MAKE WARON MORTON

STRONGLY OPPOSED FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

despite this Condition, There is a General Feeling that the Ticket Will be McKinley o o'clock, when they will report to and Morton-Platt Men in Arms-The the full committee as follows:

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 14 - Despite the general feeling that the ticket the general feeling that the ticket will be Mckinley and Morton, Governor Morton's name will not go on the ticket without the most vehement protest of the anti-Platt faction in New York state. Headed by Warner



aid of the McKinley managers to assist us, their friends in New York state, against this injecting of nation- itism. al politics into our state fight," and

statement. visited the headquarters of the Maine delegation and tried to induce them to place Mr. Reed in the field for vice president. While an absolute refusal protect American labor from degradation and was not given, it was understood that, the wage level of other lands. We are not even if nominated Mr. Reed would de-pledged to any particular schedule. The quescline the nomination. The leaders of the delegation promised, however, to put themselves in instant communication with Mr. Reed and get a decisive American labor and injustry. The country

that Mr. Morton's chances would be slim it Mr Reed entered the race, but that seemed to be the only fear.

SILVERITES IN TEARS.

Teller, in the course of his remarks the parts of Europe and secure new markets achieve the end to which the people before the platform committee to-day, for the products of our firm, forests and are necessarily destined. There is no said that if the gold standard plank proposed was adopted he would consider it incumbent upon him to sever his connection with the convention. Believing as he chd on this subject, which was of all questions the nearest to his law providing for the resumption of specie heart, he could not consistently con- payments in 1-79; since then every dollar has tique his relations with a body which was so determined to antagonize his convictions of right and duty and, as the believed, stultify its own record. Senators Dubois of Idaho and Can-

non of Utah followed in a simtlar strain, also announcing their determination to bolt the convention in case of the adoption of the-to them-obnoxious gold standard plank.

While Messrs Mott and Lemon of California were as vigorous as could be in protesting against the pressure of the gold standard, they did not state in their speech that they would go out of the convention with Senator Teller. They did, however, state to members of the committee afterward that they would all stand by Senator Tetter, and if they were defeated in the convention they would declare outlining a policy in regard to all curthemselves out of the party and do the best they could for their people declaration for the protection of the best they could for their people bereafter.

Members of the committee who came out of the rooms said they had never witnessed such touching scenes In politics. Some of the sliver men shed tears while speaking. Senator Cannon crying aloud as he pleaded for No funeral could be so sad for him. They loved the party that was about to smite them and turn them

Senator Dubois was the most vehement in his utterances as to the re-sult. He showed no emotion, but was wherever practicable. The use of cool throughout the debate.

MORTON'S STRENGTH.

It Is Expected to Prove a Great Surprise to the Convention.

Sr. Louis, June 10 .- The Morton people this morning figured on the vice presidential support for Morton as follows: New York, 66; Connecticut, 16; Delaware, 6; Florida, 6; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 30; Michigan, 28; Minnesota, 18; Nebraska, 16; New Hampshire, S. North Dakota, 16; Ohio, 24; Pennsylvania, 64; Rhode Island, S; South Dakota, 8; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 30; Indiana, 16; Wisconsin, 24; Missouri, II; Vermont, 8; Utah, 6; Missis-sippi, is. Total, 445. For a choice it would be necessary to have 460 votes, and it is claimed that when the ballot shall be started the surprise will be great as to Mr. Morton's strength.

MORTON SILENT.

The New York Executive Refuses to Discuss the Vice Presidency.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., June 18.-Gover nor Morton is watching the course of events at St. Louis with none of the anxiety that might be looked for, in a candidate for presidential nomination. As regards his acceptance of the vice presidential nomination the governor, when the sub-

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Report of the Sub-Committee on Reso Intions at St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 18.-The subcommittee of the committee on resolution completed its labors last night and adjourned until this morning at

'The Republicans of the United States as-sembled by their representatives in national convention appealing for the popular and histerical justification of their elaims to the let-ter ferifs of for years of Democratic control.

work and wages, halted enterprise and criss-pled American production, while standaring foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public sales and in-dividual interes demand that the government shall be research from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of contact-ing it without disaster at home and dishonor abread, and shall be retered to the purty which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity.

