Of the Democratic Convention for President.

Bland, After the First Ballot, Was Slaughtered by His Friends.

Nomination Made Unanimous - Selection of Vice-President Takes Place

Chicago, July 9-The ten acres of people on the sloping sides of the Coliseum today saw the silver helmeted gladiators in its arena overpower the gold phalanxes and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of democracy. They saw what may prove the disruption of a great political party, amid scenes of enthusiasm such as perhaps never before occurred in a national convention. They saw 20,000 people with imagination inflamed by the burning words of passionate orators, swaved like wind-swent fields: they heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices burst like a voicano against the reverberating dome overhead; they saw a man carried upon the shoulders of others, intoxicated with enthuglasm, amid tumult; they saw appeal to threats, to cries for mercy, and finally they wanted the jubilant majority seal its victory and the van-quished stalk forth into the daylight.

Battle for the supremacy of demo-cratic principles was fought out in a session that lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Each side sent its champions to the forum. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Jones of Arkansas, ex-Congressman Wm. Jen-nings Bryan of Nebraska crossed swords with Senator Hill of New York, Senator Villas of Wisconsin and ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts.

The sinister looking senator from California, with his eye blazing defiance at an audience which manifested its unfriendliness by a storm of bisses, opened the debate with a wildly passionate speech, in which he affirmed that the battle for the restoration of silver was a war for the emancipation of the white slaves, as the war of 1860 had been one for the emancipation of the black slaves. Disruption of the democracy had brought about one, and he invited another disruption if it would result in this other emancipation. He went to the extreme of glorifying in the suggestion presented that the issue was a sectional one, a declaration which aroused the resentment of Senator Jones, and he repudiated it in a brief speech, which aroused the first demonstration of the day. Even the gold delegates joined heartily in this demonstration against sectionalism.

Senator Vilas bitterly denounced what he termed an attempt to launch the party on a career so wild that the world stood aghast. With a wave of Bryan is younger by ten years than his arm that was full of impressive portent, he sounded his warning. Somewhere in this country," said be "there may be some Murat, some Delton, some Robespielirre, but we will not follow them into another French

ard of democracy to victory in the But yesterday he made an impassioned Old Bay state, pleaded for a word of speech and stirred the convention to concession, of conciliation, and con- frenzy by his eloquence. That speech cluded with a solemn warning that the country, if not the convention, would of weeks and months, for other asylr-

Demonstration followed demonstration at frequent intervals throughout these speeches, but it was Senator Hill who aroused the gold forces to their wildest enthusiam, and Bryan, the altar. Now, when the convention is boy orator of . Platte, set the silver men aflame. The demonstration for Hill, who, with logic and close trenchant blade, sought the very heart of contention as he bitterly assailed undemocratic the new creed which the majority was to proclaim, lasted about the silver republicans beyond the Misfifteen minutes. Although more protracted than that which greeted Bryan, it was of a different nature. The latter was the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm kindled by the touch of

The star of the brilliant young orator from the plains of Nebraska, has burned brightly on the horizon of the convention two days. There were several demonstrations in his behalf yesterday, but this was the first opportunity he had to show himself. His audience had been warmed up and was full of pent-up enthusiasm. The powder magazine needed but the spark, and Bryan applied it with the skill of which George Fred Williams of Masplain westerner, in a black sack suit youth to endure the hardship of a nev of alapaca, he stood with a smile playcut face, while with uplifted hand he quieted the waiting thousands in the the spell upon his audience. speech was a masterpiece of fervid parried the arguments of the gold men.

Marc Anthony never applied the match with more effect. The convention took fire with enthusiasm. crackled as by the war of flames. Hill was forgotten. All else was forgotten for the moment. Cheers swelled to yells, yells became screams. A delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska. In a twinkling others followed the example. Louder and louder shricked the thousands, until the volume of sound broke like a gigantic wave and fell only to rise and break again. Old political generals were stupified. If the ballot for the nomination had been taken then it would

When it was all over the votes were taken first on the minority substitute for the platform offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated, then on the resolution to endorse the administration, which was beaten, and lastly on the adoption of the platform, which

was carried. Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to endorse the administration, withdrew his resolution to censure the administration.

administration stands condemned by the vote," was his comment, "a brave man never strikes a fallen fre."

