

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

THE DEMOCRATS PLACE THEIR CANDIDATES IN THE FIELD.

The Present Governor and Lieutenant Governor Both Renominated—Opposition From Hamilton County Not Formidable Enough to Compensate Former's Defeat in the Convention—Majority and Minority Reports Presented by Committees on Resolutions—The Platform as Adopted.

Ohio Democratic State Convention. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16.—At 12:30 Chairman Norton of the state central committee called the convention to order, and Rev. J. W. Campbell invoked divine blessing. Chairman Norton then formally opened the convention in a brief address. He closed with a eulogy to Hon. Allen G. Thurman and introduced his son, Allen W. Thurman, as temporary chairman. The nominating speeches for governor commenced at 1 o'clock.

Fallet of Cincinnati placed in nomination Lawrence T. Neal, at the conclusion of which the convention went wild. S. D. Dodge of Cleveland nominated Virgil P. Kline of Cuyahoga county. Michael Ryan of Cincinnati nominated Governor Campbell in quite a lengthy speech.

Campbell was renominated on the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Campbell, 508 7-16 Neal, 139 9-16 Kline, 56 Johnson, 1

When the result was announced showing Campbell's nomination, there was another repetition of the wild scenes of enthusiasm. While the delegates cheered and waived their handkerchiefs and tossed their hats the band in the gallery struck up "The Campbells are Coming." There was discussion only from the Hamilton county delegation. While the others were cheering the Cincinnatians hissed vigorously and refused to be quieted.

On a motion to make the nomination unanimous there was a division, but it was declared carried. He was then escorted to the hall and enthusiastically received.

W. V. Marquis, the present incumbent, was renominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

The rest of the ticket was completed as follows: For Auditor of State—Hon. T. E. Peckinbaugh of Wayne county. For Attorney General—John P. Bailey of Putnam county. For State Treasurer—C. F. Ackerman of Mansfield.

For Judge of the Supreme Court—Gustavus H. Wald of Hamilton county. For Commissioner of Common Schools—Charles C. Miller of Erie county.

For Member Board of Public Works—John McNamara of Summit county. For Member Food and Dairy Commission—H. S. Trumbo of Lawrence county.

THE PLATFORM. The minority report of the committee on resolutions was rejected by a vote of 3993 nays to 3004 yeas, and the following platform as reported by the majority of the committee was adopted.

The administration of Governor Campbell was endorsed for its honesty and economy and the last session of the general assembly is commended for its economy and reform, and especially in having provided for a secret ballot. Continuing the report of the majority says:

We are opposed to all class legislation and believe in a tariff levied for the sole purpose of producing revenue sufficient to defray the legitimate expenses of the government economically administered. We accept the issue tendered to us by the republican party on the subject of the tariff, as represented by the so-called McKinley tariff act, confident that the verdict of the people of Ohio will be recorded against the iniquitous policy of so-called protection championed by the republican party in the interest of favored classes against the masses.

We favor a graded income tax. We denounce the demonetization of silver in 1873 by the party then in power as an iniquitous alteration of the money standard in favor of creditors and against debtors, tax-payers and producers, and which by shutting off one source of supply of primary money, operates continually to increase the value of gold, depress prices, hamper industry and disorganize enterprise; and we demand the re-instatement of the constitutional standard of both gold and silver, with equal right each to free and unlimited coinage.

We denounce the republican billion dollar congress, which, by extravagant expenditure, exhausted the surplus in the national treasury left there by the democratic administration, and created a deficit; which substituted despotic rule for free discussion in the house of representatives and we congratulate the people on the defeat of the odious force bill demanded by the republican president and championed by the republican party for the purpose of perpetuating its rule by the perversion of the constitutional powers of government, destroying free elections and placing the ballot box in the hands of unscrupulous partisans, in order, as declared by Speaker Reed, "to register voters, supervise elections and count the ballots and declare the result."

We oppose the enactment of all laws which unnecessarily interfere with the habits and customs of any of our people which are not offensive to the moral sentiments of the civilized world.

We favor closer commercial relations with our Canadian neighbors. We favor liberal and just pensions

A GOOD WAY TO DIE.

THE ROPE MORE BARBAROUS THAN ELECTRICITY.

Experts Who Witnessed the Recent Executions at Sing Sing Render Their Report—Proceedings of the National Temperance Convention at Saratoga, New York—Investigating the Stealings of Bardsley, Late City Treasurer of Philadelphia—An Important Railroad Invention.

