

BLAND IS THE MAN.

MOST FEARED BY THE OTHER CANDIDATES.

Combination Against Him Difficult to Form—Will Attempt to Divide His Vote With the Favorite Son Scheme—Boies His Nearest Competitor—Altgeld Holds the Key.

The Chicago Situation.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Bland, to a certain extent, is the McKinley of the present situation. At St. Louis it was McKinley against the field. At Chicago to-day it is the field against Bland. The other candidates recognize that Bland is the man most to be feared, that with Bland defeated the fight is a more even one for all the others. The first effort of the opposition, therefore, will be to divide the Bland vote and prevent him from reaching the nomination. Knowing that it is difficult to make combinations of this kind that will be effective, the Bland managers are confident. They point out that Bland is the only candidate who has very much of a backing. They claim for him 200 votes, distributed in the South and Middle West. Like McKinley, he has been quietly hunting delegates while his rivals were preparing to load their guns.

Besides all this, according to the Bland shouter, there are several good reasons why Bland, of all men, should be selected as the candidate to stand on a silver platform. There is no Democrat before the country to-day, they say, who so thoroughly stands for the silver idea as does he. For years he has talked and labored for silver. He was the author of the law which gave the country the Bland silver dollar and he fought to the very last to save silver from its enemies and prevent it from being dropped as one of the money metals. In addition to all this, he is of the people. He is a son of the soil. He owns and works a farm.

Bland's most formidable rival as things look to-day is Boies of Iowa. Against him is the fact that only quite recently has he become a convert to free silver. It was not so very long ago that he was regarded as a staunch sound money man and he gave no countenance to the silver talk. He will go into the convention with the backing of his own State and some other votes which cannot yet be very definitely placed. Unless the tide sets so overwhelmingly in favor of Bland that a contest is only a waste of time, he will be able to make things interesting for the Missouri farmer. In fact, it is predicted that the fight between these two candidates may become so warm that it will prevent either from winning the prize and leave the road clear to some other man who will start in the race heavily handicapped.

Both men are playing for the support and influence of Governor Altgeld, the man who will probably be the most interesting personage of this convention, and who threatens to be its Warwick playing the role of the president maker. Altgeld is said to be for Bland and opposed to Boies, but no one here can learn that he has pledged himself or that he has expressed an open preference. The probabilities are that his inclinations lean toward Bland and he would be glad to see Boies' ambitions thwarted for purely personal reasons. During the great railroad strikes in Illinois Altgeld's course occasioned considerable adverse criticism, to put it mildly, and Governor Boies did not hesitate to freely and publicly express his opinion of his fellow governor. Altgeld remembers that little incident.

The candidacy of Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, ex-Governor Pennoyer of Oregon and Governor Matthews of Indiana are all as yet immature. Blackburn is the Kentucky delegation behind him; Pennoyer can doubtless command the Oregon delegation and the Indiana men will come here prepared to work for Matthews if they think they see a chance for his success. One of these men mentioned might, in certain contingencies, be the nominee of the convention, but those conditions are not likely to arise.

Altgeld Will Not Take It.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Governor Altgeld said that he would not accept the temporary chairmanship of the Democratic convention in case he should be chosen by the silver forces. "I would not have it under any circumstances," he said. "A presiding officer, if he is an honest man, can be nothing but a figurehead. I want to be where I can do something, and would not surrender my place on the floor for the honor, however great."

Nominated on the 1,055th Ballot.

WASHINGTON, Kan., July 3.—The Republican convention of the Twelfth judicial district, which has been in session here since last Monday, renominated Judge F. W. Sturges of Concordia, the present incumbent, on the 1,055th ballot. The opposing candidates were W. F. Dillon of Belleville and Charles Smith of this city.

A Big Fayette Company Involved.

