

TANNER AT THE TOP.

HEADS THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Clay County Man Gets a Unanimous Vote—Northcott Is Selected for the Second Place—Convention Declares for Protection and "Sound" Money.

Illinois Republicans.
John Riley Tanner was nominated for Governor of Illinois by the Republican State convention at Springfield. William Allen Northcott of Bond County was nominated for Lieutenant Governor.

It was a few minutes past high noon when Dr. T. N. Jamieson, chairman of the State Central Committee, called the convention to order. Every delegate was in his seat and the galleries and aisles outside the space reserved for the delegates and alternates were thronged and visitors outside the hall were struggling to get in. Ald. Martin B. Madden of Chicago was made temporary chairman.

Long before the hour for calling the convention to order the vast auditorium of the building which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair was full. There was not much excitement at the beginning, only a sort of somber hush. Occasionally some enthusiast would break out with a shout for his favorite, but the shouting was not contagious. The vast throng seemed to be in a serious mood. It seemed to consider that there was serious business to be transacted. It was not a trivial thing. Illinois was to decide as to whether it would support Will-

RUIN BY ROBBERS.

Cripple Creek Is Again Fired and Completely Wiped Out.

Would-be bank robbers have completed the destruction of Cripple Creek, Colo., by fire. What was left unravaged by the terrible conflagration of Saturday was consumed Wednesday. The fire broke out in four places in the Portland Hotel about 1 o'clock, and in a few hours smoking and smoldering ruins were all that was left of the tinder box known as Cripple Creek.

The incendiaries, however, so far as now known, had their labor for their pains. Though the wind again carried the flames to the bank, its destruction followed so quickly that a raid could not successfully be made on its treasure boxes. Besides, a strong guard patrolled the vicinity of the structure until the fire made their further presence unnecessary, and thus human and natural agencies baffled the ruinous plot of the incendiaries.

But deplorable and fatal events accompanied in thrilling fashion this latter lurid and criminal visitation. As in the Saturday fire, dynamite was used to stay the progress of the leaping flames, but the utter recklessness with which the deadly explosive was handled resulted in shocking loss of life. Flying debris or the sudden collapse of buildings, the inmates of which had not been warned of impending crashes have furnished grewsome work for the coroner and have added to the wretchedness and misery of the scores rendered homeless by the Saturday fire.

The terrible boom of dynamite began at the very first alarm, owing to the stern

SHAH IS SHOT DOWN.

PERSIAN RULER THE VICTIM OF AN ASSASSIN.

Tragic Affair Pregnant with Serious Consequences—Hints at a Dark Conspiracy—Man Who Fired the Fatal Bullet Placed Under Arrest.

Deed of a Secret Agent.

Nasr-ed-Din, the Shah of Persia, has been slain at Teheran, and in the diplomatic offices of the principal capitals of Europe there is serious perturbation. The tragic affair is pregnant with astonishing results. Once again England will surely have to fight a desperate diplomatic battle with Russia's czar for Asiatic territory. The story of the assassination, as telegraphed from Teheran Friday afternoon, contained no hint of a widespread conspiracy. It simply stated that while the shah was entering the inner court of the shrine of Shah Abdul Azim, six miles south of Teheran, he was shot through the heart; that immediately he was carried to L. S. carriage and in it conveyed to the palace; that there he was attended by Dr. Tholegan, his chief physician, and other physicians who were hastily sent for. But in spite of their combined efforts his majesty expired about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The assassin was arrested.

At the Persian legation in London the opinion is expressed that the murder was the deed of a fanatic and was not the outcome of any especially designed movement. But according to a dispatch which has been received from St. Petersburg, the assassin was a member of the Babi secret society, a criminal association which has hitherto made attempts upon the shah's life with revolvers.

It is known that the shah was arranging for a great celebration of his accession, and it appears that the conspirators were determined that he should not live to enjoy the event. While in a general way Nasr-ed-Din was a humane and a progressive monarch, as far as Asiatic rulers go, still his love for money and for jewels prompted many cruel acts of confiscation and of barbarous punishment that made him thousands of enemies in all classes of society.

It is feared that Russian intrigue will bring about disorders in Persia. It is known that the dead monarch coveted Herat, and made a foray in its direction, but a repulse by the British brought him to his senses. Should the new ruler be tempted to make a similar bellicose essay the results for all concerned would be extremely serious. Persia, Afghanistan, Britain and Russia would speedily become embroiled, and the result could not be predicted. The killing of the shah has most certainly added to the troubles and the complications of the Salisbury cabinet.

RICHARD P. BLAND.