The Electrocutted Murderers. NEW YORK, July 17.—Warden Brown of Sing Sing prison filed his certificates of death in the cases of murderers Slocum, Smiler, Wood and Jugigo with County Clerk Giegerich yesterday. The certificates are mere formal announcements that the sentence of the law has been executed. Attached to them are the death warrants and the signatures of the witnesses to the execution. Attached to the certificate in Jugigo's case was a statement signed by Drs. MacDonald and Ward who attended the autopsy. Its full text is as follows:

The undersigned, having served as physicians at the execution by electrocution this morning of James Slocum, Harris A. Smiler, Joseph Wood and Schliek Jugigo, at the prison under your charge, hereby submit, at your request, the following report of their observations:

First—All of the condemned men walked into the execution room untroubled, with firmness and without assistance, seated themselves in turn in the electric chair without the slightest protest or resistance, and quietly submitted to the adjustment of the retaining straps and electrodes.

Second—In each case unconsciousness was produced instantaneously, the closure of the circuit was complete and without interruption until the heart had entirely ceased and death had certainly occurred. In each case death was manifestly painless. In compliance with the statute, an autopsy was made in each case as soon as practicable, by Dr. Ira T. Van Gieson of New York, in our presence and under our supervision, with the results of revealing the same gross changes in the blood tissues previously observed in cases of death by the action of strong electrical currents. Specimens of blood and of the nervous system, were taken to Dr. Van Gieson for the purpose of careful microscopic examination, and the results will be forwarded to you as soon as completed.

In conclusion, allow us to congratulate you on the completeness in all the details in all your preliminary arrangements on the uniform good order and decorum which prevailed during this trying ordeal, and on the resulting demonstration of the rapidity and painlessness of this method of inflicting the death penalty. The experience of today has proved to our satisfaction that his method is superior to any other yet devised.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants, CARLOS F. MACDONALD, M. D., SAMUEL H. WARD, M. D.

Bardsley's Stealings. PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—The experts appointed to investigate the accounts of John Bardsley, late city treasurer, have made a detailed report to the mayor, in which they say that they have endeavored to discover the total amount of money received each year at the state desk in said office, the share therefrom belonging to the state and to the city and expenses and other items deducted therefrom, so that the net deficiency on the accounts of the late treasurer may be definitely ascertained.

A recapitulation of their statement shows the total balance due to the state and city to be \$2,594,551. Against this is credited deposits in various banks to May 30 last of \$919,673, Keystone due bills \$825,000, and Keystone bank checks paid by Bardsley in excess of the city fund account \$195,043, leaving a total deficiency in Bardsley's accounts of \$553,835. In addition to this deficiency the interest which Bardsley received from various banks, firms and individuals, together with dividends on stock and securities in which he invested with public money, amounting to at least \$24,000, should be added, making the grand total of money misappropriated \$778,835.

That part of the experts' report purporting to show a division of the spoils of office with ex-State Treasurer Livesey and Auditor McCamant excites much interest. Mention is made of the payment of \$500 to Livesey for kindness shown. Thomas McCamant, the auditor general, and one of his clerks, H. N. Griffin, since deceased, loom up as sharing in the rebates from advertising the appraisers' lists. One year Bardsley received from this source \$16,289.04, of which he paid \$2,000 to Mr. Griffin for some reason which does not appear, leaving \$14,289.04, which he divided between himself and the auditor general.

National Temperance Convention. SARATOGA, N. Y., July 18.—The first thing before the national temperance convention was read an essay on "Constitutional Prohibition," by A. M. Powell, of New York. The essayist and each speaker who discussed his paper were earnestly in favor of prohibition by constitutional amendment. The side issues of local option and "high license" were characterized as makeshifts that were advocated by politicians and the distillers and brewers and calculated to injure the temperance cause. The Napoleonic principle of finding out where your enemy

RECRUITING REFORM.

IT IS TO BE INAUGURATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Uncle Sam Will Go Into the Country for His Soldiers, Thereby Getting Better Material—A Criticism of Superintendent of Census Porter—An Opinion Involving the Rights of States to Collect from Corporations—As to Judge Crouse's Pay—Armor Plate Tests—Instructions to Seal Agents.

Better Class of Recruits. WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ever since public and official attention was directed to the subject of the frequency of desertions from the army a year or so ago there has been a determined effort on the part of the authorities to improve the quality of material of which the service is recruited in the belief that in this lay the remedy for the great evil. Extra endeavors were made to secure young men who sought the army as a profession rather than as a haven of refuge and to this end the efforts of recruiting officers have been systematically turned away from cities toward the country. The new system has just begun to show its fruits, and is more than justifying the expectations of those who inaugurated it.

An officer of the adjutant general's department who had charge of this work remarked recently: "We are having very good work with our later recruits, and I think the army today is composed of a better class of people than ever before. We have abandoned the city field almost entirely for the country, where we are more apt to find vigorous young men, eager to do well and to wear chevrons. Such men make good soldiers, far better than the old, hardened toughs who come out of the slums to enlist as a last resort or as a means of drowning their identities."

