

Missouri's vote was divided among the several candidates.

Necessary to choice 450.

After the announcement of the second ballot Congressman Amos Cummings of New York read the following telegram from Meadville, Pa.: "Please do not permit my name to be presented. I so instructed my friends yesterday."

JOSEPH SIBLEY.

Some leaders tried to check the stampede to Bland on the next ballot. Jones of Arkansas brought back Arkansas to Sewall. California gave 18 votes for the Maine Democrat. The chairman of the delegation said: "California thinks the time has come when a New England man should be placed on the ticket." Indiana gave a big impetus to the McLean candidacy by casting 30 votes for him. Iowa followed immediately with 24 votes. Michigan came into the Sewall column with 28 votes, but Mississippi put 18 for McLean. This time Missouri gave its vote for Bland. After call Michigan returned her vote to McLean.

Governor Stone came forward after the result of the third ballot had been announced. He thanked the convention for the honor it had shown his state. Then he continued: I am in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Bland. He says substantially that he would deem it unwise and impolitic to nominate both candidates from west of the Mississippi river. He directs me to say that the nomination of Bryan has his warm and hearty approval, and he thinks the nomination for Vice President should be made for one object alone, and that to strengthen the ticket. Accordingly he desires his name withdrawn.

The Bland men cheered.

The progress of the fourth ballot was watched with intense interest. Georgia shifted her 26 votes from Bland to McLean amid the enthusiasm of the Ohioans. Vermont's addition to McLean's strength was greeted with applause. Missouri cast 34 for Sewell. Oregon changed from Bland to Sewell. Texas and West Virginia threw their votes solid for Daniel, as did Wyoming.

The contest had narrowed down to a race between McLean and Sewell. The delegations who were out for consultation filed in. Intense excitement prevailed.

Alabama cast 22 votes for Sewell but when John Powers of Illinois announced that Illinois cast 48 votes for McLean there was a scene of wild confusion. Men surged about Illinois standard. Ex-Congressman Fithian jumped on a chair, his face aflame with passion. "We cannot afford to nominate that man," he shouted, "on the platform we have adopted. I challenge the vote of the delegation."

The convention was in an uproar. Fithian continued to protest. At last order was restored and roll of the delegation called. It showed 28 for McLean and 10 for Sewell and 2 absent, but under the unit rule 48 votes went to McLean.

Tennessee gave 24 votes to Sewell and Virginia went to Clarke of North Carolina.

Ulrich Sloane of Ohio who placed McLean in nomination, after the fourth ballot read the following telegram from him:

"Any vote cast for me for Vice President is against my expressed wishes and without my authority."

Sloane added: "That is for McLean, not for the Ohio delegation."

Shouts for McLean, mingled with with "No, no" and "Sewell" interrupted the reading of the dispatch and were continued for a time. When order was restored the fifth ballot was taken.

The first change came when Georgia and Indiana changed to Sewell. Iowa and Louisiana also swung into line for Sewell. When North Carolina was called the chairman of the delegation announced that North Carolina was not playing to the east and again voted for Clarke. Delegate Sloane said Ohio cast her votes for McLean "Notwithstanding telegrams." A Buckeye delegate arose to protest but was pulled back into his chair by angry men about him. When the roll call was concluded, there was a hurried consultation. Sewell had 420 votes within 25 enough to nominate.

The Illinois delegation wavered. Suddenly Harry Donovan mounted a chair and shouted "Illinois, which will cast its vote for the nominee of this convention, now desires to aid in the making of the ticket. She casts her 48 votes for Arthur Sewell of Maine."

"Hurrah for Sewell!" shouted thousands of voices. Kentucky, Ohio and other states all quickly fell in line.

A Michigan delegate moved to make the nomination unanimous. Delegates grasped the state colors and marched about in Indian file. They at last lined up in front of the stage while several routine announcements were made. Then as the band struck up "Dixie" the procession re-formed and for several minutes paraded about the delegates' enclosure with the purple staffs of Nebraska and Maine in the van. There was a wild scene of enthusiasm. At last all state colors were brought to the center of the pit where the Nebraska delegation locate. They clustered there bobbing about like corks on a sea of swaying men until the chairman began to rap for order.

By repeated appeals the chairman persuaded the delegates to go back to their seats for transaction of the routine business remaining.

Resolutions were adopted empowering the national committee to fix the time and place for holding the next national convention and choose chairman and executive committee of persons not members of the convention.

The resolution thanking Presiding Officers Daniel, White and Richardson and thanking the city and people of Chicago for its hospitality, and declaring Chicago the "Greatest convention city in the world," were passed. The last was presented by Senator Blanchard of Louisiana.

C. K. Ladd of Illinois made an unsuccessful attempt to pass a motion for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule and ten minutes after the chairman declared the convention adjourned.

The bands played America while the crowds filed out.

Frankie Marr, a young San Jose girl whose stepmother, Mrs. Burke, cut off the girl's beautiful brown hair to punish her for disobedience, committed suicide on Tuesday because of the act.

PRIESTHOOD MEETING.

The monthly meeting of the Priesthood of the Salt Lake Stake of Zion convened in the Assembly Hall, Salt Lake City, today, Saturday, July 11, 1896, at 11 a. m. President Angus M. Cannon and Counselors presiding, after the usual opening exercises, the roll was called, but in consequence of the meeting being one week later than usual (the regular day happening on Independence day) the attendance was not as large as it otherwise would have been.

Elders Royal B. Young, George F. Gibbs, Heber J. Grant, Charles W. Penrose and George Goddard addressed the meeting briefly but in a very spirited manner.

The subjects treated on were the great importance there is, for keeping the Sabbath day holy, necessity for having implicit confidence in each other, patience, charity and forbearance with the erring ones, and the importance of being faithful in every calling in the Church.

The announcement was made in addition to the subjects touched upon that there would be a grand reunion of the Pioneers and members of the Mormon battalion held at Saltair on Pioneer day, viz: on the 24th inst., to which all surviving members of these venerable and memorable companies from all over the State and adjoining states and territories that could be reached would have their expenses by railroad paid to and from the reunion.

Every person, members or non-members of the Church, was invited to come and participate in the celebration.

Mention was also made of the Old Folks' excursion to Ogden next Thursday, July 16th, with the view that none of the honored and aged ones be overlooked.

President Angus M. Cannon read the 13th chapter of 1st Kings, and showed the necessity of every servant of the Lord following closely in the line of his duty as marked out for him by the authority to whom he is amenable.

Adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in August at 11 a. m.

FIGHTING THE GRASSHOPPER PEST.

The hopper plague is as prevalent as ever this year and the evil must be fought from now on. As to barriers to grasshopper progress, a small stream is no protection whatever, but rather the reverse, as the insects float down and land wherever there is food, and then go off again; but a large river being too wide to float across is a great protection. A small ditch can, however, be made available by covering it with a film of petroleum. By rigging a barrel of crude oil so that it will leak about four drops a minute upon the slowly moving water, a deadly film of oil will be spread over the surface of the ditch. Other barriers which can be used to protect orchards and fields which are in the path of the invasion, may be described as follows:

One of the best ways to kill the young insects is by ditching or trenching. Simple ditches, two feet wide and two feet deep, with perpendicular sides, offer effectual barriers to the