For Protection.

"We renew and emphasize our adhe ion to the policy o protection as the bulwark of American independence and the foundation of American development and prospectly. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home injustry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods it secures the American market for the American producer; it upoolds the American standard of wages for the American workingman, it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American formerless dependent on foreign demand and price it diffuses general thrift, and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its re-ponsible application it is just fair and impartial equally opposed to foreign control and domesti, monopole, to sectional discrimination and individual tavor-

"We denounce the present Democratic tariff his followers added their "yes" to the as rectional, partican and one-sided, and disca atement. trous to the trea-ury and destructive of business enterprile, and we demand such an equitable tariff on f reign imports which come into competition with American products as

answer. If Reed was to necept, it wants a sittle near and throaty ended to make a serious defaleation of Eastern states from the Morton column.

At Mr. Platt's rooms it was admitted At Mr. Platt's rooms it was admitted faith that the supremacy of the United States among the nations is the roult of such a policy. We believe in liberal reciprosity and just retaliation and demand the application of two golden rule of commerce to all future legislation affecting the tariff and the foreign trade. We be leve the repeal of the resignority arrangements negociated by the last Repub-

> factories The Money Plank.

"The Republican party is nurservelly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the been as good as gold.

We are unaltorable opposed to every measure calculated to debies our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, there fore opposed to the free coinage of silver cept by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we predge on selves to promote and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold stanfard must be preserved our silver and paper currency now in circula tion must be maintained at part's with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether com or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most eneight ned nations of the earth

Protection for silver is declared for in the next plank.

Foreign Relations.

The foreign plank, drawn by Senator Lodge, is general in its nature, American citizens abroad: reaffirms the position of the party in favor of the Monroe doctrine, indorses the adthe ministration of President Harrison on the attitude of this country towards Hawaii; demands protection American missionaries in Armenia: expresses sympathy for the Cubans in their war for independence and takes a position in favor of awarding to them belligerent rights.

Civil service reform is approved and firmly defiant. Senator Teller was public money for sectarian purposes and the union of church and state are A declaration is made in opposed. favor of arbitration between employes

and employer, but no specific legisla-tion is demanded, A declaration is made in favor of liberal pensions, and the present administration is denounced for dropping from the rolls without examina-

tion deserving soldiers
The building of the Nicaragua canal

lavored. Senator Teller made a strong fight for a silver plank before the sub-courmittee. He submitted three propositions, each of which was voted down,

Memphis Business Man Assassinated.

A. Sneed, a leading business man, was stabbed to death near the criminal court last night. The affair is very mysterious and the identity of the murderer is as yet unknown, but two arrests have been made.

Rejected.

She had determined to avail herself of leap year's privilege, so she wrote this message on a postal card and mailed to the man of her choice:

"Knot?" But what was her mortification when the return mail brought this comprehensive reply:

TELLER AND SILVER.

BATTLE CRY OF THE CON-VENTION BOLTERS.

Address to the Public The Country Appealed to to Indorse Their Action Bimetalism Declared the Great Political Panacea Fusion Proposed.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 20.-United States Senators Fred T Dubois of Idaho, R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Frank J. Cannon of Utah, Congressman Charles H. Hartman of protest of the anti-Piatt faction in New York state. Headed by Warner Miller, the leaders of the latter are bending their energies to prevent Morton's nomination for vice president. The breach in the New York delegation between the Piatt and Miller factions was intensified when the telegram from Morton to Piatt was received, signifying his acceptance of the pools delet 2,527,0000 in the failed in the presidential standard, if he failed in the presidential standard in the problem of trade, kept a perpetual menace humans of poice, faced an advance of trade, kept a perpetual menace humans of successful to aliri strailigates of trade, successful to aliri strailigates and reverse I all the measures and restrained convention, signed this morning a declaration of independence work and waves, halted embryories and crassing a declaration of independence work and waves, halted embryories and crassing and commended that all parties and organizations opposed to the gold standard unite in supporting Senator Teller for President. A strong effort Montana and Ben E. Rich, Clarence E. Teller for President. A strong effort is being made to get delegates from silver states who did not withdrew from the convention to sign this declaration.