Porter's Figures Criticized. WASHINGTON, July 16.—The bulletin recently issued by the census office giving the receipts and expenditures of 100 cities has been more or less criticized in the newspapers. The accuracy of the figures have been questioned and the array of figures have been pronounced worthless. It seems, however, that the criticisms thus far have been of a general character, for Superintendent Porter states that although the bulletin has been issued several weeks, no officer of any city has pointed out any error in it, either in the amounts or the classification. He says that if any errors should hereafter be pointed out the office will gladly correct it before incorporating the figures in the final census volumes. The statistics relating to Washington were not given in the bulletin, owing to the character of the government of the city, which is so unlike any other municipal government in this country that classification would have been impossible. Mr. J. K. Upton, the special agent in charge of the works, states that he would be glad to make a separate bulletin of Washington, and this will be done if he can get the time.

Decision Against Corporations. ALBANY, N. Y., July 16.—The attorney general has just received from the general term of the third department very important opinions involving the right of the state to collect from corporations the organization tax in the case of the consolidation of corporations. The actions were against the Nickel Plate railroad, so-called, and the Fitchburg railroad, and were submitted upon an agreed statement of facts at the general term in May. The amount of the tax in the case of the Nickel Plate (principal and interest) is over \$57,000. The court holds that when two or more corporations consolidate the consolidated corporation is a new corporation and becomes so by virtue of the provisions of the state authorizing the consolidating and thus brings it within the scope of the act of 1886, which imposes a tax of one-eighth of 1 per cent upon the capital stock of every corporation incorporated under the laws of that state to be paid at the time of incorporation and as a license for the privilege of incorporation. The court holds that the companies must pay the tax and directs judgment to be entered. The cases were argued by Hon. Samuel E. Williams of Cleveland, O., as counsel for the Nickel Plate. These test cases were brought at the instance of the secretary of state.

Instructions to Seal Agents. WASHINGTON, July 16.—Acting Secretary Wharton of the department of state has sent instructions to Prof. Mendenhall and Merriam, the expert agents appointed to go to Alaska to learn all the facts respecting the fisheries. These instructions are to collect all accessible information upon the subject of breeding places, effects of pelagic sealing, diminution of the number of seals, proper lines of demarcation in the event that closed seasons are regarded as necessary and the proper months to be included in such seasons. The United States steamer Marion, which will convey the agents to Alaska, is now at Port Townsend, Wash., and is expected to sail northward on the 17th inst.

A Big Will. PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 18.—The will of Elizabeth S. Newton, which was made on board the steamship Saule, while en route to Europe, June 24 last, was filed for probate to-day. The estate is valued at \$200,000. The bulk of property is given to the domestic and foreign missionary society of the Episcopal church in the United States for its sole use forever. The rest of the estate is divided among local charities.

WHAT QUAY HAS TO SAY OF HIS HUMORED RESIGNATION.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 20.—In answer to a telegram sent to Hon. M. S. Quay by the correspondent of the Associated Press of this city concerning the reports published in the morning papers that he would resign the chairmanship of the national republican committee at the coming meeting, the following was received last night:

ROCHESTER, Pa., July 19. It is probable but not certain that I will resign the chairmanship of the executive committee on the 29th. M. S. QUAY.

Continuing, he said that the executive committee would meet in Philadelphia on July 29. "I cannot say," he said, "when the national convention will be held. A great many favor having it early in order to escape the torrid heat we have usually encountered. That will be decided by the entire committee at some future meeting."

"Who do you think will succeed you provided you resign? It has been stated that letters have been sent to the different members of the committee asking if they would consent to have J. S. Clarkson succeed you and that they have all replied favorably."

"That is not true," replied Senator Quay. "No such letters have been sent with my knowledge. It is generally conceded, however, that Mr. Clarkson will be elected provided I resign, and he is well fitted for the position. But there is no indication of what action will be taken from the national committee."

Emancipation in Brazil. WASHINGTON, July 20.—A letter to the bureau of American republics says: Since the emancipation of the slaves in Brazil the domestic service as well as the agricultural labor of the republic has been greatly demoralized, and many families find themselves entirely without servants, the colored people—the former slaves—refusing to work for love or money. The city council of Rio de Janeiro attempted to regulate the domestic service by an ordinance which prohibited a servant from leaving a household without thirty days notice, and had several other equally rigorous provisions, but the measure has been disapproved by the minister of the interior whose sanction is necessary to carry into effect any municipal regulation.

The official papers of Rio de Janeiro announce that the minister of agriculture has asked the minister of finance to give him a credit of \$17,000 on account of the quota of Brazil in the expense of the intercontinental railway survey.

