Chairman Fassett Enlarges on the Work Performed and the Issues Ahend-Ovations at the Mention of

Leaders - Reed's Speech.

MINREAPOLIS, June 8. - An ugly, threatening day and delegates in thorough fighting mood, ill-natured almost to the point of savagery, were the marked features of the opening of the repub-Lican national convention to choose a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

ORGANIZING THE CONVENTION. It was fitting, perhaps, that the patri-otic airs of "Columbia," "My Country, "Tis of Thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner" should be the prelude to the convention, and hardly had the last medicy died away when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, rapped the tenth republican national convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. William Brush, chancel-

Mitchell, S. D. Michael H. DeYoung, of California one of the secretaries of the national committee, read the official call for the -convention, and five minutes were consumed in this and other monotonous proceedings.

lor of the University of Dakota of

'Gentlemen of the convention," ther said Mr. Clarkson, "I am instructed by the national committee to nominate for your temporary chairman Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York."

There was a momentous pause while the body awaited the action that might be taken by the Harrison wing in opposition to Mr. Fassett's selection. the anticipated contest did not take place. No one was placed in nom-ination in opposition to Mr. Fassett, and when the question was submitted there was not an opposing vote to Mr. Fassett's election.

"Your temporary chairman, gentle men," was the introduction with which Mr. Clarkson presented Mr. Fassett to the convention. The expected Blaine



demonstration was forthcoming when Mr. Fassett attempted to speak. One prolonged cheer resounded through the hall and galleries, and Blaine delegates arose as a man to salute their chairman Mr. Fassett said, as soon as he could

be heard: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans: For Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans: For the distinguished honor which you have con-ferred upon me I am very grateful. I approach the duties of presiding officer with extreme diffidence and am sustained only by a reliance upon your generous forbearance and co-opera-tion. It is eminently fitting that a republican of Minneapolis, at once the joy and the pride of the giant west. This city, which just about equals in age the republican party, with its prosperous mills and factories and workshops and its generous and happy homes, abounds in object lessons, teaching clearer than in any words the sound wisdom of republican doctrines

words the sound wisdom of republican doctrines
hen epitomized as facts
We are met to exercise one of the highest
grivileges of our citizenships. As trustees of
,000,000 of voting republicans gathered from
svery state and territory in the union it becomes our duty to formulate for the inspection
of the people the beliefs and purposes of our
party relative to the living political questions
of national importance and to choose that man
ar leader under whose guidance we feel we
shall be most sure of establishing those beliefs
in the form of laws.
We are here not as warring factions, struggling to win supremacy under favorite leaders.
but as members of one great party looking to
select from the shining roll of our honored great
timen that type of statesmen which shall be regarded as the soundest and most complete embodiment of the cardinal doctrines of our party
There is not a republican in this convention

There is not a republican in this convent whose heart does not burn with ardor for whose heart does not burn with ardor for tri-umph in the impending campaign. We all are eager for success: we are here to make the necessary preliminary arrangements and we shope to make them in the right way and in the If there is ever a time when it is proper for

republi ans to differ it is precisely on such oc-casions as this, when they are met together for the express purpose of reaching ultimate units

In the wide reaching and delicate business of agreeing upon the standard bearers for a great courty there is abundant opportunity for honest onen to hold and express honest differences of opinion: the more determined the contests and collision, the more complete will be the final unanimity. The air is always sweeter and purer after a storm It is our right new to oppose each other; it will be our duty to unite to mor-row. Our differences should end at the conven-sion doors and will end there.

The eyes of all the republicans at home and

the eyes of all the republicans at home and the eyes of all our adversaries are intently fixed to a fais convention. The nation is watching us —our enemies to criticise, our friends to ratify. The responsibility is enormous, but you will act wisely. The ropublican party has never yet made a mistake in its choice of candidates: It will not make a mistake here. All over this broad land the bonfires are being set to be lighted, the flags ready to be unfuried and the crepublicans at home are waiting to shout an approval of your choice. The history of our party since 1856 is the history of our country. There is not a single page but shines brighter for some act or some word of some great republican. Count me over your chosen heroes when we are teaching our children to love and srevere, and you shall name republicans—Lincoln, Seward, Grant Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Harrisot and Blaine. These are a few of our jewels and we may proudly turn to our democratic friends with the defiant challenge: "Match them." These men became great and remained great.