Wyoming 6 Bryan of Nebraska, the classic featured orator from the plains of the Platte, swept the convention off of its feet today and was nominated for president on the fifth ballot. Political history furnishes no precedent for today's proceedings in the Coliesum, either as a great spectacular show, cr as the result of deliberations of the convention of great political party. any man ever nominated for the chief magistrate of the American republic. He came like a young Lachinvar out of the west, which has never before minated a presidential candidate, to woo the bride for whose hand the country's greatest chieftains have been majority of this convention."

suitors. His name was barely menThe chairman declared that he would Ex-Governor Russel, a Massuchetts suitors. His name was barely menarried the stand- tioned in the preliminary skirmishes. overthrows the diligent organized work ants for the honor. The cause of silver was uppermost in the minds of the delegates when they assembled. For the cause they deliberately placed the eastern wing of the party in the panalyzed, it is seen that the support of Bland and Boies as candidates was never solidly founded. The far-seeing leaders of the silver, realizing that their creed would alienate the eastern

> the rank and file would have none of Yesterday when Bryan made speech the delegates saw in him the great advocate of their cause, and they turned to him with an impetuosity that nothing could balk. They wanted a tribunal of the people. They felt that they found in him the eloquent young Nebraskan who set their

democracy, believed in alliance with

souri, through Teller's nomination, but

maginations on fire. Last night when he was placed in nomination those who thought they tion but to discharge faithfully the had found their candidate were confirmed in their opinions. The a genius. His very appearance cap- sachusetts conveyed in his seconding tured the audience. Dressed like a speech, that it needed the strength of cause, that a young arm should wield ing over his handsome, mobile, clear- the scimitar of an indignant people, sank home. Here, as Williams said, was the new Cicero to meet the new furthermost limits of the hall, he wove Catalines of today. The leaders who His doubted the wisdom of nominating so young and inexperienced a man tried to check the stampede by adjourning he stated the case of silver and until today. At the suggestion of an adjournment there was rebellion. The motion was declared carried against a storm of opposition from the Bryan enthusiasts, who wanted to nominate

their candidate at once. This morning when the convention met to ballot. Bryan showed second in the first roll call. He had already overhauled Boles, only Bland was ahead, and it was a struggle for the Missourian to get the 238 votes which were cast for him. The stampede began on the next ballot. In the fourth ballot Bryan took the lead and Bland fell back hopelessly beaten. The nomination was made unanimous on the next ballot. Some have sought to find in the nomination of 1880 of Garfield, who was not a candidate, a parallel with Bryan's nomination today,

but there is no parallel. Garfield was only nominated after one of the hardest and most protracted convention contests of the century. Grant, Blaine, Edmunds, Sherman and Washburn were contesting for the nastery and after three ballots, the rival leaders and the convention turned to Garfield, who had electrified the ielegates by his matchless oratory and commanding presence. Today the support of the other candidates simply melted away and Bryan won without

a struggle. On the first ballot, Bland got 238;

speeches were made and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes of the afternoon. The Bryan enthusiasm continued. Although the demonstration was confined largely to the galleries tonight, it looked as if the favorite, Bland, had fallen back into the ruck, hopelessly beaten.

The nomination of Governor Claude Matthews of Indiana was presented by Senater Turple of Indiana. Fred White of Iowa placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Iowa placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed as magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Mr. Senater Turple of Indiana, Iowa, who led the Boies demonstration, as Mrs. Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

The Teller movement again looms up promisonibly. The Bland managers are straining every nerve, and claim the victory, while Bryan's friends loudly assert that the convention will be stampeded by him. At midnight the convention adjourned until 10 a.m.

The following is a table of the vete on the platform, the yeas being for Silver and the noes for gold:

Sea Boies was the principal loser. His work platform which had been adopted the board of the convention of the enthusiasm of the stampeded by him. At midnight the convention adjourned until 10 a.m.

