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The satisfaction over the nomination of Judge Hayward was deep and sincere. "With that man at the head of the ticket," it was frequently remarked, "we will be sure to win."

It was a model convention. But little time was spent in oratory and less in wrangling. The delegates had their minds made up before they came to Lincoln, and it required but a short time to give their wishes expression in the proceedings of the convention.

The members of the state convention had confidence in the success of their ticket this fall before they came to Lincoln. They go home encouraged by the knowledge that the whole state is alive to the advantages of a republican administration and ready to support the party of prosperity and progress. The outlook for the ticket named yesterday is most encouraging.

The little side wheel steamer, the Gussie, whose inappropriate name is connected with the first fight on Cuban soil in this war and the first blood shed by an American in the island, is safe in port, notwithstanding people saw the wreck of her the other day off the western end of Cuba. But the Gussie ought to be withdrawn from the war entirely if they cannot give her a more dignified and warlike name.

You can hold a pop convention together two days and a night on the stretch, by just talking to 'em. But if you undertake the oratorical game with a republican convention and don't saw off in two minutes and a half, they will have some fun with you.

The hypnotizer is out of a job when he strikes a republican congregation that has gathered on business. The republican temperament is antipodal to hysteria and trance mediums. Nothing is more significant than this difference between a republican and a pop or popocratic or free silver republican convention. It is the difference between the practical and the visionary, the man of action and the dreamer.

The shoe never appeared so ostentatiously on the other foot as it did the other day in a New York police court when a former male subject of the kaiser was arraigned as a common scold and proven guilty on the testimony of the women of the neighborhood, whom he was always trying to drive inside from their doorsteps. He had even turned the hose on them when they stopped out for fresh air after ten o'clock. The court held him in $400 bonds for the future good behavior of his mouth, much to the delight of the neighbors.

"Who ever heard," exclaimed his irate lawyer, "of a man being a common scold?" "I did, just now," his honor replied, "and unless he furnishes $100 bail he will take a ride in the wagon outside."

In the pop platform the fusionists throw up the sponge and admit that the only way known to Jay Burrows and his assembled statesmen to relieve populist state officers and employes of the odium of carrying a pocket full of passes issued by the railroad corporation cormorants, as a bribe, is to pass a law making it a penal offense sounding in fines and imprisonment, for any railroad official to grant a pass to a state officer or any other man.

In this treatment of a great moral problem, the pops follow in the lead of our prohibition friends who hold the weak minded saloot who swills red liquor by the quart, as an innocent victim, and invoke the terrors of the law upon the man with a white apron who hands him the bottle and takes his money. They class the pass habit with the drink habit and let it go at that, in their platform.

The letter of Captain Mahan, the naval authority, on the battle of Santiago, will go a long way toward silencing the criticisms passed upon Sampson and the demands for "justice for Schley." Mahan shows that the success of the battle was due largely to the work of the commander of the squadron during the month preceding the battle, and that the fight was carried on from left to right, in the order he had placed the ships. As Captain Mahan says: "There is in this no particular merit for the latter, beyond that, in placing the two fastest ships, Brooklyn and New York, on the two flanks, he had made the best provision for heading off the enemy, which the Brooklyn so handsomely effected. But the fact that the ships chased as they stood shows that it was unnecessary for Schley to make a signal; and in truth, from first to last, the second in command needed to make no signal of a tactical character, and made none, so far as is shown by his own report, or that of the captain of the ship. In this there was no fault, for there was no need for signals; but the fact utterly does away with any claim to particular merit as second in command, without in the least impairing the commodore's credit or conduct, in all possible respects gallant and officerlike. So far as plan is concerned, the battle was fought on Sampson's lines; and, to quote Collingwood before Trafalgar, 'I wish Nelson would stop signalling, for we all know what we have to do.' The second in command and the captains before Santiago all knew what they had to do, and right nobly they all did it."

A DULL THUD.

The nomination of Judge Hayward by acclamation for governor by the republican convention yesterday a little after high noon struck the local squad of pops and the sojourners of that persuasion at the hotels like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. The pops were dead certain that Hayward would not be nominated. They trusted their star for the aversion of any such a calamity, and they would not believe it when they heard the echoing of the cheers from the opera house that greeted the announcement of his nomination.

But it was the thinnest kind of self delusion all along. The republicans of the state were all along dead sure they wanted Hayward and for a month it has been apparent that nothing stood in the way of his nomination if he would accept it. His final agreement to stand if the republicans asked him to, settled the matter beyond all peradventure a fortnight ago.