It is the joint belief of all who have been consulted from the far West that there will not be a successful Republican elector in the West outside of Iowa and possibly Minnesota. They further believe that there will not be a Republican elected South of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers. A member of the Montana delegation suggested that the chattle ground would be in Illinois and Indiana, and that Himois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecti-cut were doubtful states and the Republican party would have to carry all of them in order to succeed.

PLEA TO THE PROPER. "To the People of the United States: Obeying the call of duty and justified by the common citizenship of this republic, we address this communication to the people and the forthcoming conventions of the United States. In doing so we claim no authority or right other than that which belongs to every man to express personal convictions; but we respectfully solicit the co-operation of all who believe that the time has come for a return to the simpler and more direct method

of naming men for national service

than has obtained in recent years. "Political party organization is necessary, because without it the individual voter is dumb, but the party is only the means, not the end. It is the voice and not the sense. As the world advances in this wonderful epoch of intellectual development and physical improvement, there is constant requirement for better things. The individual feels that requirement and heeds it, or fails in life's endeavors. Parties must also obey the same law. A Pathetic Scene When the Leaders
Avowed Their Intentions to Bolt.

St. Louis, Mo., June 1º.—Senator

Armagaana and their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations and remove the restrictions that the moment a party shall choose to stand still or retrogress, it is also incident to retrogress, it is also inefficient to sanctity in mere party name, and the mark of decay is set on individual strength in a nation when the absolute rule of political organization coerces men from the truth for the sake of expediency and establishes insincere submission to partisan rule for the

sake of nower. INDEPENDENTS IN POLITICS. "Recognizing the value and the splendid achievements of political par-

ties in this country, as e sewhere, we are yet constrained to believe that for more than twenty years no one of them has been entirely sufficient for the needs of the people. The great trend to better things resting in the heart and purpose of all men, has been stayed during the latter part of this generation by the failure of parties to express in their achievements the highest hope and aspiration of the mass of the people who constitute the parties. And there has been growing in this country-swelling with each recurrence of national election - a great mass of independent thinkers and voters, which failing within itself to control, has gravitated between the two great parties. Since 1872 (excepting possibly the election of 1876), the pendulum has swung from side to side with each four years In 1872 the Re-publican party elected the President; 1876 the Democracy claimed the election; in 1880 the Republican party elected; in 1884 the Democrats elected; in 1888 the Republicans elected; in 1892 the Democrats elected; in 1896 (until within a few weeks) it has been conceded that the Republicans would

"What has been the cause of this mighty oscillation of a mass which this year has probably obtained controlling proportions? Every man can answer to himself. If he has been an observer, if he has had interests that were affected; if he has felt a shope to see greater justice done and has seen that hope blasted; if he knows that the general dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that party promises made were broken to the people by party performances, he knows that soon as the election was over and sucby the United States government is cessful candidates installed they became the servitors of the party and the advocates of a narrow and nonprogressive policy within which alone there seemed to be an assurance of

selfish safety and partisan approval GREAT TRUTHS NOTABLY LACKING. "During all this period we have lacked a great constructive adminis-MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 17 .- William tration. No new social truth has been put forward in an effective way. While in all the departments of physical life there have been developments and achievements of case and comfort to the favored of mankind, in the still greater and more important domain of social reform, we have stood still or retrogressed. It is not that the people have not felt the stirrings of determination, that this inaction has endured, but because, of the rule of the party which has largely controlled men in and out of office. It has become a source of reproach to any man that he should dare to renounce al-