I have not the time even to count over the the eyes of all our adversaries are intently fixed

remained great. I have not the time even to count over the tog list of work performed by them. You are if imiliar with the story. The irrepressible shiftlet undertaken and concluded: slavery sale is bed: public credit re-established: the constitution of the union restored and reconstructed; the old flag washed of every stain and now stars added to its giory; the wide west throws open to easy access and settlement: the pulley of protection to American labor and American industry established, developed and sindicated; the markets of the world opened of the persuasive idea of reciprocity; the list of work performed by them. You are by the persuasive idea of reciprocity: the spening of the American republics to the prod-acts of the American workshop and the Amer-

ican farm, until to-day the nations of the earth are paying tribute to the sagacity of our reg. station and diplomacy and Lord Satisbury has been driven to the significant confession that even in England free trade has proven a disappointment. Rivers and harbors have been opened to commerce: the white hulls of our new navy are plowing the waters of every sea; there has been peace maintained at home and respect secured abroad and so the list might be extended and expanded, while your patience might endure to listen, while our political adversaries though perpetually using every measure of our new republican policy are compelled to see the wisdom of our course and to confess that we have been right and that they have been wrong.

een wrong.

They have just about exhausted in the Fifty first congress one year of congressional life in vain assaults upon three items in a tariff bill wain assaults upon three items in a tariff bill made up of thirty items. At this rate of progress they would have to be trusted for about eight hundred years in power before we could see a tariff formed upon lines agreed upon by our conflicting democratic friends. But we cannot hope to win merely upon the recital of the achievements of our past, brilliant as they have been, any more than our adversaries can hope to succeed upon platforms



J. SLOAT PASSETT.

of glittering praise. The past is chiefly useful of gittering praises to us in so far as it demonstrates the vitality of the party to redeem its piedges and its ability to govern a broad and enlightened and progressive people. Our pledges have been kept, all save one, and I greatly mistake the temper of the republican party if it will ever be contented until that pledge is made good.

The words "Harrison and Blaine" were mentioned so rapidly that the friends of the former candidate were taken by surprise and had no opportunity to cheer for their candidate. But the Blaine men made the most of the ecasion, and for three minutes delegates waved their hats and handkerchiefs wildly in the air and cheered the great leader.

Another scene came when Chairman Fassett praised the work of the Fiftyfirst congress "under the iron will and strong arm of Thomas B. Reed." Almost equal to the ovation to Blaine was the enthusiasm inspired by this reference to the republican parliamentarian. He was seated far in the rear of the speaker's stand and was invisible to most of the audience. Some one started the cry of "Reed, Reed," and it was instantly taken up by the delegates and the gallery, but it was not until the chairman of the convention turned and beckoned commandingly to him that he finally arose from his seat. At the first sight of the distinguished son of Maine every delegate and every auditor arose to do

him homage. After the cheering subsided Mr. Reed

Mr. Chairman and Follow Republicans: For the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me I am very grateful. I approach the duties of presiding officer with extreme stiffdence and am sustained only by a reliance upon your generous forbearance and co-operation. It is eminently fluting that a republican convention should be held in a temple erected for the display of the products of protection to American industries and in this beautiful city of Minneapolis, at once the joy and the pride of our tenceroes for the democratic party, [Laughter and applause.] nevertheless we sit here to-day rejoicing that our past history shows that from our birth until now our character has been such that it is a guarantee of the mag-nificent future we are bound to have. [Ap-plause.] It is true that we have done great



EX-SPEAKER THOMAS B. REED.

things, but it is equally true that we have no right to rest upon them. Our party is glorious, but our future ought to be more so. It is true that we have given this country a wonderful reciprocal prosperity. It is true that wealth has been poured into the laps of our people by the great system which we believe in and which we have carried out but I say to you to-day that there is another future even greater than having given prosperity to a country by the re-publican party. [Applause] And that nobler future is to give every citizen of the United States liberty of thought and action. [Cheers.] Wealth and prosperity are notable, but human liberty is magnificent. [Cheers.]

The other officers selected by the na tional committee were then chosen.

