscation of the property of rebels, to give freedom to persons held in slavery. In March following a new article of war was enacted forbidding the return of slaves found within the Union lines. He supported this measure and the confiscation bill, defended emancipation and the suspension of habeas corpus. No man was more influential and none a closer friend of Lincoln during the period of armed resistance to national authority. He was the fearless champion of the union, of the freedman's bureau, of civil rights, of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth amendments to the constitution. Mr. Trumbull's associates on the Senate Judiciary committee during his second term were such men as Beverly Johnson, Allen G. Thurman, Roscoe Conkling, George F. Edmunds, Lafayette Foster and Thomas A. Hendricks. His convictions of duty led him to oppose some of the radical reconstruction acts favored by Morton and Wade and Chandler and gradually changed his partisan relation. He was one of the five Republican Senators who voted for acquittal in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. In 1875 he supported Greeley for President and after that drifted back to his first love—the Democratic party. In 1880 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of this state, but was beaten. Later Judge Trumbull took such a stand against the extension of power by the United States courts that he parted company with the Democratic party, as he had done once before and again with the Republicans, and became the hope of the Populists and their counselor in a sense. All the time all parties respected him. Judge Trumbull's last appearance in the court room was before the Supreme court at Washington as counsel for the American Railway union officers. Only once after that did he

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Current Notes of the Modes—A Young Lady's Dinner Dress—Costumes for Summer Travel—A Dashing Gown of Mohair.

OHIO FOR SILVER ONLY.

The Platform and Speeches All of One Tenor—Cleveland Insulted.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—During the early morning the members of the committee on resolutions of the Democratic state convention were working on the phraseology of the proposed single resolution on silver with an attachment for the unit rule. The state central committee was reorganized with W. W. Durbin of Kenton as chairman and John A. Rule of Cincinnati as secretary, both original radical free silver men. This committee, as well as the other committees, stood 2 to 1 for free silver. The temporary and the permanent chairmen and all the officers of the convention were radical silver men and their gold minority complained of their treatment. Temporary Chairman Taylor was the Democratic candidate for secretary of State in 1892, when President Cleveland got one electoral vote from Ohio. He has been a radical silver leader in the State, while General A. J. Warner, the permanent chairman, was a pioneer free silver man in Congress, and has been president of the bimetallic league ever since its organization in 1889. He has not been co-operating with his party because of his opposition to President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle, and is now favorable to Senator Teller for the presidential nomination. The convention was called to order at 10:30 o'clock by Chairman Matt Smalley, who introduced the Rev. Dr. Fishburn of Columbus, who invoked divine blessing. The temporary organization was announced, and Colonel W. A. Taylor, the temporary chairman, read his speech. Reuben Turner of Tuscarawas county was recognized and threw the convention into a turmoil of hisses and derisive shouts by saying: "Looking downward on this convention is that arch traitor, that Benedict Arnold of the Democratic party, Grover Cleveland." He wanted the portrait removed. For some moments he was hissed so that he could not proceed, but he finally moved that A. W. Patrick, who represented the minority report on resolutions for silver last year, be invited to the stage. This caught the silver men and the motion was carried. Judge Patrick made a free coinage speech. After the report of the committee on permanent organization General A. J. Warner was escorted to the chair as the presiding officer and was received with an ovation. He was introduced as an apostle of 16 to 1. He urged all to sacrifice personal preferences and all other matters for the silver issue. The people had made the issue and the St. Louis convention had emphasized the issue by adopting a single gold standard. The lines were never so distinctly drawn. There was no longer any doubt about what would be done at Chicago on the issue. He urged all the advocates of the bimetallic standard of the fathers and of the constitution to unite on one ticket as well as one issue. After the report of the committee on credentials had been adopted without opposition the following majority report on resolutions was presented: "Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand an immediate return to the constitutional money of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independent of other nations, of the unrestricted coinage of both silver and gold into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon the terms of exact equality existing prior to 1873; such silver coin to be full legal tender, equally with gold coin, for all debts and dues, public and private. The gold men moved to strike out the unit rule instructions, but were voted down by a viva voce vote amid much disorder.

SENATOR TELLER'S BOOM.

His Name Will Go Before the Chicago Convention.
DENVER, Col., June 26.—The friends of Senator Henry M. Teller who have been advocating his candidacy on a silver ticket for President of the United States announce that his name will positively be presented to the Chicago convention, and have strong hopes that the strength he will show on the initial ballot will stampede the convention to him. Mr. Teller's name will be presented by a Southern orator, where it is claimed he is particularly strong, not only on account of his record as a silver leader, but also because of his opposition to the force bill and his opposition to the more radical actions of the Republican party on the tariff question. It has not yet been decided who will deliver the nominating speech, but it is claimed that United States Senator Blackburn, for whom the Kentucky delegation is instructed, would rather see Teller nominated than carry off the prize himself, and it is expected that some one very close to him will be commissioned to speak for Mr. Teller. Colorado will offer no resolutions and her delegates will not be particularly conspicuous in the convention, but it is asserted that from 500 to 200 men, including many of the wealthiest and best known business men of the State, with a great brass band and the Leadville drum corps, will be in Chicago to shout for free silver and Henry M. Teller for president. The friends of Mr. Teller say that the endorsement of the Populist party is assured for him if the Democrats make him their candidate, and that this would not be possible should a straight Democrat be chosen.