Of course the pops feel that it is a fatal blow, but as their time had come anyway, they should take the thing gracefully and kick as little as possible. Never did a gathering of republicans meet in Nebraska feeling more enthusiastic and hopeful than those who congregated at the Oliver yesterday.

HOOLEY'S REVELATIONS.

Our British friends who have been so long scandalized about the corruption of boss rule in the large cities of America and the dishonesty of Tammany statesmen will have something to interest themselves with nearer home for a few weeks. The disclosures of Napoleon of finance Hooley, in which it appears that the peers of England have been selling their names and titles to swindling corporations for various sums ranging from ten thousand to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars a name may persuade the moralists over the water that their own nest of statesmen is not so very clean.

The record of corruption in this country taking the United States senate as our nearest equivalent to the British house of peers has never approached in our worst days that brought to light by Mr. Hooley. There is this consolation to Americans that is denied our cousins on the other side. When a senator of the United States shows a blot of this sort on his escutcheon he is quickly retired to private life, but the earl, duke or baron over there caught swindling cannot be removed even if he cannot avoid a criminal prosecution. He holds on for life in spite of scandals and transmits his title and legislative office with his hereditary vices to his eldest son or nearest of male kin.

LONG NAILS 'EM.

The secretary of the navy has been compelled to nail another lie concocted for the purpose of getting up a racket in the navy. It was published in leading New York papers that Commodore Schley was in favor of sailing right into Santiago harbor and attacking Cervera's fleet, but though he repeatedly urged that course he was turned down by Sampson.

Secretary Long puts a quietus on this invention by showing that Sampson and Schley and all the commanders at Santiago were in full accord as to that matter, not one of them believing that it would be wise to risk the destruction of the American fleet or a part of it by an attempt to force the harbor commanded as it was by so many Spanish batteries, and underlaid with mines capable of destroying any vessel within fifty feet of them.

The result showed the good sense of our commanders as the Spanish fleet was forced to come out and fall an easy prey to Sampson's fleet with no injury of importance to any American ship and the loss of but one American life.

The red eyed press that was howling for the forcing of the harbor was senselessly sensational as all skilled naval officers knew, and of course neither Sampson nor Schley paid any attention to its fulminations. The secretary avers what all sensible people had reason to believe, that the feeling of loyalty in the navy to the admiral commanding has not once been ruffled since the combined fleet met for the reduction of Santiago and to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet from the harbor. The quarrel has all been among outsiders who knew nothing of the real facts.

RECRIMINATION.

The onslaught of the retired Red Cross woman from Santiago on the medical corps for the lack of medicines and conveniences during the fighting and afterwards has been returned with interest, and the medics charge that the Red Cross people consumed more delicacies than they gave to the sick and wounded soldiers, and that they didn't do nursing enough to hurt themselves either.

The medics also charge General Shafter with neglecting them in the matter of supplying means to land their stores and generally deny or excuse their inefficiency at the expense of other branches of the service. A military court of inquiry is evidently needed to sift these charges and counter charges and put the blame on the right shoulders.

Inexperience probably was at the bottom of the short comings of those who should have done better. It takes time to get on to all the ropes of successfully conducting a hospital at the front, and Shafter could not wait for people to learn their trade. He had to fight at once whether they were ready or not. Haste was the principal demand when he arrived at Santiago, and he made it without question, and fortunately gained the point sought at as little expense of human life as was possible under the circumstances.

ATAVISM IN ART.

The cartoonists of the year are endeavoring to surpass each other in reducing the national ideal of our Uncle Sam to the picture of a man in the last stages of decrepitude and even senility. They have utterly spoiled the original conception of a stalwart and youngish elim from the country with chin whiskers and a swallow tail coat of the first quarter of the Nineteenth century and striped trousers strapped to his boots and now rig him as a pantaloon in the pantomime.

But degenerate artists naturally produce a degenerate Uncle Sam and probably nothing short of a general fusillade of the whole crowd of cartoon makers will rehabilitate our uncle in the affections of the people. At present he represents nothing but the fin de siecle depravity of art.

DAILY DRIFT.

Well, M. L. Hayward didn't have to make the angels weep by crooking the supple hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning, as Poynter did.

ANOTHER OPEN LETTER.