been expected to submit their views MKINLEY & HOBART. to the dictation of conventions, aithough it is common knowledge that conventions have been swayed to REPUBLICANS' STANDARD views and declarations not the most approved by the mass of the people

nor progressive for their welfare.
"If the voices which have sounded to us from every state in this Union are an indication of the real feeling, this year is the appointed time for the people to assert themselves, through such mediums as may give best promse of the achievement of justice. But whether we are mistaken or not concerning the general sentiment in the I nited States, we have not mistaken our own duty in withdrawing from the Republican convention, feeling that it is better to be right and with the minority in apparent defeat than to be wrong with the majority in apparent triumph. MONETARY REFORM THE GREATEST.

"We hold that in the great work of social evolution in this country monetary reform stands as the first requisite. No policy, however promising of good results, can take its place. Continuation during the next four years upon the present financial system will bring down upon the American people that cloud of impending evil, to avert which should be the first thought of statesmen and the first prayer of patriots. Our very institutions are opponents. The nomination was imat stake. To-day, with a rapidly increasing population, with widely swelling demands, the basis of our money is relatively contracting and the people are passing into a servitude all the more dangerous because it is not physically apparent. The nation itself, as to other nations, is losing the stordy courage which could make it defiant in the face of injustice and internal wrong. From the farmer and the tradesman to the government there is apparent the same shrinkage from giving offense, lest the vengeance of some offended financial power should descend. The business man submits some portion of his judgment and his will, and the nation submits some portion of its international right, lest some mighty foreign creditor shall make destructive demands. Where will all this end if the people shall decline to assert themselves? Where will it end if the older parties in their determination to maintain themselves in power for power's sake alone shall refuse to recognize the

right and the hope of humanity. CREDITOR NATIONS ATTACKED. "This country cannot much longer exist free and independent against all the rest of the world, nor can its people much longer be free in the noblest sense of the term if the United States, a debtor nation, shall follow a policy dietated by creditor nations. We produce all of the necessaries of life. Other nations consume our products, In the race for existence it is a constant struggie between producer and consumer. Our present system of money deliberately submits to the desire and the profit of creditor nations, leaving us in the mass and as individuals, a prey to the money-gathering and the deadly cheapening of the old world. As the debt to creditors abroad increases on the masses of the nation, the price of human production on the farm and in the workshop is decreased with appalling rapidity, exacting more and more from our citizens to meet the given demand and holding over their heads a threat of the day when confiscation to meet their obligations will leave them bare

and defenseless. "The only remedy is tostop falling prices, the deadliest curse of national ife. Prices will never cease falling under the single gold standard. restoration of bimetallism by this country will double the basis of our money system. In time it will double the stock of primary money of the world-w I stop falling prices and will steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits in the world. Bimetallism will help to bring about the great hope of every social reformer, every believer in the advancement of the race who realizes that the instability of prices has been his deadly foe of our toilers and the servant of the foreign interest gatherer. Bimetallism will help to bring about the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will procure a certain linancial result.

UNION OF ALL MEN INVITED. Who among the great masses of our people in the United States but feels

that his lot would be better, his aspir tion take new wings if he could know in the performance of his labor what would be the price of his product? Is not this purpose worth the attention of the people as individuals, and worth the attention of political conventions yet to be held in this year 1806? Is not this so great an end that at! who believe in the possibility of attaining it by the means proposed can yield something of their partisans' both in conventions and at the

It is in the hope that the masses and | Adopted In National Convention at St. the remaining conventions will have the courage and the generosity to unite for this purpose that we have dared to offer our views to the people of the United States, and because in the past there has lacked a rallying point for the masses who hold as we do to this belief, we venture to act, trusting that it will be received in the same spirit of conciliation, concession

and hope with which we put it forth. "We have endeavored in a plain way to set the matter before the eyes of our fellow citizens. We invoke the union of all men and all parties who believe that the time has come for the triumph of justice. It is an hour when the people may speak for themselves as individuals and through conventions yet to be held. It is the right of every citizen to indicate his preference.