Bismarck and Li Hung Chang.

FRIEDRICHSHAGEN, June 27.—Li Hung Chang had a two hours' interview with Prince Bismarck yesterday. At his conclusion Prince Bismarck, in his carriage, conducted Li Hung Chang to his carriage, where he warmly shook hands with him before his departure.

HE most charming of the new materials is labeled "canvas." It comes in such delightful colors, seeming to glow with special grace the soft pink and the hyacinth blue. Although the voluminous skirt still obtains, its fullness is somewhat modified and its conduct altogether less aggressive. It slopes gently outward from the hips toward the ground, and carries in its train, or rather want of train, less weight than did its predecessor, the skirt of yesteryear. Sleeves seen in newest models from Paris are smaller and fit tightly to the arm six inches above the elbow, exhibiting their fullness only at the top, and sometimes dispensing with it there and permitting a plaited epaulet to supply the necessary width on the shoulder, without which we have not yet made up our minds that life is possible.

The tulle gown is a charming possession, especially for young women, but it wears badly, calls for a foundation of silk or satin, and demands jeweled embroideries, etc. Jeweled embroidery is somewhat modified and its conduct altogether less aggressive. It slopes gently outward from the hips toward the ground, and carries in its train, or rather want of train, less weight than did its predecessor, the skirt of yesteryear. Sleeves seen in newest models from Paris are smaller and fit tightly to the arm six inches above the elbow, exhibiting their fullness only at the top, and sometimes dispensing with it there and permitting a plaited epaulet to supply the necessary width on the shoulder, without which we have not yet made up our minds that life is possible.

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SUMMER GOWNS OF NEAT DESIGN.

broaderies are not cheap luxuries, and yet women persist in wearing them. A dinner dress in pale shot green and pink silk, trimmed with frillings of the same, white lace, and jeweled passementerie, furnishes a pleasing dinner dress.

Costumes for Summer Travel.

Summer tours are in progress, and, naturally, suitable outfits are in consideration. The old custom of saving for the traveling expedition the half worn out gown and hat has quite passed away, and we now see the traveler gowned quite as jauntily for the journey as she would be for the street. And why not? People who can afford to travel for mere pleasure surely can afford the best service the train or boat affords, and such being the case there is no more fear of injuring the costume than if in one's own parlor; and, then, too, shut up, as travelers are, for a long time with fellow travelers, it is well to be so gowned as to be a pleasant companion and not a guy in a frumpy gown. The London tailors are unquestionably the best authorities on traveling outfits, and from them are sent a variety of smart designs. One extremely handsome model is made up in a soft Scotch mixture of green and tan color. The nine-gored skirt flares smartly, and is decorated along the front breadth by an elaborate design of applied brown velvet, stitched on with gold thread. The bodice is short and fitted to the figure with a smart, full

A PRETTY TRAVELING DRESS.



are full and droop toward the elbow. A flaring cuff of mousseline de soie finishes the wrist. A royal purple mohair gown is made up stunningly with cream guipure lace and platings of black mousseline de soie. There are sharp, fan-shaped panels let into the skirt made of plating of the mousseline de soie. The bodice has an oddly cut collar extending over the shoulders, covered with the cream lace and edged with frills of the thin black stuff. For the Household. Grapes are excellent for leanness, therefore may be indulged in freely, and in winter small doses of cod liver oil, commencing with a teaspoonful immediately after a meal, will often assist materially in producing flesh. Impure air and overheated rooms are a fertile source of wrinkles. The nerves of the face are deadened by close and impure air, the fine muscles lose their tone, the tissue of the face shrinks, and these shrinkages become wrinkles. When out in the sun the upper part of the face should be shielded from the light; if the sun shines full into the eyes they will naturally attempt to protect themselves from the strong effect of the light by involuntarily screwing themselves up, which quickly produces lines. For the "crows' feet" at the corners of the eyes press the balls of the second and third fingers lightly, but firmly, just above the eyebrows, bringing the second finger down the side of the eyebrow till it meets the cheek; then transfer the light movement to the third finger, and continue it around the edge of the lower eyelid to the nose. Two important points must be attended to in dressing infants. They must neither be loaded with clothes nor exposed to catch cold. With a young child, to shield it from draughts and wrap it up comfortably is essential. Over clothing weakens children, and by causing profuse perspiration predisposes them to cold, while colds are the beginning of all kinds of diseases. The hair should not be combed regularly with a fine comb. One with coarse teeth is much better, but even this should be sparingly used, and the brush more depended on for freeing the hair from tangles than is the rule. A fine comb will not only tear out hair unnecessarily, but also may injure the scalp. The hair should never be fastened up very tightly at night; the more loosely it is plaited the better. If you would be a good reaper, keep close to the Lord of the harvest.