To Hon. William A. Poynter—Dear Poynter: You ought to have been here when the real representatives of the people assembled to nominate a ticket that will sweep the state this fall. I never saw a more intelligent lot of men together in my life. It was good for sore eyes to look in their faces and read patriotism, hope, human progress and noble purpose stamped thereon, and contrast these virtues with the predominating characteristics upon the countenances of those forming the late triple alliance, viz.: Malice, deceit, covetousness, distrust, envy, ambition and unrequited thirst. But I was going to tell you something about the convention. It was called to order by Dave Mercer, who made a short but snappy speech and took pleasure in introducing Mr. Conklin as the choice of the state central committee for temporary chairman. He thanked the committee for the distinguished honor conferred upon him, and then started in to make a long and telling speech, and what he said was as good as anything ever was, and would have been listened to patiently if it hadn't taken him so long to say it. After he had discoursed forty-eight minutes, keeping pace with the slow march of civilization from the time of Exendes to the birth of Edward the Confessor, I turned to Colonel Brown of the Kearney Hub, and, said I, "That clock is wound up for eight days. He makes me think." said I, "of dear old Uncle John Powers, when he used to run for governor. John, you know, would try and talk his enemies to death, so they couldn't vote against him. His favorite notion, then, and one that caught the ignorant voters by the wholesale, was that the government should put the imprint of its imperial power upon dead oodles of paper and loan it all to the farmers at two per cent annual interest. 'This man,' said I, 'is no crank, but his powers of endurance surpass my own and I'm going to get out before he is through and learn from the papers what progress civilization has made since he began.'" Brown didn't have time to laugh at this spontaneous outburst of humor till some one had made a motion to make Senator Thurston the permanent chairman, and it wasn't long after that till the ballot was spread for governor, and nearly every county was coming in solid for M. L. Hayward. Before the roll call was much more than half completed, Judge Ben S. Baker, who wanted the nomination himself, got up and moved to suspend the rules and nominate Hayward by acclamation, which was carried with a whoop that made W. B. Price tremble for his job, and stirred Craddock up to back his way off the stage and seek consolation in the cup that inebriates. I wish you could have heard what Hayward said when they introduced him after the nomination. I wish you could have looked into his kindly face that has in it no malice toward any of God's creatures. I believe it would do you good to associate with such men. But I was going to say, after receiving the nomination at the hands of the republicans, Mr. Hayward was, no doubt, gratified to learn that it wasn't necessary to go before one or two other conventions and be nominated some more before it would stick. And he has but one platform to stand on, while you need an extra leg to perform the feat expected of you. You haven't legs enough to go around, and I imagine it will take some fine chiseling to dovetail your ideas to fit the diversified convictions of the three political organizations to which you have committed yourself. You manifested some versatility in the apologetic concessions made to the rum power, and having curried favors from the railroads for the past fifteen years, you are under obligations to reciprocate when opportunity offers. Do you know what the old alliance declaration was about the office seeking the man? Well, sir, in the nomination of M. L. Hayward that idea was carried out to the very letter. It was as spontaneous and unanimous as the raid made by the pops at the state house for free transportation upon the railroads. The great common people and the medium and small common people went after him, and when election is over they will find they have secured him. In your case I think the records will show that you have been chasing after official honors for more than fifteen years, and in all that time the railroads have carried you free, while the man with the mortgage on his farm whose vote you now seek had to pay fare or ride a bicycle. Perhaps, Mr. Poynter, you have read the malicious rumors set afloat by my enemies that I am a populist at heart and am writing republican doctrine for pay. Don't you believe it; it isn't so. I have not it is true, been always satisfied with the course pursued by the republican party, but for the most part its tenets meet my unqualified approbation and I find it the only organization that condemns the rascals in its own ranks, and seems to have within itself the leaven of righteousness that shall leaven the whole lump. It is the only party that keeps its platform pledges, while populist platform-builders are all things to all men and anything for office, world without end. They are today condemning corporations in their platforms and privately extending the grad hand for special privileges under promises "to keep the peace" when the time comes. If you want to hear from me again say so, and I promise you won't have long to wait. Yours for the ticket from Hayward down.

BIX.

TO A PATRIOTIC CLOSE

ASSEMBLY WINDS UP WITH CAMP FIRE AND LECTURE.

VETERANS JOIN IN WELL

Dr. Bowen Tells of the Negro as a Soldier—Some of Last Day's Meetings.