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Sea Boies was the principal loser. His work platform as the more for gold:

Sea Boies was the principal loser. His manner, cash possible to the mention of whose named had been cheered and hissed by the galleries, and had a massive head clean shared the convention of the vete was open rebellion in Illinois and other states which wanted to swing into the line, On the fourth ballot, Alabama, the convention of the vete was open rebellion in Illinois and other states which wanted to swing into the line, On the fourth ballot, Alabama, the convention of the vete was open rebellion in Illinois and other states which wanted to the first state to vote, headed the stampede to Bryan. Idaho, California

the 504 required to make a two-thirds Arthur Sewall of Maine, a Bath shipmajority. The Bryan men in the de- builder, and an ardent free coinage legation demanded the poll of the vote. The friends of McLean saw that dent. Over two hundred and fifty dethe end was in sight, and he withdrew legates refused to participate in the his name as a candidate and cast the 46 votes of Ohio for Bryan. This gave gates had left the city in disgust. him 492—twelve less than enough to nominate. Montana changed her six third ticket in the field votes to Bryan, and Oklahoma follow-further development. ed with her six. To the territory of Oklahoma, therefore, belongs honor of nominating. The other states nomination would at once silence the then scrambled over each other.

Governor Stone of Missouri withdrew Bland's name, and Senator Turpie withdrew that of the Hoosier state, and on his motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The crowds stormed the Collesum tonight in anticipation of another oratorical display such as they listened 3 to last night, but were doomed to disappointment, as the leaders had decided after consultation not to proceed with the nomination of the vicepresident tonight, but all unconscious of this determination the public rushed on to their places in the bewildering galleries. At 9.55 Chairman White managed to bring the convention to order. General Bragg of Wisconsin appeared on the stage to make a personal explanation. "I rise on a question of state privilege," he began, and reminded the southern members that they knew what they meant. Some gentlemen, he complained, had in the past session, during the absence of the delegation for consultation, stolen the state colors and joined in the Bryan parade, and he wished to put the record right by having it understood "that we trailed not the Wisconsin badger behind the candidate of the

entertain no factional question and for the purchase of candy, to be distriintroduced Governor Stone of Missouri, who moved an adjournment until 12 tomorrow. The hour was changed to 10 and a roll call was demanded and begun. When it became apparent that the motion would carry the spectators began to scramble out and the chairman grew red in the face hammering with his mallet and yelling "sit down,

sit down." As it became impossible to hear responses, Col. Nat Wall, who called himself the original Florida cracker, who was calling the roll, announced Oklahoma's six votes "ave." District of Columbia's votes "aye," and so on

The spectators were appeased by the information that their tickets would be good tomorrow, and at half-past nine the convention adjourned. Mr. Bryan received the announce ment of his nomination with composure

"If" he said "this is true, I want to do that which I have for some time had in contemplation in this emerg-He then wrote on a scrap of ency." paper the following: "The American

"In order that I may have no ambiduties of office, I desire to announce that if elected president I shall under no circumstances be a candidate for

"W. J. BRYAN." William Jennings Bryan was born March 19, 1860, in Salem, Elimots, He was taught under his mother's care until he was ten years old, when he went to the public school at Salem, which he attended for five years. At the age of 15 he went to the Wilverse years son, which he attended for five years. At the age of 15 he went to the Whitpple academy in Jacksonville, Ells., which is the preparationy department of the Illinois college. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He represented his state in the inter state oratorical contest in 1880 and was class orator and valedectorian in 1881. He went to the Union College of Law in Chicago and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining until October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, going into partnership with A. R. Talcott. He has taken part in political campaigns since 1880. A. R. Talcott. He has taken part in political campaigns since 1880.

In 1883 he was nominated to represent the first district in congress in 1890. He was elected by the majority of 6,713, although the district had gone republican by 3,400 when Secretary Mouton had been defeated in 1880. He was put on the ways and means committee in congress, of which Springer was chairman, and on March 16, 1892, he made a tariff speech that was the sensation of the day. He was re-elected in 1892 in spute of the fact that the legislature had re-districted the state, and his district in the previous election had given the republican ticket about 6,000 maonity, and was re-elected by 140 votes.

about 6,000 macrity, and was re-elected by 140 votes.