According to official statistics the imports of the Argentine Republic for the first three months of the present fiscal year were \$19,758,290, against \$12,959,938 during the same period of the preceding year. The exports were \$39,202,510, against \$40,521,092 the preceding year.

The Persecuted Jews. NEW YORK, July 20.—Thirty detained immigrants, all Russian Jews, are awaiting the decision of the superintendent of immigration. One of them, Mendel Rogalski, aged 20, a carpenter by trade, tells a pitiable tale of his adventures and sufferings in Russia. He became a suspect while working at his trade in Riga, and to escape Siberia, which was inevitable in the event of his capture, he fled from city to city, but was constantly pursued. He was finally taken prisoner, beaten and in other ways treated most inhumanly, and prepared for Siberia. He again escaped and after much suffering and great hardships reached Hamburg, from whence he was assisted to this country. His savings of six years were taken from him by his captors in Russia and he came here penniless, hence his detention. He was very much affected to find that he will be returned to Europe after all his sufferings and arduous effort to reach America. He says if he is caught in Russia again he will surely be put to death. The other immigrants tell similar stories. The Jewish societies have taken hold of these cases and it is likely that they will succeed in getting permission for their landing.

Estimates on Sugar Production. WASHINGTON, July 20.—The commissioner of internal revenue has prepared a statement of the probable production of sugar during the current fiscal year, of which the following is a summary: Number of producers of sugar from cane, 730; from beets, 7; from sorghum, 3; from maple sap, 3-932; total, 4,672. Estimate of amount of sugar which will be produced: Cane sugar, 55,000,000 pounds; beet sugar, 29,210,000 pounds; sorghum sugar, 2,500,000 pounds; maple sugar, 8,000-000 pounds; total, 539,710,000 pounds. Estimate of amount of bounty to be paid: On cane sugar, \$10,350,000; on beet sugar, \$584,200; on sorghum sugar, \$50,000; on maple sugar, \$15,000; total, \$11,039,200.

The production of sugar from beets so far as the issue of licenses is concerned is confined to California, Nebraska, Utah and Virginia. The estimated products of sugar from sorghum cane is divided between Kansas with a product of 4,034 acres of 2,500,000 pounds and with Missouri with 26 acres, producing 10,000 pounds.

General Sam Brown, who for many years represented the "burnt district" in congress, died at Martinsville, Ind., on the 18th.

According to a census bulletin there were 73,945 paupers in almshouses in America last year. Of these 63,578 were whites. The ration of the population has decreased greatly.

A careful estimate made by the officers of the postoffice department places the probable annual cost to the government of the executions of the provisions of the postal bill at \$2,795,000.

THIRTEEN THOUSAND FOUND STOWED AWAY IN A SUICIDE'S PIANO STOOL.

WISCONSIN, Minn., July 15.—Nearly two years ago a sensation was caused here by the suicide of Lena Wineberg, for thirty years housekeeper of the Huff house, and the discovery after her death of about \$12,000 in gold stowed away under false bottoms in her trunk. With this money she was about to return to her native land, Sweden, and had shipped the trunks to Baltimore, but in a moment of insane frenzy took her own life just as the time arrived for departure. The money was paid over to her heirs in Sweden.

A sequel now turns up scarcely less interesting than the initiative. On Saturday evening, her executor, E. A. Goeditz, had his attention attracted to a piano stool used by the woman Lena, and taking it to pieces there was a further sum of \$13,000 in gold, which the miserly housekeeper had evidently stowed away. There are various theories as to how she obtained so much money, one of which assigns the real ownership to Colonel Cockrell, the former proprietor of the Huff house. It is probable a lawsuit will follow.

To Evade the Trust Law. CHICAGO, July 18.—The wholesale grocers of this city met to consider a proposition from the Liggett & Meyer tobacco company of St. Louis, intended to evade the anti-trust law of Illinois. It is understood that their plan has the sanction of the tobacco trust, and grocers anticipate its adoption by the sugar trust, starch trust, etc. In brief, it proposes in place of obligating the wholesaler to sell at the trust price, he will be made an agent of the trust under conditions which will enforce the maintenance of prices as effectually as under the old plan. Considerable opposition to the scheme developed at the meeting, but no definite action was taken.

Those Colorado Grasshoppers. TOPEKA, Kas., July 16.—Persons arriving here from eastern Colorado bring information that the grasshopper there are not the red-legged variety that devastated Kansas in 1874, and are not destructive. Private dispatches from Norton, Kas., say the grasshoppers in Finney and Kearney counties are doing considerable damage to gardens and orchards. Small grain is too far advanced to be greatly injured.

That delightful essayist, the late E. P. Whipple, left behind him several unpublished essays, which have been secured for publication in the North American Review. The first of them, on "Loading and Laboring," will appear in the July number. It is marked by all the polish and graceful ease which characterize the writings of one of the first of American essayists.