The great Epworth assembly of '98 closed as it began with patriotic demonstration. Several thousand patriots assembled. The usual rush for seats began early. More than a hundred veterans gathered at the junior pavilion and marched in fine order to the tabernacle with J. B. Ferguson in command. These veterans sat to the left of the stand.

For the last time the chorus and people united in singing under the magnificent leadership of Professor Armadoc.

President Jones opened the first part of the program briefly.

The camp fire was presided over by General Cole of Hastings, past department commander. He said that he knew of no better place for the reunion of old soldiers than in a tent of Methodists.

The notes of "America" then arose from the throats of the entire people. The chorus and the jubilee singers led, Mrs. Johnson of Crete taking as a solo the last part of the verses.

General Cole continued his patriotic remarks after the singing. The colored people were praised for their loyalty to the stars and stripes.

The Tennesseeans and the assembly chorus almost removed the tabernacle roof with the loudest strains of "The Star Spangled Banner." Yet parts were sung most softly.

General Cole likened the audience before him to the great flag whose shield was made of the old veterans in one corner. He then called Comrade P. C. Johnson to interest the audience with a short speech.

Mr. Johnson was proud that he had been a soldier. He reviewed the days in the 60's. He knew nothing outside of the Christian fellowship so endearing as soldier comradeship.

Judge M. L. Hayward appeared and all was laid aside to greet him with cheers as the coming governor.

Thomas J. Majors came at the same time and General Cole resigned the chair to him.

Mr. Johnson continued briefly.

He rejoiced that men were in the field doing the same brave deeds of the boys of '60.

The Wesleyan quartet sang "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." There was such applause that they had to return and sang "My America."

The veterans received the jubilee singers with evident delight. Many songs were rapturously received.

Rev. J. W. Stewart of York led in prayer with all standing.

Negro as a Soldier.

President Jones made another excellent introductory speech in bringing Rev. J. W. S. Bowen of Atlanta, Ga., before the assembly. Mr. Bowen lectured upon "The Black Regimentals."

Dr. Bowen explained the history of the negro legislation from the founding of our nation. He used vigorous language, free from figures and flowery ornamentation, but wonderfully effective.

"In all the great battles in every war," said Dr. Bowen, "black men took part." He then related story after story to illustrate the patriotism and fidelity of the negro.

After discussing the motives that led the negro to go into the rebellion, Dr. Bowen thought it a remarkable thing that men only thirty years out of slavery are ready and eager to go forth to fight for others as negroes are doing now.

"The black regimentals have fought and bled for the country, they have learned to love. They stand arm in arm with the white men of the land. America is safe in her united citizenship and no harm will befall her."

The chorus had signed a word of praise for the work of Professor Apmadoc and the urgent request that he be brought to the assembly another year.

The jubilee singers also had sent a note of appreciative thanks to the management for its kind treatment.

In closing the grand assembly, Professor Apmadoc once more led while the people sang, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again." Rev. C. M. Shepherd asked a blessing upon all that had been said and done and the assembly adjourned for one year.

CLOSING MEETINGS.

Chancellor McDowell, W. C. T. U. School and Dr. Driver.

Chancellor W. F. McDowell lectured yesterday afternoon at Epworth hall at 4 o'clock before the preachers' institute on the subject of "The Bible as Literature."

Prof. F. A. Stuff of Wesleyan university conducted the introductory service. "America" was sung by the audience.

Rev. D. D. Forsythe offered prayer.

Chancellor McDowell commenced his lecture with a description of the Bible, the work of thirty-men, containing history, poetry, biography.

Apply to the Bible all the tests of literature and it becomes as other literature. Out of the people it describes comes its literature.

True literature is the mental expression of the person that produces it. The man who writes with his eyes on posterity always fails to have the eye of posterity on him.

There are three views about the Bible. First, the Bible is all literature; second, that it is only part literature, and third, an extreme view is that it has no literature at all or should not be studied as such.

He advised all to study the Bible with an intention to get good from it. One must have clean hands and thoughts to study the Bible and get the greatest good from it. Mr. McDowell was listened to throughout his address with close attention by the audience, which completely filled Epworth hall.