Brief Sketch of Missouri's Candidate for the Presidency.

Richard Parks Bland, whose presidential boom has been launched by the Missouri silver Democrats, is one of the most picturesque men in American political life. He has been called "Silver Dick," "Silver Dollar Bill," "Bullionaire Bland" and other sobriquets indicative of the interest he has taken in money matters and coin. Mr. Bland was born in 1835 near Hartford, Ky., in "the Green River country." When about 20



RICHARD P. BLAND.

years old Bland went to Missouri, where he lived five years and then went to California, and later to Utah. He practiced law among the miners and had ample opportunity to study the mineral interests and the relative output of silver and gold. In 1865 he returned to Missouri and settled in Rolla, Phelps County. In 1869 he removed to Lebanon, Mo., his present home. He was first elected to Congress in 1872. He took his seat the following year after the demonetization of silver. As early as 1877 Bland began to fight for free coinage. He was in Congress for twenty-two years, and his most noted measure was a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, restoring 412½ grains of standard silver as the dollar and the limit of value. The bill passed the House and was amended in the Senate. President Hayes vetoed it. Since his defeat in 1894 Mr. Bland has cultivated a farm near Lebanon, Mo.

Neighbors Gave Him a New Skin.

A remarkable case of skin-grafting is reported from Kingman County, Kan. Several weeks ago J. H. Light was severely burned on the hands and face in a prairie fire. Physicians despaired of his life, and as the only hope the amputation of both arms was agreed upon. Dr. Buck persuaded the family to prevent amputation and try skin grafting. The physician consumed two days in the preparation of the invalid's hands and face. Eight citizens agreed to contribute the grafts. Rev. Mr. Hendershot furnished 200 pieces of skin from his arms, another 150, another 100 and five others contributed a total of more than 200 grafts, in all 637, which were placed on the afflicted parts.

Charles J. Bronston, of Lexington, Ky., who became somewhat famous by his recent leadership of the Blackburn forces in the Kentucky Legislature, is to be married to Miss Belle Wilson, the second daughter of Paducah's millionaire.

Clarence Smith, a 19-year-old boy living at Elk Mountain, near Custer, S. D., was shot and instantly killed by John Sellers. The affair was the result of a quarrel between the families to which they belonged.

Rev. Minot J. Savage was given a dinner in Boston by a club named after him.

VICTORIA HAS SHELTER.

The British Queen Owns 600 Houses and Many Acres of Land.

The announcement that Queen Victoria is to leave, by will, Osborne house to one daughter, the lease of Abergeildie house to another, and Balmoral, the royal residence in the Highlands, to the Duke of Connaught, recalls the fact that the man who would devour this particular widow's houses must make an uncommonly full meal, says the New York Sun. It was discovered a few years since that the Queen owned 600 houses in various parts of England, not only royal residences, but rent-paying property, and that about 6,000 houses had been built by crown lessees on building leaseholds held by the queen. She then had also rents from markets and tolls from ferries, besides the proceeds of mines and other works upon her property or the crown property.

She had large estates in Yorkshire, Oxfordshire, and Berks, valuable lands in the Isle of Man and in Alderney, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Of the New Forest there are 2,000 acres of absolute and sixty-three acres of contingent crown property. Her Majesty enjoys income from the forest of Dean, from several other forests, and from royal properties in and about London.

Osborne, on the Isle of Wight, and Balmoral, in the Highlands, are the private property of the Queen, and are maintained out of her own income. But she has the use of a few royal palaces beside, and these are maintained by the national annual expenditure ranging from \$2,500 to \$50,000. The Queen is in the occupancy of Buckingham palace, Windsor Castle, the White Lodge at Richmond Park, and part of St. James' palace. The remainder of the last named palace is occupied by other members of the royal family.

Other royal palaces maintained as such, although not in the occupancy of the Queen, are Kensington palace, Hampton court, which, according to a recent estimate based on the statistics of eight or ten years, costs the nation on the average over \$70,000 a year; Kew palace, Pembroke lodge, the Thatched cottage, and Sheen cottage, Richmond Park, Bushy house in Bushy Park, and Holywood palace. The Queen, when she visits the continent, has one great house or another, with whatever repairs and refurnishings are necessary, to fit it for a temporary royal occupant, although for all this she pays out of her own income. Bagshot house, Gloucester house, and Clarence house are palatial dwellings occupied by various members of the royal family.

The Queen has four rather old-fashioned yachts on which she makes her sea journey, although the oldest of them probably is used seldom or never. The four cost originally about \$1,375,000. The newest is of 1,800 tons displacement, and cost a trifle over \$300,000. It costs annually about \$65,000.