Children Mangled-by a Train.

LEXINGTON, Mot. June 20.-The west bound Missouri Pacific passenger train struck the wagon of James Hook in West Lexington this morning. Hook escaped with a few bruises, but his two children were fatally injured and the horses were killed. The mother of the children died about a month

Bill Raider Sent to Prison. PERRY, Ok., June 20. - United States

ago.

Marshal Colcord, of Perry left for Columbus, Ohio, this morning with the notorious Bill Raidler, a member of the Dalton gang, who has been sent to prison for twenty years for robbing a Rock Island train at Dover two years legiance to organization. Men have ago.

BEARERS.

Vice-Presidency Captured by the New Jorsey Candidate on First Ballot - McKinley Had 200 Majority - The Platform in Full as Adopted.

Sr. Louis, Mo., June 20 -The Republicans in national convention have nailed their principles to the masthead and placed in command of the ship waich is to bear them on to fortune or disaster in November their popular idol, William McKinley of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart of New

The convention was held in session for ten hours to accomplish the work cut out for it, and the scenes at different times were tragic, dramatic and inspiring

McKinley's Big Vote.

McKinley's vote exceeded the expectations of his friends, as he received 6611, within a vote and a half of 200 more than a majority, and almost three times as many as his five mediately made unanimous, with enthusiastic speeches from the represen-tatives of the opposing candicates, and there were the usual felicitations. Mark Hanna was obliged, in response to the calls, to address the convention

The Vote in Detail.

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Total vote cast, ..., 914 65. | 540 2 58 610 2 8 14 *Cast no vote **Cast 4 blank; ! for J. Donald Cameron.

Robart for Vice President. After the decision of the Platt forces in New York not to present the name of Governor Morton, owing to the war waged against him by the Warner Miller taction, the nomination of Hobart of New Jersey became a certainty. Mr. Hanna and the McKinley influence was thrown for him, and although there was an attempt to consolidate the West on Evans of Tennessee, the McKinley influence was too potent. Besides, it was the general sense of

the delegates that the logic of the

situation required the nomination of an Eastern man for Vice Preside at. The nomination speeches were brief. Bulkley, of Connecticut; Tipp, of Rhode Island, and General Walker, of Virginia, were also placed in nomina-tion, but it only required one ballot to determine the contest. Hobart received 5301; votes, 50 more than a majority. Evans, his nearest competitor, received 25015. There were scattering votes for Reed. Thurston, Grant, De-

pew, Morton and Brown. Kansas voted solidly for Hobart and Missouri gave Evans 12 and Hobart 21. Committees of one from each state to not:fy the nominees were appointed. Nathaniel Barnes, of Kansas, J. B.

Haughawout, of Missouri, and John A. Buckler of Oklahoma are on the committee to notify Mckinley; and Frank Vincent, of Kansas; B. F. Leonard, of Missouri, and Wiltiam Grimes of Oklahoma on the committee to notify Hobart.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Louis, June 18, 1896

'The Republicans of the United States as-sembled by their representatives in national convention appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and of fidently address themselves to the awake intelligence, experience and consciones of their epuntrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles: For the first time since the civil war the