FAYETTE, Mo., July 3.—The Bell Hardware and Implement company, one of the largest business concerns of this place, closed its doors this morning with J. B. Duncan as trustee. Preferred creditors for \$27,000 are secured by the trust. Various estimates place the liabilities at from \$35,000 to \$40,000, with assets of about the same amount.

An Argentine Leader's Suicide.

BUEENOS AYRES, July 3.—Dr. Alern, leader of the Radicals, who was the chief opponent of ex-President Dr. Saens Pena, who resigned in 1885, has committed suicide. He took part in several revolutions against President Pena, but was pardoned.

A Gold Exhibition for Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago is to have a gold exhibit next fall, in which the gold fields of every section of America will be represented. Enough gold has been pledged to start a national bank.

MR. BLACKBURN'S VIEWS.

The Kentucky Candidate Talks About the Situation.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A suggestion by Governor Altgeld that the national convention could be made a one day affair, and should so be made by the controlling element, was not received with much favor this morning either by the well known leaders who are here or by the friends of the many candidates.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky said: "While I don't suggest or approve delay in this matter, I must say that I am utterly opposed to any gag law or rushing. Let this convention be one marked by fairness. We have nothing to lose and much to gain. Let us give everybody a fair hearing and then act according to our best judgments. I think the cause of silver would be aided by such action, and that the cry of gag rule and unfairness could not be raised, no matter what the result."

Asked what his views were upon the question of making Senator Hill of New York chairman, Blackburn said: "Senator Hill would undoubtedly make a very impartial chairman, but he is allied with the gold forces, and it would be a roundabout way of procedure for us to turn over to the minority of the convention its organization. It is not to be supposed that the majority are going to jeopardize their own work and chances. As for Governor Altgeld, I never understood that he was a candidate for temporary chairman."

"Then you do not believe that Senator Hill will be chairman of the temporary organization, even by a conjunction of gold votes and such silver delegates as favor him?"

"No. Mark this, and the Senator becomes emphatic, using forcible gestures to accentuate his point; 'this convention is in control of the silver men. That is a fact beyond any question of doubt. On every question the standing of the majority will be to aid their movement. Now, if the gold men were in control, they would not think of giving us control of the temporary organization. That would be deemed foolish by them, and I don't believe that they will expect us to do it. Anyway, whether they do or not, we shall not act in that way. A silver man will wield the gavel.'"

"Whom have you heard mentioned?"

"Nobody with any definiteness. I can't tell you. There are many candidates, and I have not committed myself to any of them. Jones, now referring to the matter of the pushing through of our plans in a hurry, I have talked with several leaders, and we are not at all in favor of the least bit of hurry. Every man in the convention or every movement should have a fair and impartial hearing. Then we can go before the people with clean hands and ask their approval. I do not agree with Governor Altgeld that there is any jeopardy in such a course to our cause."

Senator Blackburn was naturally rather coy about saying anything about Presidential candidates or their chances, as his own constituency was booming him this morning. "I have heard," he said, "that Governor Altgeld has decided to assist Mr. Bland, but it is a little early yet to talk of chances."

A CIRCULAR FOR BLAND.

Missourians Disseminate a Pamphlet Lending Their Candidate.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The Missouri delegation has prepared for general circulation a long pamphlet setting forth Bland's claims. It holds that the silver question is the paramount one and that Bland would be the ideal candidate on that issue. His Democratic record and his public career are dwelt upon at great length and his title "Silver Dick," declared a badge of honor. His private life is lauded and the objection that he came from a slave state is denounced. In closing it says: "For the reasons stated above it is our conviction that Bland should be nominated. Circumstances have conspired to his nomination as the best and wisest possible. If nominated he will be Democratic in the highest and best sense of the term. Although self-reliant, fearless, and possessed of strong convictions, he would not only be willing to hear but glad to have the counsel and advice of able and patriotic men upon any and all questions of public concern, and he would be found more than willing to co-operate with such men in every effort to promote the public good. Confident in the absolute accuracy of our position, we ask the delegates from other states to weigh well the high merits of this great commoner as the logical and most available candidate the Democratic party can nominate."