Telephone Business Increasing.

The vogue of the bicycle may be marvelous, but to us it seems that the popular use of the telephone is something even more remarkable. The ratio of calls to subscribers averages not less than six per day on the other side of the water, while the average here may be safely put, for more places, at twelve per day per subscriber. There is, it appears also from recent statistics, a rapid increase in this country in the number of subscribers. Seven years ago the ratio of telephones to population in cities numbering from 40,000 to 100,000 was about one to every 200. Now it is said to reach from 1 to 50 and 1 to 100, averaging 1 to 75. Moreover, this increase is likely to be more than maintained. The recent competition in many places has greatly stimulated the use of the telephone, and a factor for development in places like New York, where no competition exists, is the measured system, which enables everybody who really needs an exchange system to get it cheaply.

In this connection, while speaking of telephone growth and prosperity, it is worthy to note that the Sunset Telephone Company is teaching its operators the art of telegraphy. This may or may not have some relation to the expiration of the American Bell-Western Union contract next November. Meantime, the Western Union Company, owing to the steady reduction of its income, is understood to be reducing its force of operators in the larger cities, in some cases to as large an extent as 50 per cent. This diminution of income may also explain the nonissuance of the company's statement of test office receipts. One item of income, however, ought to be much larger, and that is the one representing the revenues on the submarine cables, due to war scares and crazes. We begin to suspect the cable people and the ammunition vendors of working up a new call to arms whenever the old one peters out.

Horseless Carriages in 1812.

Horseless carriages are by no means new, as in volume 13 of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, published in Edinburgh in 1810, there are diagrams and a description of a horseless carriage invented by Mr. Richards, a physician in Rochelle. The machinery by which the movement was effected was placed in a box in the rear of the carriage.

"Well, father," exclaimed the prodigal son, as he made his appearance at the family fireside, "are you ready to kill the fatted calf?" "No," replied the old man, grimly; "I think I'll let you live."—Seattle Times.

Bert—"I can't think of marriage just yet; you know I'm not rich." Angelina—"What difference does that make?" Bert—"None, providing you are."—Roxbury Gazette.

When a woman gets too fat to be becoming, she begins to tell how bloated she is as a result of poor health.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

WORK OF OUR NATIONAL LAW-MAKERS.

A Week's Proceedings in the Halls of Congress—Important Measures Discussed and Acted Upon—An Impartial Resume of the Business.

The National Solons.

In the Senate Saturday the sundry civil appropriation bill was completed and passed during the day. As it passed the House it carried about \$30,000,000; as reported to the Senate it reached \$35,000,000, and with amendments added the total was raised to \$37,000,000. Most of the time in the House was occupied with the general pension bill. The debate was generally formal in character. At half-past 2 o'clock, without concluding debate on the bill, the House entered upon the special order—the delivery of eulogies on the late Representative William H. Crane of Texas. Then the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourned until 8 o'clock.

The debate on the adoption of a rule brought in by the Rules Committee in the House Monday for a vote on the Pickler general pension bill was rather sensational, though nothing was accomplished. The minority report on the Pacific Railroad bill was submitted to the House by Representative Hubbard of Missouri. It deals exhaustively with the financial conditions of the companies concerned in the proposed funding plan. It argues that the majority bill should not be adopted. The Senate did nothing of importance.

The Senate was plunged into an exciting financial debate Tuesday, after several weeks of serene and formal procedure on appropriation bills. The naval appropriation bill was under consideration, and the item of four battle ships, to cost an aggregate of \$15,000,000, served as a text for a speech by Mr. Gorman pointing out that the revenues of the Government are less than the receipts. Mr. Gorman's statement brought on an animated controversy, in which Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hale and Mr. Chandler joined issues with the Maryland Senator as to the responsibility for the failure of tariff legislation in the present Congress. The House passed the Pickler general pension bill by a vote of 187 to 54. The section to which the bulk of the opposition was directed provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified on account of prior service in the Confederate army, provided they joined the Union forces ninety days before Lee's surrender.

Both House and Senate spent Wednesday in debate of various measures. Absolutely nothing of importance was done.

The general debate on the bankruptcy bill was continued and concluded in the House Thursday. Mr. Bailey of Texas gave notice that he would offer as a substitute his voluntary bankruptcy bill. The Senate spent another day on the naval appropriation bill without completing it. Mr. Gorman further opposed the item of four battle ships and expressed the opinion that the appropriations already made would consume the balance in the treasury. A determination of the number of battle ships has not yet been reached. Mr. Chandler has proposed substituting thirty large and fast torpedo gunboats for two of the battle ships. The bill was passed increasing the pension of Brigadier General William Gross of the volunteer forces to \$75 per month.