It was ordered that, until the per manent organization should be effected, the convention should be governed by the rules of the last preceding republican convention.

Ex-Senator W. J. Sewell, of New Jersey, presented a resolution that the roll of states and territories be called and that the chairman of each delegation announce the names of the persons selected to serve on the committees as follows: Permanent organization, rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions. This was adopted and the roll of states began.

Immediately after the completion of the call of states and the announcement of the membership of various committees, the convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

-There are no doubt exceptions, but as a general rule when a stump speaker talks of marshaling his facts he means that he is getting them into lyin'.- Bos-

-A variety show is on the road in which a Japanese "artist" walks barefooted up a sort of ladder composed of axes with the sharp edges uppermost. This is probably the climb-ax of the

THE SECOND DAY.

Gov. McKinley Takes the Permanent Chairmanship-A Magnificent Ovation-

The Governor Defends Protection. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.-The second session of the republican national convention was set for 11 o'clock but was not really opened until 11:45 o'clock, so slow were the delegates in gathering.

The hall was crowded almost to its utmost capacity when Chairman Fassett pounded for order.

The proceedings were opened by Bishop H. H. Whipple, of Minneapolis with prayer.

L. E. Walker, of Beatrice, Neb., on behalf of the Nebraska delegation presented Temporary Chairman Fassett with a gavel made from trees grown on the first homestead in Nebraska. The gavel, he said, was of wood of hard ingrowth and was inlaid with silver.

S. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented the report of the committee on organization. A wild seene took place when the committee reported Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chair-

A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped to the chair on the platform. Temporary Chairman Fassett introduced his successor, saying: 'The chairman, gentlemen of the convention. Before presenting to you your permanent chairman, the chair desires to thank you most heartily for the kind forbearance which you have extended to him. I now have the honor and the distinguished pleasure to intro-duce Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio."

Temporary Chairman Fassett retired amid great applause and there was prolonged and renewed cheers and waving of banners, after which Gov. McKinley spoke as follows:

I thank you for the honor of presiding over the ninth quastrennial convention of the republican party. [Applause.] Republican conventions mean something. They have always meant something. [Applause.] Republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say. [Applause.] They declare principles and policies and purposes and when invested with power execute and enforce them. [Applause.] The first mational convention of the Republican party was thirty-six years ago in the city of Philadelphia. The platform of the great convention reads to-day more like inspiration than the affirmation of a political party. [Great applause.] Every provision of that great instrument made by the fathers of our party is in the statutes of our country to-day. [Applause.] Every one of them has been I thank you for the honor of presiding over day. [Applause.] Every one of them has been embedded into public law and that cannot be said of the platform of any other political organization in this or any other country of the

world, [Cheers.] world, [Cheers]

We are for a protective tariff and for reciprocky. [Great applause] We propose to take no backward step upon either one of these great republican principles [Applause.] We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American home, the American Breside, the American family, the American girl and the American boy and the highest possi-bilities of American citizenship. [Applause] We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other na-tions rather than by taxing the products of our own [Applause.] The democratic party be-lieves in direct taxation, that is in taxing ourselves, but we don't believe in that prin-ciple, so long as we can find anybody else to tax. Our protective tariff not only does everything which a revenue tax is doing, raising all needed revenues, but a protective tariff does more. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and Américan effort. Does anybody know what tariff referm is? (No. no. and laughter); and that is to be the platform of our political opponents this year. What does it mean! You say Grover Cleveland's utterances.

From the first one he made in New York when From the first one he made in New York when he said he did not know anything about the tariff until his last one in Rhode Island, you come away ignorant and uninformed as to what tariff reform means. Since the war there have been three great tariff reform bills proposed by democratic leaders none of them alike neither of them. with the same free list, neither of them with the same tariff list, neither of them with the same rates of duty, but all made by the democratic party upon the same principle to symbolize and present tariff reform. You may so to Mills, you may go to Springer, and you will to Mills, you may go to Springer, and you will find they differ totally; but you may go to the house of representatives at Washington which was elected distinctively upon what they call a tariff reform issue, with the two-thirds majority in the house, and what do you find? They pass three bills. Let me name them: First, free tin plate, leaving sheet steel from which it is made, tariffed; that is, the finished product free and the raw material bearing a duty. Second, free wool to the rial bearing a duty. Second, free wool to the manufacturer and tariffed cloth to the con-sumer. Third, free cotton ties to the cotton states and tariffed hoop iron to all the rest of the states. That is their idea of tariff reform.