BLAND AT HOME.

Preparations Being Made in Anticipation of His Nomination.

LEBANON, Mo., July 3.—Bland's friends here are supremely confident of his nomination and are preparing headquarters from which his campaign will be conducted. Three large rooms in the Greenleaf block have been secured as offices. The Western Union Telegraph company has put in two extra wires.

Mr. Bland's mail has reached large proportions and which takes half the day for him to dictate to his stenographer. Any one going out to Mr. Bland's farm could scarcely imagine to see him going around his place at tending to his farm work that he is the man whose name is being shouted by thousands of people in Chicago.

"Lucky" Baldwin Fired At.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—Lillian Ashley of Boston, whose suit against E. J. (Lucky) Baldwin, the prominent capitalist and horseman, for breach of promise of marriage, has been on trial in the Superior court here for several weeks, created a sensation in the court room this morning by walking over to Baldwin, drawing a revolver and firing at his head. A bystander knocked the weapon aside in time to save Baldwin's life, and the only injury was a slight grazing of the scalp.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

THE SILVERITES PRESENT SOME DEMANDS.

Chairman Harrity of the National Committee Makes His Appearance at the Palmer House—The Chairmanship Issue—Nothing is Settled as Yet—Only One Notice of Contest and that From Nebraska.

Getting Things in Order.

CHICAGO, July 2.—William F. Harrity, chairman of the National Democratic committee, made his appearance at the Palmer house a few minutes before 12 o'clock, the hour set for the meeting of the executive committee of the National committee. He found the silver committee appointed to confer with his committee awaiting him, and gave them early audience.

When asked as to the status of the temporary chairmanship before he had met the silverites, Mr. Harrity said that he had no information to give out on that question. "I can only say," he added, "that so far as I am concerned, I have no man for the place. Whether matter will be harmonized with the silver men or what the outcome will be it is as yet entirely too early to attempt to say. I have had no opportunity to confer with the leaders and will be able to say more later."

The executive committee convened at the Palmer house at noon, with Chairman Harrity and Messrs. Wall Sheerin, Sherry, Prather and Wallace present, Mr. Cable being the only absentee. The committee went immediately into executive session with a cordon of guards at the various doors. The silver committee, consisting of Senators Jones, Daniel and Turpie, and Governors Altgeld and Stone, were admitted and were closeted with the executive committee for an hour and a half when the silver men withdrew, leaving the national committee to continue their conference. While there was no acrimony on either side, the conversation was very earnest. There were no formal speeches, but the conference partook of the character of a general conversation. "Just as if we were sitting around a log fire in the country," said one of the participants after it had closed.

The silver men first asked that it should be definitely understood that they did not come as the representatives of the silver committee, but as delegates representing the majority of the convention. They expressed a desire to have an understanding upon the various questions of temporary chairman, seats for delegates and alternates, procedure in regard to contesting delegations and the arrangement of the temporary roll call. Referring to the temporary roll call, the members of the executive committee intimated that they would expect to consider the contests as the national committee had done on all previous occasions and make the temporary roll call. Attention was called to the fact that there had so far been no notice of contest except in the one instance of Nebraska. The silver men did not indicate whether this would be satisfactory.

Chairman Harrity stated that he had had no opportunity for conference with other members of the national committee, and he did not feel prepared to indicate the policy of the committee. He said he would be pleased to confer with the silver men again and asked them to meet the committee next Monday, if not before, by which time he hoped to speak authoritatively. He said he had no candidate, but declined to say whether the committee would be disposed to act upon their own responsibility or accept the advice of the silver men.

ALTGELD AND STONE.