In the 53rd congress he helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an active part in the income tax provisions. At the close of the debate on the income tax in congress, replying to Bourke Cochrane, August 16, 1835, at the special session, he delivered a three hour speech against the repeal of the Sheuman law, this speech being more largely circulated than the tariff speech had been. He also spoke in favor of the bill to coin the seignborage and spoke against Carlisle's currency policy, also against Cleveland's old contract with the Rothschilds. In 1834 he became a candidate for the United Shabes senate.

ed States senate. The ensuing state legislature being republican, John H. Thurston was sent to the senate and the republican candidate in his former congressional district, J. B. Stroder. After his retirement from congress he took up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the silver campaign opening he found. allen fre."

Bryan, 105; Boies, 86; Maitthews, 58; but the silver campaign opening he but the silver campaign opening he but the silver campaign opening he but the calls upon him for speeches

Chicago, July 11.—Today ended the and other states followed.

On the last ballot Kansas went over.

Illinois and other states came tumbling along in her wake. When Ohio

was reached Ryan had the states came tumble to day the convention completed the work was reached Bryan had 440 votes of which split the party in twain, and man, was nominated for vice-presiproceedings. Many of the gold dele-Whether the seceders will place a third ticket in the field is a matter for

The strongest argument in Mr. the Sewall's favor, perhaps, was that his cry that the silver cause was sectional. He was nominated on the fifth ballot by the following vote: Sewall, 514; McLean, 78; Scattering, 103.

Senator James R. Jones of Arkansas was elected chairman of the democratic national committee after the convention.

WILLED HIS MONEY FOR CANDY. The Income of His Estate Devoted to Buying Sweets for the Children.

(From Oakland Echoes.) One of the very earliest settlers of Oakland was George W. Teasdale, and on account of the peculiar nature of his will, made many years ago, the school children of Los Gatos were enabled today tn enjoy a unique memorial day.

He had not been very long a resident of this city before he moved to Los Gatos, and hardly anybody here now remembers Mr. Teasdale. He was a ploneer of the Santa Clara county town, and, being somewhat eccentric, he left a peculiar will when he died, twenty-three years ago.

At his death he bequeathed all the wealth he possessed, the sum of \$900, to the school children of Los Gatos, to be placed in a bank at San Jose and buted equally among all the boys and girls of the schools of the town. For the first few years after Mr.

Teasdale's death the exact terms of the strange will were faithfully carried out, but of late years the scholarship of the school has become so large that the money was found to be in adequate for the purchase of sufficient candy for such a host of youngsters. The situation was perplexing until

Mrs. Emma E. Cole, the head teacher of the school, proposed that the distribution only take place every alternate decoration day, and her proposition heartily met the approval of the trustees. The only request of any kind made

in connection with the gift was that his little friends would see that his grave was never neglected or destroyed. On every memorial day it is a beautiful sight to see the children de corating his grave with the choicest flowers that the beautiful gardens of Los Gatos produce.

AMHERST CAR WORKS.

(Thursday's Press.) An electric car for the Halifax street railway was shipped this morning. Four open cars are in course of con truction for the Halifax street railway.

Work has been commenced on an order of one hundred box cars for the Interpolonial ailway. Two hundred tons of pig iron which arrived at Sackville a few days ago being unloaded today. A scho at Sackville with hard pine is also

being unloaded. The contract for the magnificent re idence of Mr. McDonald, vice-president of the Standard Oil Co., which has been erected on P. E. Island, is

The cars for the Moncton street railway are well advanced, and will go forward in a few days. These cars are similar to the Halifax cars, which were pronounced by expert judges to be equal to any cars manufactured in Canada or the United States.

THE TWELFTH AT MUSQUASH. The "glorious twelfth" was celebrated at Musquash on Sunday, the Orangemen attending service at St. Anne's church. The Artillery band headed the procession, which was a large one. The route was from the Orange hall to the church. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Bareham. The music at the church was unusually good, the choir

The people were delighted with the music furnished by the Artillery bandsmen, which is not to be wondered at, for they excelled themselves. band wish to thank Mrs. Tatton, with whom they put up at Musquash, and the members of the lodge for the excellent manner in which they were treated. They also desire to return thanks to James Kelly, P. G. M., for courtesies extended to them at his summer residence at Prince of Wales.

being augmented by the band.