Henry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the rules committee and it was adopted by acclama-

Ex-Governor Foraker arose in response to the call for the committee on resolutions and requested further time to consider the resolutions. An extension of time was granted and the roll of states was called for the names of the new national committeemen.

When Iowa was called and the reelection of Clarkson, the Blaine leader, was announced, cheer after cheer followed from the Blaine delegates. A similar demonstration greeted the re-port of the names of J. H. Manley, of Maine, and William Mahone, of Virginia, and when Missouri was called and William Warner presented the name of Richard C. Kerens the Harrison delegates made a grand counter-demonstra-

Various resolutions and petitions which had been introduced and sent to the clerk's desk were read by title and referred to the committee on resolu-

tions. "The next thing on the list is the nomination of candidates for the presidency," said Chairman McKinley.

A glance at the rules showed that nominations could not be made under the rules until the reports of the committees had been received, and on mo tion of Hon. M. H. De Young, of California, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Arm Torn From the Socket.

Quincy, Ill., June 9 .- Shortly after work commenced in the Cadogan-Thatcher job printing office the foreman, E. H. Delebare, started to un-tangle a belt, when his hand was caught and his right arm jerked clear from the socket, man and arm falling

at once on the floor. His Futher is Mad Also

QUINCY, Ill., June 9.-Dr. Alex F. Lee, one of Quincy's most prominent physicians, has become suddenly insane and is now in jail awaiting an examination. His father has been an inmate of a Missouri same asylum for three years.

HARRISON AND REID.

The President Renominated by the Convention at Minneapolis.

The Editor of the New York Tribune Completes the Ticket-The Harrison Supporters Experant Over the Result.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 11.-President Harrison was nominated on the first ballot yesterday. The vote of Texas gave him the necessary majority.



PRESIDENT HARRISON

the strenth of the Harrison men by springing McKinley failed totally.

As soon as the renomination was assured the whole convention went wild and Blaine hats were tossed around as

At the conclusion of the call of states ex-Gov. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the convention proceed to ballot. Amid great applause the motion prevailed and a moment of intense suspense followed as the chairmen of the delegations of the various states proceeded to poll their delegations preparatory to responding to the roll call which would follow. It was ordered that the delegates from

the Indian territory and Alaska, who



WHITELAW REID.

had remained seated, be allowed to vote upon the second ballot.

The following is the vote by states: Alabama—Harrison 15, McKinley 7, Arkansas—Harrison 15, McKinley I, California—Harrison 8, McKinley I, Blaine 9, Colorado-Blaine 8.

Connecticut - Harrison 4. McKinley 8.

Delaware—Blaine 1. McKinley 1, Harrison 4. Georgia- Harrison 26,

Idaho-Blaine d Illinois-Harrison 34, Blaine 14. Indiana-Harrison 30 Iowa—Harrison 20, Blaine 5, McKinley 1, Kansas—Harrison 11, McKinley 9, Kentucky-Harrison 22, Blaine 2, McKinley

Louisiana - Harrison 8, Blaine 8. Maryland - Harrison 14, McKinley 2. Massachusetts - Harrison 18, Blaine 1, McKin-

y II. Michigan - Harrison 7, Blaine 2, McKinley 19, Minnesota—Horrison 8, Blaine 9, McKinley L. Mississippi—Harrison 13/4, Blaine 4/4. Missour!—Blaine 4, Harrison 18, McKinley 2.

Montana - Blaine 1. Harrison 5. Minnesota - Blaine 9, Harrison 8, McKinley 1. Maine-Blaine 12 Nebraska-Harrison 15, McKinloy 1 Nevada-Htaine 6. New Hampshire-Harrison 4, Blaine 2, Reed

New Jersey—Blaine 2. Harrison 18. New York—Blaine 35, Harrison 27, McKinley

North Carolina-Blaine 214. Harrison 18% McKinley I. North Carolina official poll—Blaine 2%, Har-

rison 17%. McKinley 1. North Dakota—Harrison 2. Blaine 4. North Dakota—Harrison 2. Dialice 4.
Ohio-McKinley 44, Harrison 2. Ohio's vote caused great cheering McKinley challenges the vote. Foraker says he cannot. McKinley said he was a delegate and cast no such vote. Ohio official polled—Harrison 1, McKinley 45.