The Missouri and Illinois Governors Held a Secret Caucus.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Governor Altgeld and Governor Stone of Missouri breakfasted together and after they left the dining room together they met other leading free silver Democrats and remained in session the greater part of the forenoon. There has been some talk that Altgeld may be chosen permanent chairman, but the governor's friends declare that he is not a candidate for the honor and will not accept it.

It is not yet certain that there will be a general disposition in the Democratic national convention to follow the lead of the Illinois delegation in declaring for the abrogation of the two-thirds rule, but there is unquestionably a strong faction favorable to that course, who contend, as did Governor Altgeld, that the rule is undemocratic, and who would like to see it canceled upon general principles. If, however, it is abrogated, the action will be due to the difficulty of securing the necessary two-thirds to nominate with the rule still in existence. It is contended by many that by the time the nominating stage is reached the silver men will be able to command fully two-thirds of the voting strength of the convention, and they argue that if this should prove to be the case there would be no necessity for changing the rule.

BOIES ADHERENTS FEELING BETTER.

The boomers of ex-Governor Boies of Iowa claim that they are now stronger than ever. Boies headquarters were opened to-day at the Palmer house. A strip of red, white and blue bunting covers the walls of the room and the American flag is conspicuously displayed. A dozen pictures of the man from Iowa are placed upon the walls, and the tables are covered with the stars and stripes. It is said that Mr. Sovereign, the Knights of Labor leader, has made up his mind to come out squarely in favor of the nomination of the man from Iowa.

Vice President Stevenson arrived in the city to-day. He is on his way to his home at Bloomington, from Cape May, where he has been since the adjournment of Congress. He declined to express himself in any way on political questions, and said that he would continue his journey to Bloomington to-morrow. He was called upon during the day by a number of prominent people who are in the city.

MRS. STOWE NO MORE.

The Aged Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" Goes to Rest.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 3.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the venerable author, was stricken with congestion of the brain and paralysis yesterday afternoon and at once became unconscious. After lingering all night and this morning in a comatose condition she died at noon. Members of her family were at her bedside.

Harriet Beecher Stowe, sixth child of Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born at Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1811. Following her mother's death, which occurred when she was 4 years old, the family was taken by relatives at Guilford, Conn., and there trained in needlework, extracts from South's "Isis," Buchanan's "Researches in Asia," "Bishop Heber's Life," "Dr. Johnson's Works," the Bible, the Episcopal prayer books and hymns and poems. When she was bright 10-year-old pupil of the Litchfield academy she "read everything she could lay her hands on, sewed and knit diligently and wrote compositions."

Miss Beecher prepared herself as an instructor in drawing and painting, and attended her sister's school. Three years more were passed in Boston, Guilford and Hartford, and then the sisters, with their father and his family, went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where Dr. Beecher has accepted the presidency of Lane Theological seminary.

The subject of slavery was brought to Miss Beecher's attention by a trip into Kentucky in 1833, when she visited an estate that afterward figured as that of Colonel Shelby in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Three years later she was married to Professor Calvin E. Stowe, who held the chair of sacred literature in the institution of which her father was president. Her literary career was now fairly begun, and she wrote numerous sketches and stories for the Western Magazine and the New York Evangelist, her husband being absent in Europe the while. She also assisted her brother, Henry Ward Beecher, with the editorship of the Cincinnati Daily Journal.

Mrs. Stowe's attitude toward slavery was not one of uncompromising hostility at this time. In 1839 she received into her family a colored girl who had escaped from slavery, and when complications ensued Professor Stowe and Henry Ward Beecher drove the colored girl to a covered wagon up the country to a place of safety.

Professor Stowe accepted a chair at Bowdoin college, Brunswick, Me., and while his wife was there with him she received a letter from her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edward Beecher, one passage of which read as follows: "Now Hattie, if I could use a pen like you can, I would write something that would make the whole nation feel what an accursed thing slavery is."