The Senate Friday discussed the naval appropriation bill. Mr. Gorman's amendment reducing from four to two the number of battle ships to be constructed was adopted in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 27. The House again devoted the major portion of the day to debate on the bankruptcy bill. Several amendments were offered, but none were adopted. A bill to provide for a delegate in Congress from the territory of Alaska was defeated by a vote of 60 to 44.

Items of Interest.

England's police army numbers 40,000 men.

Sunflower stalks are now converted into paper.

The Cherokees of North Carolina number 2,885.

Blotting paper is made of cotton rags boiled in soda.

The Russian imperial crown is valued at \$6,000,000.

The notes of the Bank of England cost one-half penny each.

The eggs of a crocodile are scarcely larger than those of a goose.

The Himalaya Mountains have been seen twenty-two miles away.

Railway travel in Norway is cheaper than in any other country of Europe.

In Brazil there are said to be 300 languages and dialects spoken by the Indians.

In the Bermudas accounts are settled but once a year, June 30 being the day fixed for payments.

The commander-in-chief of the Sultan of Morocco's army is a Scotchman, by name Kaid McLain.

In marching soldiers take seventy-five steps per minute, quick marching 108 and in charging 150.

A healthy man respire 16 to 20 times a minute, or over 20,000 a day; a child 25 or 35 times a minute.

It is said that a clock has been invented which requires to be wound only once every hundred years.

The number of fleeces taken from our sheep in 1889 was 32,121,868, which made 165,449,239 pounds of wool.

The largest ocean creature now known to exist is the roqual, which often reaches a length of fourteen feet.

William Strong is the only retired justice of the Supreme Court of the United States now living. He is 86 years old.

It is said that at Stevens Point, Wis., a local census disclosed a husband of 37 and wife of 35 who had a grandchild 5 years old.

There are 197,146,420 acres of timber lands in the Southern States, and the average yield of these forests is 3,000 feet per acre.

J. C. Kissinger, a successful farmer and banker of Butler County, Pa., is the father of thirty-four children, nineteen by his first wife and fifteen by a second.

One of Uncle Sam's Consuls. "A few months since," remarked a recently returned traveler, "I had occasion to hunt up the American vice consul at Luxor, on the Nile, in Egypt. He proved to be an Arab of probably Nubian blood, for he is as dark in color as the average colored man. He had never been out of Egypt in his life, could only speak Arabian and knew no more about the United States than the ordinary hog knows of Christmas. I had considerable fun, but could transact no business with him, for there was no one about the place who could talk anything but Arabian, and that was beyond me."

About 20,175,270 acres in the United States were planted in cotton in 1889, and the number of bales raised in that year was 7,472,511.

The New Express.

A fast train for Kansas City and St. Louis, leaving Sioux City daily at 8 p. m. This is a Northwestern Line train from Sioux City, runs over the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, and you should be sure that your ticket reads via this route from Sioux City.

Time tables, information, etc., cheerfully furnished by addressing: H. C. CHEYNEY, General Agent, Security Bank Building, Sioux City, Iowa.

The number of fleeces taken from our sheep in 1889 was 32,121,868, which made 165,449,239 pounds of wool.

That

Extreme tired feeling afflicts nearly everybody at this season. The hustlers cease to push, the tireless grow weary, the energetic become enervated. You know just what we mean. Some men and women endeavor temporarily to overcome that

Tired

Feeling by great force of will. But this is unsafe, as it pulls powerfully upon the nervous system, which will not long stand such strain. Too many people "work on their nerves," and the result is seen in unfortunate wrecks marked "nervous prostration," in every direction. That tired

Feel-

ing is a positive proof of thin, weak, impure blood; for, if the blood is rich, red, vitalized and vigorous, it imparts life and energy to every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. The necessity of taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for that tired feeling is, therefore, apparent to every one, and the good it will do you is equally beyond question. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Hood's Pills are easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3. SHOE BEST IN THE WORLD \$3.

If you pay \$4 to \$6 for shoes, examine the W. L. Douglas Shoe, and see what a good shoe you can buy for

OVER 100 STYLES AND WIDTHS, CONGRESS, BUTTON, and LACE, made in all kinds of the best selected leather by skilled workmen. We make and sell more \$3 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world. None genuine unless name and price is stamped on the bottom.