Latest news in THE WEEKLY SUN



TO MAKE ORCHARDS PAY.

Illustrations That Tell an Effective Story of Care and Lack of It.

The accompanying illustrations, engraved from photographs taken at the same distance so as to preserve the exact relative proportions of each, tell the story of the difference between care and neglect of a young orchard.

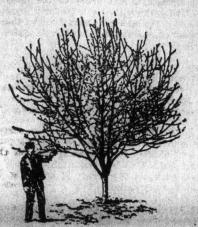


FIG. 1. WELL-CARED-FOR TREE.

Each of these trees is the best-not representative, but the best tree to be found in the orchard from which it is taken, though the larger (Fig. 1) is more nearly representative than the smaller (Fig 2). The tenants on five adjoining farms owned by one man, were furnished with a hundred or more trees to the farm. Thus the trees were all planted at the same time, in similar soil, and from the same lot of trees, so that the only difference must come as a direct result of the planting and after care received. In the best one of these orchards there was no stinting in digging the holes The roots were carefully spread, and the soil, mixed with stable manure, firmly packed about them. winter the ground has been covered with manure taken directly from the stable, a few extra forkfuls being thrown close about each tree, and dur ing the summer the soil has been culti vated in truck and potatoes. It requires some care to pass the trees without injuring them, but they will very quickly repay this extra attention, Each spring, about the time the leaves begin to put out, the trunks and larger branches are thoroughly washed with a strong sunds made from soft soap, using a soft rag to apply it. It keeps the bark healthy and almost as smooth and glossy as that of the tender last year's shoots. These orchards are now seven years old, and in this particular one only several trees have been lost, in spite of the extremely dry summers, though I know of one of the orchards which



FIG. 2. NEGLECTED TREE. has but 12 trees left and none of those of value.-J. Marion Shull, Ohio, in American Agriculturist.

THE BLACK KNOT.

How the Pest Works and the Only Means of Destroying It.

No fungous disease of fruits easier to recognize than this. The black, wart-like excrescences upon the twigs and branches of plum cherry trees are too well known to the majority of fruit growers. In many of the older settled portions of th country, the disease prevails to such an extent that it has led to the practi-cal abandonment of the culture of these fruits; and a similar condition is threatened in other countries unless preventive measures are vigorously appiled. The fungus attacks nearly all varieties of wild and cultivated plums,

and most varieties of cherries. During the earlier years of the pre sent century there was much discussion concerning the cause of the black knot. Some horticulturists contended that it was due to insects: some that it was a constitutional affection of the trees; and some that it was due to fungi. The latter proved the correct supposition, the life history of the fungus having been first work ed out in 1875 by Dr. W. G Farlow Like other fungi this one reproduce by means of spores. The knot first appeared as swollen places on the twigs As the swelling increases the bark cracks open longitudinally, and the fungus produces quantities of spores within these cracks, making them appear as if covered with a velvety, olive coating. These are the summer spores They are blown through the air by the wind, and washed from twig to twig by rain. Those that lodge upon the tender bark of young shoots send out a germinating tube and start another

"As the season advances," says Dr Halstead, "the young knots and the fresh growth of older ones lose their olive, velvety appearances, turn of a dark color and develop a hard incrustation on the surface. Within the substance of this black brittle layer many spherical pits are formed, and as winter advances minute sacs are produced upon the wall of the cavity. that toward spring bear each eight oval bodies that are known as sac spores. These escape from their long sacs and pass out through a pore at the top of the cavity, and are then carried by the winds to the surface of a young cherry or plum twig, and thus begin another knot, which, in the course of time, produces a new crop of summer and another of winter spores, and thus the disease is preserved and propagated."

The only successful treatment for a badly infested tree is to cut and burn it, trunk, branch and all. Knots on trees but little affected should be cut

and burned. Never leave the removed knots on the ground, as spores are developed off as well as on the tree, When young knots appear on large limbs, or on limbs that one does not wish to remove, it is believed that painting them with a mixture of red oxide of iron in linseed oil will destroy them. Probably an application of the Bordeaux mixture would prove equally effective. All trees liable to injury by the knot should be examined at least once every winter and the knots removed.