Mrs. Stowe read the letter aloud in the family circle and said: "I will write something. I will live." That was the Genesis of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." The first chapter was sent to the National Era, a weekly anti-slavery paper, of which James G. Whittier was one of the editors, in April, 1851. The serial publication of the story was completed a year later. Mrs. Stowe received for it \$300. It was published in book form by John P. Jewett of Boston, Mass., and 3,000 copies of the first edition of 5,000 were sold in one day. One hundred and twenty editions were disposed of in a year, and Mrs. Stowe's receipts in royalties amounted to \$10,000.

Twelve editions of the great work were printed in London in 1852, and within a year no less than eighteen publishing houses were engaged in supplying the demand which had set in. Sampson Low, the English publisher, has estimated the sale of the book in Great Britain at 1,500,000 copies. Translations were made into Armenian, Bohemian, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Hungarian, Hillyarian, Italian, Polish, Portuguese, modern Greek, Russian, Servian, Wallachian and Welsh.

Innumerable dramatizations of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" have been produced and by universal consensus of opinion it is the most successful volume of the century.

Among Mrs. Stowe's other works may be mentioned "The Key to 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,'" "Dick; a Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp," "The Minister's Wooing" and "Pink and White Tyranny." In all, she published thirty-two volumes.

HOBART MEETS M KINLEY.

The Ex-Governor Greets His New Jersey Colleague at the Train.

CANTON, Ohio, July 2.—Governor McKinley drove to the Fort Wayne station shortly after 10 o'clock this morning to meet Garrett A. Hobart, Republican nominee for vice president. A large crowd was gathered at the station to witness the meeting, although the affair was informal in every respect. He reached the train just as the car carrying Mr. Hobart stopped in front of him. Mr. McKinley extended his hand and the recognition was equally prompt on Mr. Hobart's part. The two walked side by side to the carriage amidst the applause of the crowd. They were driven quickly to the McKinley home, where a crowd of newspaper men and photographers were waiting. It is understood that at the conference it was mutually agreed that, as far as present intentions should be concerned, neither of them should depart from their homes for any campaign tour.

VEST TO NOMINATE BLAND

Governor Stone to Be the Missouri Member of the Platform Committee.

CHICAGO, July 2.—The supporters of Bland have decided upon a plan of campaign. Every effort will be made to capture the delegates when the various states arrive, and to aid in that work it was determined to have headquarters at the Palmer as well as at the Auditorium, where the Missouri delegation will be housed. The name of Bland will be presented to the convention by Senator George Vest in a speech which the Senator is now preparing. He will be for Bland and 16 to 1. Governor Stone will be the member from Missouri on the platform committee and Senator Cockrell will be presented by his State as a member on credentials.

BLAND IN THE LEAD.

SHORT, HOWEVER, OF ENOUGH TO NOMINATE.

Boies Appears to be a Good Second—Gov. Altgeld Will Be About the Biggest Man in the Convention, and Were It Not for His Foreign Birth Would be a Formidable Candidate.

The Outlook at Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The following table, showing the poll of the delegates to the Democratic national convention by the New York Herald, was published here this morning and attracted much attention:

States	Boies	Bland	Whitney	Other	Total
Alabama	21	16	4	1	42
Arkansas	18	16	1	1	36
California	18	16	1	1	36
Colorado	18	16	1	1	36
Connecticut	18	16	1	1	36
Delaware	18	16	1	1	36
Florida	18	16	1	1	36
Georgia	18	16	1	1	36
Iowa	18	16	1	1	36
Kansas	18	16	1	1	36
Louisiana	18	16	1	1	36
Maine	18	16	1	1	36
Maryland	18	16	1	1	36
Massachusetts	18	16	1	1	36
Michigan	18	16	1	1	36
Minnesota	18	16	1	1	36
Mississippi	18	16	1	1	36
Missouri	18	16	1	1	36
Montana	18	16	1	1	36
Nebraska	18	16	1	1	36
Nevada	18	16	1	1	36
N. Hampshire	18	16	1	1	36
New Jersey	18	16	1	1	36
New York	18	16	1	1	36
N. Carolina	18	16	1	1	36
North Dakota	18	16	1	1	36
Ohio	18	16	1	1	36
Oregon	18	16	1	1	36
Pennsylvania	18	16	1	1	36
Rhode Island	18	16	1	1	36
South Carolina	18	16	1	1	36
South Dakota	18	16	1	1	36
Tennessee	18	16	1	1	36
Texas	18	16	1	1	36
Utah	18	16	1	1	36
Vermont	18	16	1	1	36
Virginia	18	16	1	1	36
Washington	18	16	1	1	36
West Virginia	18	16	1	1	36
Wisconsin	18	16	1	1	36
Wyoming	18	16	1	1	36
Dist. of Col.	18	16	1	1	36
Arizona	18	16	1	1	36
New Mexico	18	16	1	1	36
Oklahoma	18	16	1	1	36
Ind. Territory	18	16	1	1	36
Alaska	18	16	1	1	36
To a total	681	611	101	17	1390

Necessary to choose under two-thirds rule.

Nearly all Nebraska delegates have expressed a preference for Bryan, but seats of all are contested by gold men. Ohio is favorable to Mr. R. McLean and nine Mississippi delegates for Senator Turpie of Indiana.

ALTGELD WILL BE A POWER.

The Bland men now here claim that he will have over 200 votes on the first ballot, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and the Indian territory having instructed for him, and support from Kansas, Colorado, Oregon, Louisiana, Montana, North Carolina, West Virginia, Washington, Tennessee, Nebraska and Arizona being claimed for him. The Bland men place Boies' vote 100 below him, and declare that no other candidate has over seventy-five votes. It is held that Bland is so much in the lead that the declaration of Illinois for him would insure his nomination. It is said that more than one Illinois delegate has pledged himself for Bland.

"If you can find out what Altgeld is going to do you will have it worked out," said Colonel Prather of Missouri. "Altgeld is going to be about the biggest man in this convention. He holds the key; if he had been born in this country he would be nominated for president. There is not any doubt of it. Altgeld meets the present peculiar conditions exactly."

"Colonel, what will move Altgeld in the choice of a presidential candidate?" was asked. "Will he be for the man whom he thinks will most strengthen the Democratic State ticket in Illinois?"

"No, I don't think that will move him. Altgeld already feels that there isn't the slightest doubt of his election. He is so sure of it, he knows it. I have talked with men who have known Altgeld since the Peoria convention, and they say that Altgeld feels as certain of his election as he would if the returns were in. I can't say what will move him to throw his influence for any particular candidate, but it is safe to say that the man Altgeld is for will be the nominee. If I was a candidate, and I knew Altgeld wanted an orange, I'd find some way to get the orange into Altgeld's pocket."

"You think Altgeld's forty-eight votes from Illinois will determine the nomination?"

"Altgeld's influence for a candidate means a good deal more than the forty-eight Illinois votes. He is going to be a dominating character in this convention."

Savannah Bank Robber Caught.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 1.—John McGinney and John O'Brien, both men of many aliases and both notorious bank robbers, were captured in Van couver late yesterday afternoon by Detective Joseph Day of this city, and are now safely housed in the Clark county jail. A man giving his name as Fred Martin, who was with the pair, was also arrested. When captured the trio were found to be equipped with pistols, dark lanterns, sticks of dynamite, fuses and caps, a big bunch of skeleton keys and several pairs of new overalls. It is believed that they intended to rob a Vancouver bank last night, steal a boat and be off down the river before daybreak this morning. O'Brien is wanted in Savannah, Mo., where with two accomplices, he looted a bank safe of \$14,000 worth of bonds.

PENNOYER IN THE LIST.