Oregon-Harrison 1, McKinley 7. Pennsylvania-Harrison 19, Blaine 3, McKin

Rhode Island-Blaine 5, Harrison 1, McKin South Carolina-Blaine 3, Harrison 13, Mo Kinley 2.

sace-Blaine 7. Harrison 17. Texas—Harrison 22, Reed 2, Blaine 6, Totals—Harrison 534 McKinley 183, Blaine

I7a, Reed 4, Lincoln 1. As soon as the vote of Texas had been cast, Chairman McKinley moved to make Harrison's nomination unanimous, amid cries of "Roll call;" "sit down" from all over the hall. A delegate objected, claiming the rules could not be waived, but McKinley said they

could by a two-thirds vote.

McKinley then said the states not reached wan ed to record their votes. That was what he wanted and he withheld his motion and the roll call of the

A delegate moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock p. m., and the convention adjourned until that hour.

President Harrison was then renominated by acclamation. Whitelaw Reid, the well-known editor of the New York Tribune, secured the nomination for vice-president, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Lost in the Arisona Desert.

Tucsox, Ariz., June 11 .- J. A. Van-

horn, who was lost on the desert sixty miles west of Tucson, was brought in, and was eight days without water. He subsisted on cacti of the desert and some canned fruit he found near by two skeleton human beings. When found he was in a helpless condition. His tale of suffering is one of horror. Martin Weir, his partner, who went after the rescuing party, was also a great sufferer. He lost forty pounds in weight from suffering while hunting his way out of

are physically wrecked.

PRELIMINARY TEST.

The Harrison Men in a Strong Majority-They Go Wild on Announcement of the They Go Wild on Announcem Victory.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10 .- But a short session of the republican national convention was held yesterday morning, a recess being taken until the evening, at which time the committee on credentials made the following

majority report: After considerable discussion a vote was taken, which showed the Harrison men to be in a good majority.

A mighty yell greeted the announce-ment of the Harrison victory. The figures were "46214 yeas and 420words were left unfinished. Although the actual figures in the negative were 423 the president's friends left the word "three" unheard in the din. Canes, hats and handkerchiefs, everything that could be grabbed, were swung wildly in triumph, while the dome seemed to tremble with the terrifle roars of ap-

Mr. Depew, the leader of the Harrison forces, was asked if he was satisfied with the test. "Yes," he replied, smiling, "and we will be twenty-five votes stronger on the main question.'

Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, said: "I would prefer not to give an opinion until a later ballot is taken."

Chairman Clarkson said: "I cannot tell exactly what its significance is. There were enough absent in Louisiana and one or two of the states to leave Harrison short of a majority when we consider the scattering votes that will be cast for dark horses. I don't give up the fight yet."

After much debate and confusion the convention at 1:25 a. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

WORKINGMEN ACT.

A Delegation of the New York Reform League at Minneapolis. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—The New York labor delegation of the Workingmen's Reform league and Associated trades of New York city, met at the Windsor hotel in this city yesterday and determined to circulate 1,000 copies of the resolutions adopted by the associated trades of New York city composed of eleven unions with 8,000 membership Wednesday, May 21, declaring that the record of President Harrison for the last three years had shown that he was the most eligible candidate for the workingmen's and farmers' suffrage of all mentioned and demanding his renomination and adding "his inception of the bimetallic conference will do much to smooth the dissensions which now exist in financial matters between citizens of different sections of the country and will ultimately settle in the interest of the whole people." They further say that he is a believer in the pro-

republican party. Resolved. That a committee of six be appointed by the chair to present this resolution to the republican national convention at Minnespolis on June 7.

tection of the workingmen from the

pauper contract labor of Europe and

Asia and his patriotism is shown by his

firmness in the Chillan, Italian and

Behring sea affairs. The resolutions

pledge the working and farmer vote of

the state to him as the candidate of the

PASSED AWAY.