W. C. T. U. Last Meeting.

The meeting held yesterday afternoon by the W. C. T. U. was a continuation of the series held in behalf of the temple interests. Extracts from the last letter written by Frances E. Willard were read. As is customary, arrangements were made in this final meeting for the school of methods at the next meeting of the Epworth assembly. The ladies in charge of the headquarters have spared no effort to make these meetings helpful. The beautiful picture of Miss Willard and other decorations have added greatly to make surroundings pleasant and attractive. The following resolutions were read and adopted:

"Resolved, That the thanks of the school of methods, W. C. T. U., are due and are hereby tendered to the management of the Nebraska Epworth assembly for the opportunity afforded for the presentation of methods of work and for courtesies extended.

"Resolved, That the press of the city for full and favorable reports of all meetings under the auspices of the Nebraska W. C. T. U. the appreciation and thanks of this society are tendered."

Dr. Driver's Answers.

At 5 o'clock yesterday evening the question meeting conducted by Rev. Dr. Driver was attended by a large audience. Most of the questions related to Biblical and theological questions propounded by the ministers present.

Dr. Driver seemed equal to the occasion and gave the preachers some splendid thoughts on subjects they desired to learn of. He thought preachers should know what they preach about or not preach. It was his opinion that there were numerous infidels in the church and some in the pulpit. A number of questions were answered to the satisfaction of all present.

NEW PASTOR INSTALLED.

United Presbyterian Church Welcomes Rev. D. E. Smith.

The installation of Rev. D. E. Smith as moderator of the United States Presbyterian church, at Sixteenth and R streets, took place last night at 8 o'clock.

Rev. J. P. Giffen, moderator of Pawnee presbytery presided and preached the installation sermon. He took his text from the fourteenth chapter of Luke, reading the parable of the great supper. He said that he found three thoughts in the parable, first, "a remarkable statement;" second "an alarming inference;" third, "an imperative duty." The remarkable statement is that although many have received invitations to the heavenly supper, yet God still has compassion on the multitudes and he has given assurance that those who hunger and thirst after righteousness shall be filled. The alarming inference is, that there will come a time when there will be no room, and no opportunity to accept the invitation will be given. Those who in this day have been given an opportunity and have not accepted it, will soon be too late and will be forever excluded. The imperative duty is to go out in the hedges and highways, and in all places where the gospel has not been preached, and make its saying grace known.

The moderator then announced that if there were no objections he would then proceed to the ordinat on of D. E. Smith as pastor of the United Presbyterian church. There were no objections and Rev. Mr. Smith was installed according to the usual method of Presbyterian churches.

Rev. R. A. Evans of Minden then delivered the charge to the new pastor. He reminded him of the duties of his calling. He said that the admonishings that Christ gave His disciples should be the key note of every minister's endeavor. A minister is separated from other men for a particular work, as the vessels in the temple were. A minister should have the spirit of wisdom, of knowledge, of love and kindness. He spoke at length of pulpit work, and the care to be exercised in preparing sermons, but the secret of success was earnest pastoral work.

Rev. R. T. Campbell, principal of Pawnee City academy, delivered the charge to the congregation. His address was very brief, but to the point. He said that he had five texts that he could speak from, but did not care whether they knew where they came from, or whether they remembered them or not. He only wanted them to remember the spirit of them. His first text was: "And he was angry, and would not come in; therefore came his father out and entreated him." Don't look for slights from your pastor, for if you do you will be sure to find them. The second text was: "Ye are colaborers together." Don't lay the whole burden on your minister. The third: "A laborer is worthy of his hire." Remember that your pastor has to live, and pay your share of the expense. The fourth was: "Let the redeemed of the Lord say so." Be sure and tell him if you think his sermons are good. If they hit you tell him so. The last text was: "Pray for those who are in authority over you." The prayers of a congregation do more in sustaining a minister than anything else.

Rev. Luther P. Ludden offered the closing prayer.

An informal reception to the new pastor was held in the lecture room of the church after the services.

MISS POUND WINS.

Strikes Her Old Gait on Chicago Tennis Grounds.

The Chicago Tribune of yesterday has this to say of the tennis playing of Miss Louise Pound of Lincoln on Tuesday:

"Excellent tennis was seen on the courts of the university of Chicago yesterday. It was the second day of the round robin tournament that is being played in singles for women and mixed doubles.

"The chief interest centered in the match between Miss Pound of Nebraska, the western woman champion, and Miss Neely, one of the strongest of the local players. Miss Neely has been playing steadily all summer and in the recent national women's championship affair in the east.

"Miss Pound, however, had no difficulty with the Chicagoan, defeating her in straight sets, 6—1, 6—3.