The Oregon Governor Will Be Boomed as a Favorite Son.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 30.—"Pennoyer for president" will be the slogan of the Oregon Democratic delegation to the Chicago convention. It cannot be established that Pennoyer has expressed any desire to have it so; but there is little doubt that his name and fame will be exploited long and loudly among the delegates. The state Democracy is in favor of the free coinage of silver.

BOIES TO WHITNEY.

Vigorous Defense of the Cause of Silver.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 1.—Ex-Governor Boies has made public this letter, replying to a message from a New York paper concerning the Whitney declaration:

"Mr. Whitney is entirely right in his conclusion that there is no disposition on the part of those who will represent the silver sentiment of the South and West in the Chicago convention to further discuss the matter at issue with men whose views are diametrically opposite to their own on the currency question."

"He is entirely correct in his conclusion that it is now too late to accomplish any practical results by a discussion of that character. Throughout the South and West that discussion has been extended and thorough, and the views expressed by Mr. Whitney have been put forward by many people who entertain them, and they have been fully considered and weighed, and, after all of this, the judgment of an overwhelming majority of the party in these sections is evidenced by the class of delegates who have been chosen to represent it in the Chicago convention. Not one of these men can now disregard the known sentiment of those who selected him without betraying the trust confided to him, and not one of them, in my judgment, will ever do so."

"Mr. Whitney is entirely wrong in assuming that free silver Democrats are forsaking the fundamental principles of Democracy, or what he terms sound money Democrats are defending those principles in their endeavor to commit their party to gold monometallism. Until the Republican party met in St. Louis few days since there was never a line drawn in a national platform of either of the great parties that justifies the claim that one or the other of these parties was committed to that doctrine. Over and over again the Democratic party, in national convention assembled, has put itself on record in the clearest and most comprehensive language possible to use, in favor of bimetallicism, in favor of the restoration of silver to its place in our financial system as standard money, and never for a moment in the Congress of the United States has a majority, or anything like a majority, of the representatives of that party wavered in their devotion to the principles so clearly enunciated in the party platform. To assume now that adherence to that principle is abandonment of an established doctrine of the party is to defy history and ignore the most plainly written of all its declarations of policy."

"It is useless to claim that a tender of the good offices of the party to secure an international agreement for the free coinage of silver is the fulfillment of its pledge so often made in this respect. To sincere believers in bimetallicism for the United States, an offer of this character is little, if anything, less than unqualified violation of a sacred pledge by a great political organization. If this is all that Mr. Whitney, and those who think with him, can offer, it will be vastly better to offer nothing."

"When Mr. Whitney says the maintenance of our present gold standard is essential to the preservation of our national credit and the redemption of our public pledges he ignores the great truth of which he cannot be ignorant. He knows there is not a single obligation of this government outstanding to-day that by its terms is payable in gold alone and knows that right upon the face of the great bulk of the bonds of the government it is written in substance that they are payable in coin of the United States of the standard weight and fineness of its coins before silver was demonetized, and that therefore, by its terms, an express terms they are payable in our present silver dollars, if the government elects to so pay them. It is one of the most of these obligations were issued that silver has been demonetized, whereby, if they are to be paid in gold alone, their value has been doubled, and the burden of the great industrial classes, who must provide for their payment, has been increased two-fold."

"To talk about a violation of national honor, when no party in the nation has ever suggested the fulfillment in the least degree to meet every obligation it has assumed, according to the strict letter of the contract it made, has, to say the least, a strange sound to those who heard the universal cry of distress, occasioned, as they believe, by doubling the purchasing power of money and cutting in twain the market price of the products of labor. If to undo what law has done to add to the burden of those toiling millions of this nation and double the fortunes of the rich within it is to disrupt the Democratic party, disruption must come."

A Reception to Senator Pettigrew.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota left to-day for his home at Sioux Falls, where he is to be accorded a general reception upon his arrival to-morrow. The reception is the result of his action in leaving the St. Louis Republican national convention, and will be participated in by people of all parties from various parts of the State.