Death of Sidney Dillon, the Railway Magnate. Occurred in New York

NEW YORK, June 10 .- Sidney Dillon, the railroad magnet, until recently president of the Union Pacific system, died at his home here at 11 o'clock

had been ill for several weeks and in bad health for some signed from the

SIDNEY DILLON.

Union Pacific. Mr. able man with an interesting history. Altogether he had

built more miles of railroad track than ; any other man in the United States. His name had almost always been associated with that of some railroad. He began railroad contracting in 1840 on the Boston & Albany road and since that had built nearly thirty different lines. was 76 years old and very wealthy.

ORIENTAL BANK SUSPENSION.

The Effect in No Way Comparable With the Crash of Baring Bros. & Co. LONDON, June 10.—The effect of the Oriental bank suspension, which was announced Wednesday afternoon, is in no way comparable with the crash of Baring Bros. & Co. The suspension had been to a large extent discounted, but notwithstanding this it has exercised a depressing influence on the markets generally and is causing discussion regarding the depression in the value of silver and the position of other eastern houses. Shares of the Indian and Chinese bank fell one to two points. Ten pound shares of the New Oriental bank were eagerly offered Tuesday at three pounds. The insurance rate of deposits was 5 per cent. The depositors will probably only suffer from delay and will eventually obtain their deposits in full. The prospects for the shareholders, however, are doubtful.

HIGHBINDER OUTRAGE.

A Reward of \$500 Offered for the Death SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.-The Chinese highbinders have offered a reward of \$500 to any highbinder who will kill Christian Chinese and have also sent warning letters to missionaries in this city, declaring that if they continue to rescue female slaves from Chinese brothels their lives will pay the pen-

alty. Such a letter has been received by Miss Margaret Culberson, superintendent of the Presbyterian mission and by several other people active in this work. The letter also demands that Miss Culberson release forty women and girls

now in the home. Copies of the same warning were sent to Editor Worley of the Chroniele and the desert to get assistance. Both men his sister, who have been the desert to get assistance. Both men his sister, who have been the desert to get assistance. his sister, who have been engaged in

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Principles of the Party as Reported to the National Convention by the Com-

mittee on Resolutions. MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolu-

The representatives of the republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the poils and presperity in our fields. victory at the poils and prosperity in our fields, work-shops and mines, and make the following

declaration of principles:
We reaffirm the doctrine of protection. We we reaffirm the doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth already. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American laber there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the

tariff act of 1830. We denounce the efforts of the democratio majority of the house of representatives to de-stroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, upon which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the demonstrate process of the bitter opposition of the demonstrate process of the success of the results and the results are the process of the republicant of the republicant of the success of the republicant of th cratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and in-terest, favor bi-metallism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the pro-ducers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen demand that every dollar, paper or coin issued by the government, shall be as

good as any other.
We command the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an in-ternational conference, to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and un-restricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast: that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, the rich or poor, native or foreign born, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution

The free and honest popular ballot the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens, for polit-ical reasons, in certain southern states.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile in-dustry and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limb of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying inter-state commerce, and recommend legislation by yesterday. He the respective states that will protect em ployes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the time. It was owing to the latter that he had recently resigned from the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular govern-ment is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and consolence, of speech and pressa and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the chil-dren of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are op-posed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the republican platform of 1888, to all combina-tions of capital organized in trusts or other-wise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

was approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible mostage consistent with the maintageness of the ment consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of ostal service.

We commend the spirit of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforce-ment by the republican party of the laws regulating the same

The construction of the Nicaragua canal is of the highest importance to the American people, but as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, is should be controlled by the United States gov-

We favor the admission of the rer ritories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the territories and of the United States All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be selected from hone fide residents thereof, and the right of self government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the states and territories in which they its, under such con-gressional restrictions as to disposition, re-clamation and occupancy by sottlers as will give the maximum benefits to the people.

give the maximum benefits to the people.

The world's Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation therefor as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto, and the attainment of results commensurate with the durity and progress of the nation.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote merality.

Ever mindful of the services and sagrifless of

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the re-public a watchful care and recognition of their

public a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

We commond the able patriotic and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the nation at home and abroad have been faithfully mannained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the fature.