"In the mixed doubles Miss Pound and Bruce, the divinity hall champion, easily worsted Miss Tilton and Michaelson in straight sets. Miss Cloes and Hussey won from Miss Aldrich and Adkinson in two sets by steamy work, when the latter team seemingly had captured the first set. Play will resume this afternoon, and several interesting matches are promised. Summaries.

"Women's singles—Miss Pound beat Miss Neely, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Tilton beat Miss Cloes, 6—1, 7—9, 6—3; Miss Neely beat Miss Aldrich, 6—0, 6—2.

"Mixed doubles—Miss Pound and Mr. Bruce beat Miss Tilton and Mr. Michaelson, 6—3, 6—2; Miss Cloes and Mr. Hussey beat Miss Aldrich and Mr. Adkinson, 7—5, 6—1."

MAY COME TO LINCOLN.

Captain Murdock Trying to Bring Battery A Overland.

Capt. C. M. Murdock of Battery A, Wymore, was in Lincoln yesterday to interview the members of the local G. A. R. reunion committee in regard to bringing the battery to Lincoln during the gathering of veterans in September. He says that if the company goes into camp probably sixty men will be here. He intends to have them march to Lincoln for practice and march home again. His request of the reunion committee is that it bear part of the expense of subsistence for men and animals while in camp. The state will probably pay the men for their time, as is the case with the state militia in camp. Captain Murdock had intended going to Omaha, but was unable to make the requisite arrangements with the exposition officials. Had he been able to go there he was hoping that he could find a place on the bluffs where the battery could practice with solid shot. He looked over the ground here and concluded that there was no place near Lincoln where target practice could be indulged in. Several prominent members of the reunion committee say that they believe arrangements may be made to bring the battery to Lincoln during the reunion. There was too much politics on hand yesterday to settle the matter definitely.

HUSBAND WANTING.

Young Woman Appears to Have Been Deserted.

Lillian Tolles, the young girl who said her husband was coming here from Crete to get work with her, after wandering all day yesterday, was brought to the police station unable to find him. She gave her age as seventeen and said she had been married three years. The police are of the opinion that her husband deserted her and took the method of sending her to Lincoln while he remained behind as a good way to get rid of her. She seemed very much broken up over the matter and completely unable to cope with the circumstances with which she was surrounded. She will be taken into one of the officers' homes to serve as a domestic.

Henry Kelkenburg was yesterday arrested for violating a health ordinance and fined $1 and costs. He had not covered up some refuse in a manner provided by law and came into court voluntarily and settled.

Roy Royce was arrested at 5 o'clock yesterday morning for disturbing the peace and being drunk. Officers Grady and Benninghoff performed the arrest.

ONE NEBRASKAN KILLED.

Indications Are That P. G. Lewis of Omaha Is the One.

Congressman Stark sent two telegrams to Governor Holcomb yesterday in regard to the participation of Nebraska troops in the engagement at Manila. They were as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1898.—Gov. S. A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: London press reports gives one Nebraskan killed at Malate. Constant vigil enables me to advise that no such report has reached war department.

W. L. STARK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1898.—Gov. S. A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb.: Last press reports give name of Private Lewis of L company as killed and another private, same regiment, wounded in battle at Manila. Not verified at war department. Officers here say reports show that all volunteers fought like veterans and did not give an inch. Congratulations on all sides to the valor of Nebraska boys.

W. L. STARK.

It was at first thought in Omaha that no man named Lewis belonged to the Thurston rifles, now Company L, but it was learned later that P. G. Lewis enlisted just before the company's departure. His home and family are as yet unknown.

EARLY MORNING FIRE.

Just before 3 o'clock this morning the fire department took a run to Eighth and W streets, where a house now used as a barn was afire. The blaze was quickly extinguished. The structure was formerly owned by a Mr. Moore, but having changed hands its present owner was unknown by those present this morning.

ROW IN MISSOURI RANKS.

Bland and Stone Lock Horns on Question of Expansion.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Aug. 10.—The democratic state convention assembled in Baldwin's opera house, which has a seating capacity of 5,000 and filling every seat. Chairman Cook presented Richard P. Bland as temporary chairman. There was great applause as Mr. Bland stepped to the speaker's table. His speech was in opposition to a policy of territorial expansion.

At the conclusion of Mr. Bland's speech recess was taken.

When the convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock there were calls for speeches from ex-State Senator David Ball, Congressman A. M. Dockery and ex-Governor William J. Stone. These gentlemen complied, the principal speech being that of ex-Governor Stone.