Concerted action is necessary among all the fruit growers of a neighborhood if the disease is to be stamped out. Local horticultural societies should agitate the matter, and create a public opinion that will render it uncomfortable for any one to allow the knots to remain on his trees as a source of contamination for his neighbor's orchards. In some states laws have been enacted compelling the destruction of the knots. Wild cherry trees should be included in the examinations for diseased limbs

Stumps of old trees that have outlived there usefulness and been relegated to the wood pile are not uncommonly seen upon lawns, and many attempts are made to turn them to artistic and useful account. The simplicity of the plan illustrated commends itself. The stump is first sawed to a flat surface and then fitted with a top of thick boards of the desired dimensions. Four rustic supports or brackets are placed underneath at the four



Rustic Plant Stand.

The edges, too, of the top board may be given a rustic tone by tacking to them stripes of wood

with the bark on them. When the little table is finished and "set" with its dishes and pots of plants, the owner of it is quite sure to stand a little way off and admire it audibly. All sum mer long it will be a charming abiding place for the choicest house plants. Potash in the Orchard. All fruit growers know that potash

-Farm and Home. in large amounts is necessary for bearing fruit trees. But they are very apt to delay its application until late in spring or sometimes until midsummer. when the young fruit is fast falling from the trees for lack of the material to form its seeds. Then it is too late for the potash to do any good that season, or there is seldom rain enough after midsummer to dissolve the potash and carry it within reach of the tree roots. The proper time to apply any kind of fertilizer to an orchard is in the winter. Then the melting snow and spring rains carry its soluble portions into the soil. There is in every direction from a vigorous tree such a network of roots that there is no possibility of the fertilizer being washed away through the soil without being at some point taken up and brought into the tree. It is best not to use much stable manure on orchards. It pro motes large wood growth, but it is lso likely to breed fungous of which grow most vigorously in the excess of sap in tree that have too much nitrogenous and too little mineral fertilizer. The pear especially needs to be mainly fertilized with mineral manures, as these last will not cause

it by promoting healthy foliage. Value of the Garden. The varied diet the garden affords is just such as promotes the best of health and furnishes the really essential elements necessary for growing children. The tables of the wealthy in cities and towns are always well supplied with the luxuries of the season, which are the earliest and best vegetables. The farmer feeds all, it is said. Then why, not have the home table supplied with the real healthpromoting luxuries? The wise farmer now studies how to keep the garden occupied with some kind of a crop the entire growing season. The early row will have lettuce in between the heads in the same row. The lettuce is gone time enough to give the proper late cultivation, and does not in the least interfere with the first working of the cabbages. Early radishes may be raised instead of lettuce in the same place. Celery can follow on the ground of the early peas. Many kinds of beans can also be planted on the ground that has been used for early peas. Cucumbers for pickles can follow several early crops of different things, as they need not be planted until the first of July.

blight, but will tend rather to prevent

Training the Pest Masnherry. My way, says W. M. King, in Farm and Home, is to firmly drive 4-foot stakes one rod apart and nail to each, 30 in. above the ground, a short piece of plank 2 feet in length and saw a notch close

the uppper edge. In these notches firmly stretch No. 16 wire and brace back the end posts. The acompanying illustration makes perfectly clear this simple and effective way of doing work. The advantages of keeping raspberry and blackberry vines from sprawling all over the lot will

tried this method. " gediness of Gardens. A great deal of weediness of gardens comes from the ground being reseeded each fall. The best way to prevent this is to plow the garden so soon as the crops of vegetables are off, and sow some rye to cover the land during the winter. It is well to add some crimson clover after the rye is sown. It will make some growth this fall, and even if killed by the winter it will make the soil richer and increase the rye growth in the spring. The weeds will aso start in the spring before the time for plowing comes. It is a good plan to change the garden spot every few years, as this makes

be best appreciated by those who have

clover. Subscribe for THE WEEKLY SUN

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