American people have witnessed the ca-lamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, disbonor and disaster. In the administrative pensable revenue entailed an uncensing de ficit, ekod out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled, up the public debt by \$.62000,000 in times of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a percetual menace hang ag over the recomption fund, pawned American credit to alien sendi-cates, and reversel, all the measures and re-sults of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it was precipitated panic blighted industry and trade with pro-longed depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and onepled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every equisideration of public safety and, in-teritual fine rest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of tirese who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it without disaster at home and dishoner abread, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with

unequaled success and prosperity. The Tariff.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the butwark of American industrial independence against the foundation of American dividence and independence against the foundation of American dividence and independence against the foundation of American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts

the burden of revenue or foreign goods, if secures the American market for the American producer, is upholds the American work normal if puts to factory by the one of the farm and maken to factory by the side of the farm and makes the American fermorles dependent on for ign demand and prime is diffused general theift, and founds the strength of all on the crough of each. In its resonable application it is just fair and imperial, equally opposed to forign control and domestic memoryly, to sectional descrimination and individual favor-

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as rectional, injurious to the tublic credit and districtive of business enterprise and we demand such an equitable tauff on f roign imports which come into com-petition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the nocessary expenses of the government, but will

protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedule. The questhe of rates is a practical question to be governed by the condition of the time and of production. The rading and uncompromeding principle is the protection and development of American labor and in lustry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants just.

Reciprocity.

"We believe the repeat of the reciprocity arrempenents negociated by the last R publican nuministration was a national calamitz and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure en-larged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

"Protection and recipro ity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rals has rock easly struck down both, and both must be re-established protection for what we produce free admis-sion for the accessaries of life which we do not produce: recipro al agreements of mutual in-terest, which cain open markets for us in retara for our open markets to others. Protection builds up dome tie industry and trade, and severe our own market for ourselves; re-ciprestly builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as well lead to the production on American soil of all sugar which the American people new and for which they pay other conteres may than \$193,000,10 annually.

Wool and Woolens.

To all our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the shop and factors, to home to went to product of the great industry of shoep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most sample re-origin. is: the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the up-building of our merchant marine and the proterion of our shipping interests in the foreign carrying trade so American ships—the produst of American labor, employed in American shipper is sailing under the sters on Labripes, and maqued, officered and oward by American cans may regain the carrying of our foreign

Money.

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It crossed the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of special payments in 18-9. Since then every dollar has been as good as cold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase

our currency or impair the credit of our country We are therefore opposed to the free colongs of sliver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pleage ourselves to promote and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with and we favor all measures designed to tain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard the standard of the most calightaned nations of the earth

Pensions.
"The veterans of the Union armies deserve and should have fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable, they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the julilliment of the plade's made to them in the dark days of the country specil. We force the practice in the pension bureau, so reakle sly and unjustly carried on by the pre-ent administration, of reducing pen-sions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Foreign Relations. "Our foreign policy should be at all tiress firm, vigo, ous and dignified and all our interests in the Western homisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and fore with them: the Nisaraga const should be built o used and operated by the United States and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much needed naval station in the West Indies. no fore gu power should be permitted to inter-

Armenian Massacres. "The massacres in Armenia have are used the deep sempaths and just indignation of the American people and we believe the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atracities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at

Monroe Doctrine.
"We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the dectrine offact by responding to the appeals of any American state for friendly intervention in case of European engrouchment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the axisting possessions of any European power in this handisphere but these possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual with issued of the European powers from this hemisphere, and to the ultimate union of all English-spraking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Cuba. "From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the Unite i States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from Eu-ropean domination. We wanth with deep and abiding interest the hyroic battle of the Cuban patriors against cruelt, and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full sucress of their determine I contest for I berty. ertament of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give inde-pendence to the island.

The Navy.
"The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, doman't a naval power

commensurate with its position and responsi-bility. We therefore, favor the continued en-iargement of the navy and a complete system of arbor and seacoast defenses. Foreign Immigration. For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of

low priced labor, we demand that the immigra-

tion laws be thoroughly enforced, and so ex-

tended as to exclude from entrance to the United States these who can neglier read nor To Compel Him to Marry Hen

St. Joseph, Mo., June 20.-Miss Mande Endes has fired suit in the circult court asking that Henry Switzer, who, she says, promised three years ago to marry her, be compelled to do so. Several times the day has been set, but Switzer has had it postponed