"I would annex the island of Porto Rico to the American union," he said. "I am in favor of taking it because we want it. It is necessary to our coast defense; so is Cuba. It is necessary to our commerce, and to our dominion of the Gulf of Mexico."

He declared that every democratic president from Jefferson to Buchanan favored territorial annexation, and that Jefferson advised the the annexation of Cuba repeatedly. He emphasized the views he has already expressed regarding the necessity of the Nicaragua canal, a greater navy and increase in the merchant marine.

Congressman M. E. Benton of Newton was elected permanent chairman.

Late tonight the committee on resolutions agreed to a platform which reindorses the Chicago platform; insists on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine; opposes acquisition of the Philippines or other territory in the eastern hemisphere; approves the construction of the Nicaraguan canal, which should be controlled by the United States; declares that our navy should be kept equal to any emergency, and demands that Porto Rico and all Spanish territory in the West Indies, except Cuba, shall be taken and held by the United States. Cuba to be allowed to establish its own government, and to be annexed only at the desire of the people of the island.

The first ballot resulted in the nomination of Judge William C. Marshal for supreme judge, long term, by 374½ votes, and Judge LeRoy B. Valliant, for the short term of the same office by 373½ votes.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow.

THE PORTO RICO INVASION.

General Wilson's Column Resting After a Lively Scrimmage.

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COAMO, Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—(Via Ponce.)—Troop C of New York pursued the party of fleeing Spanish regulars after the capture of Coamo yesterday a distance of over five miles along the road to Aibonito. The Americans checked at the Cuyon river, where the Spaniards had blown up the bridge and were shelled from a battery on the crest of the Asoninite mountain. The dismounted cavalry returned the fire, receiving no damage and holding the position. A battalion of the third Wisconsin volunteers came to their support.

Today General Wilson's column is resting, repairing the bridge and reconnoitering the enemy's position. There are formidable guns on either side and the Spanish works are on the crests of mountains commanding the road.

All the men wounded in yesterday's fighting will recover.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Fire at New Orleans caused a loss of $200,000.

The Hooley bankruptcy investigation continued at London.

Billy Stift defeated Bob Leon in a ten round fight at Davenport, Ia.

Ex-Minister Edwin J. Phelps is seriously ill at North Bennington, Vt.

General Wheeler is to have no opposition for renomination to congress.

Eighteen persons lost their lives on board the river steamer Jessie in Alaska.

The transport Chester, carrying volunteer engineers, left New York for Porto Rico.

Fourth West Virginia district republicans nominated Judge Freer for congress.

The revenue cutter Onondagua left the Globe shipyards at Cleveland for Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Vice President Capoti of the Cuban republic is at Key West en route from Washington to Cuba.

Emperor William has issued invitations to all Evangelical churches to be present at the dedication of the German church at Jerusalem October 31.

The sea forts of Copenhagen have been ordered to be placed in state of efficiency, one of the outcomes of strained relations between Russia and Great Britain.

A DUCK STORY.

Considerable Quacking Takes Place in Police Court.

Maria Bryant caused Andrew Nettles to be arrested yesterday and charged him with stealing one duck from her. The trial came off in police court in the afternoon, resulting in the freeing of Nettles after a long discussion. Mrs. Bryant makes her living peddling vegetables. She asserted that while she had "done gone" up town Mr. Nettles sneaked into her duck yard and took away one black duck, to her very valuable. Mr. Nettles explained to the court in solemn fashion that he had gone out one day and had seen that duck waddling along from Mrs. Bryant's towards his place and on his son remarking about it recognized the feathered quacker as one he had lost about four months ago. He immediately rushed out with great joy and put it in his duck yard.

"Gawd'll sure strike you dead, Andrew Nettles, fo' tellin' dat lie," shouted the old colored lady as soon as she heard Nettles' story. "Gawd'll strike you dead, suah."

Andrew did not feel very bad over the future, for he began to relate to the court that his ducks were all marked. Their feet had been marked in a peculiar way in infancy, which allowed him to tell his own, even in the dark. He had cut off the claw on one toe and the scratch of the cut was old to prove that it had not been made recently. To prove this he sent his son out in the street to his wagon and the struggling, quacking duck was brought into court and handed over the bar to let his honor examine the mark. Judge Comstock looked and saw it was as the old man said.