Ask your dealer for our \$5 \$4, \$3.50, \$3, \$2.50, \$2, \$1.50 shoes; \$2.50, \$2 and \$1.75 for boys.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. If your dealer cannot supply you, send to factory, enclosing price and 36 cents to pay carriage. State kind, style of toe (cap or plain), size and width. Our Custom Dept. will fill your order. Send for new illustrated Catalogue to Box 11.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

One of the health-giving elements of HIRES Rootbeer is sarsaparilla. It contains more sarsaparilla than many of the preparations called by that name.

HIRES—the best by any test.

Made only by The Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A 50c package makes 1 gallon. Sold every where.

Mrs. Ludwig George, of Laramie, became insane over the action of the Wyoming State Land Board in disposing of her of a section of leased school land and was captured while on her way to the State Capitol with a revolver to shoot Gov. Richards, president of the Land Board.

Soudanese deserters who arrived at Suakim reported that there is demoralization, sickness and famine at the Derwish camp at Horasah. Osman Digna with all his followers has retired, it is supposed, to Adarama.

Eight persons were badly injured in a head-end collision between two electric street cars at Bay City, Mich. Both were filled with passengers. The motor-men say they did not see the cars approaching until too late to avoid the accident, although both cars were provided with headlights.

Robert Aiello and John Mackey were held up and robbed by two road agents at a small station on the Gulf railway. They were carrying the pay roll for the miners employed at Berwind, Colo., amounting to between \$3,000 and \$4,000.

William A. Northcott, Nominee for Lieutenant Governor.

enough to insure to home labor regular and remunerative employment. We advocate the unrestricted exchange of non-competitive articles. We believe in reciprocity, the reciprocity of James G. Blaine, re-enforced by experience and an earnest wish to extend our foreign commerce to the fullest extent consistent with the control of our own market in the sale of articles that can be profitably produced at home.

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JOHN RILEY TANNER.
Republican Nominee for Governor of Illinois.

dam McKinley of Ohio for President of the United States, or whether its delegates should be instructed by Shelby M. Jullom. While the gubernatorial candidate was being nominated, the committee on resolutions framed a platform for the consideration of the convention. Two of the most important planks, covering the currency and the tariff are given. The money plank is as follows:

The Republicans of Illinois are unyielding and emphatic in their demand for honest money. We are opposed, as we ever have been, to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depreciated or debased or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that parity with gold can be maintained.

This is what the tariff plank says:

The Republican party from the time of Lincoln has been devoted irrevocably to the doctrine of protection of home industries, and we hereby renew and reaffirm our faith in this fundamental principle. We believe in a tariff that will produce revenue sufficient to meet the wants of the government honestly and economically administered, and high

lesson of Saturday that taught the miners not to hesitate upon the order of getting rid of the buildings in the path of the fiery cyclone. Three special trains of flat cars were ordered over from Victor, and they came loaded to the guards with miners and with dynamite. There was no puerile playing of water on the fire, but the men at once applied the fuse, and used the fearful explosive with the utmost recklessness.

Observing the progress of the fire in their direction as they reached the outskirts of the city, the miners immediately started to the attack with a diligence that caused a loss of life that can only be known after the excitement subsides. All the books of the hotels are burned, and there is no way of checking up systematically. The miners inserted charges of giant powder and then without asking about the condition of affairs they accepted the statement that the Palace Hotel had been emptied during the first craze. The walls responded to the explosive with a crash that could be heard above the roar of the flames.

Many of the victims were asleep, having been engaged on the night shifts in the mines as superintendents and underbosses, and they were forgotten in the excitement. Several of the bodies that had been taken out were beyond human relief. They were dead.

The insurance will be fully three times as much as Saturday's losses. One agent estimates it at five times as much, and says every agency in town was loaded with risks. On a million dollars seems a large amount to ascribe to a loss in a hurriedly and cheaply built mining camp, but there can be no question that the loss will more than reach these figures. The insurance loss of \$156,000 on Saturday must now be fully \$450,000. Every insurance office in town is burned and figures cannot be obtained.

The postoffice is involved again, and probably 10,000 letters will supplement the 50,000 pile that went up Saturday. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries, and there is not a doubt in the minds of the cooler people that the miscreants were determined to capture the bullion held by the First National for the pay rolls of the camp.

It seems that the fire broke out in four places at the same time. The wind was in the direction of the bank, the same as before, and the plot was carefully laid to arouse the city to a panicky condition and then raid the banks. Again it is said that many of the boomers of the camp, realizing that the business had been overdone, were eager to cash in their stock to the insurance companies for what they carried and vacate the district.

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