Mrs. Bryant could not stand the suspense longer and although she had been remarking continually in a guttural voice "Dat's my duck," she faced the court and made him listen, whether he would or not, to her explanation of the marking. She said that Nettles had taken her ducks when they were small and had marked them. She had discovered them in his pen and had gotten them into hers immediately. That was how this one happened to be marked the way it was. She had had it for a long time till it was grown. "Dat's my duck," she said repeatedly, and when Judge Waters, attorney for Nettles, placed witnesses on the stand to testify as to his good character she said: "I know you, Andrew Nettles, eve' since you so long," and she measured out about sixteen inches in the air with her hands. "We bof cum f'om de souf togetheh. Dat's my duck, and Gawd'll kill you, Andrew Nettles, He will suah."

The old gentleman began to look a little uneasy and more so when the court showed that he was of the opinion that the duck did belong to the old aunty. Judge Waters cited some supreme court decisions at that moment, however, and the court was forced to announce that there was no evidence that Nettles had been seen taking the duck. He also had to agree that where there was dispute as to ownership of property larceny could not be committed and he discharged Nettles amid groans, out of which alone was audible the words, "Dat's my duck."

GARCIA KEEPS UP THE FIGHT.

Insurgent Leader Besieging Holguin With Eight Thousand Men.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 10.—General Garcia has occupied Gibara and it is reported that he is besieging Holguin with 8,000 troops.

BUREAU VACANCY FILLED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The vacancy in the weather bureau, caused by the death of Professor Morrill, has been filled by the promotion of Prof. H. C. Frankenfield, now on duty at St. Louis, to be national forecaster, on duty at Washington.

DISMAL DAY FOR RED LEGS.

(Continued from Second Page.)

second; Joe Rodgers, Philadelphia, third. No time.

One mile handicap, professional—J. E. Walsh, Boston (110 yards), first; Sam Murbarger, Indianapolis (125 yards), second; Major Taylor (scratch), third; E. C. Bald (scratch), fourth; Orlando Stevens (20 yards), fifth. Time, 2:03 3-5. Tom Butler, 30 yards, and Fisher, 50 yards, fell. H. B. Freeman, 10 yards; Kimble 40 yards; McCarthy, 40 yards, and Bowler, 40 yards, also ran.

Two mile national championship, first semi-final—Major Taylor first, Tom Cooper second, F. A. McFarland third. Time, 4:00¾. Freeman and Fisher also ran.

Second semi-final—Mertens won, Kemble second, Bald third. Time, 4:33 3-5. Gardiner and Vrags started also. Second heat—Kimble first, Major Taylor second, Bald third, Cooper fourth, Mertens fifth. Time, 4:05, breaking world's record by 8 seconds.

Two miles, amateur national championship, final—G. H. Collette, New Haven, won; E. C. Hausman, New Haven, second; J. P. Rogers, Philadelphia, third. Time, 4:28.

Multiple handicap, professional—Becker, Martin, Mertens and Nat Butler (scratch), first; Forwalt, Monroe and Johnson (65 yards), second; Taylor, Eaton and Bowler (25 yards), third; Phillipps, Newark, Van Nest and Oldfield (11 yards), four h. Time, 3:25 3-5, world's competition record.

Five mile interstate pursuit race—Earl W. Peabody first, E. C. Pfeffer, Indianapoli, second. Time, 12:15 1-5.

The banquet of the pioneers at the Grand hotel tonight was a success. President Abbott Bassett presided as toastmaster.

The following officers were elected: President, O. G. Brown, Germantown, O.; vice president, H. E. Hearst, Indianapolis; secretary-treasurer, Abbott Bigsert, Boston.

Receiver for the Browns.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—In the circuit court today Judge Wood appointed B. S. Muckenfuss, president of the St. Louis brewas, receiver of that club, and fixed his bond at $20,000. This action was taken on the petition and suit filed yesterday by the Mississippi Valley Trust company, trustee for the first mortgage bondholders, to secure an accounting.

The suit was against the sportsman's park and club, Chris Von der Ahe, trustee; Wilber F. Boyle, trustee, and others.

Ryan Whips McDonough.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 9.—Australian Jimmy Ryan disposed of Jack McDonough today in the eighth round of what was to have been a twenty round contest. Ryan had the best of the battle throughout, landing five blows to one for McDonough. The blow that gave the latter his quietus was a terrific right hand swing on the jaw. Ryan weighed 152½ and McDonough 168 pounds.

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