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A BAD MARKSMAN.

Actor Bethel Fires Five Shots at His Wife and Misses Her.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 29.—Edward K. Bethel, a member of the "Hoodman Blind" company, now playing at the Grand Opera House, Boston, attempted to shoot his wife, a member of the William H. Crane company, now playing in this city, at Hotel Heublein, late this afternoon. Five shots were fired, but none of them took effect. Bethel is now under arrest at the police station charged with assault and attempt to kill. Mrs. Bethel, who is known in theatrical circles as Dallas Tyler, has been separated from her husband for some time. She plays the role of the Woozy Girl in "The Senator" and Kittie Canary in "My Wife's Father."

MUST DIE MAY 7.

Governor Hastings Refuses to Respite Murderer H. H. Holmes.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 29.—Governor Hastings to-day refused to grant a respite in the case of H. H. Holmes, who is to be hanged in Philadelphia on May 7 for the murder of Benjamin F. Pitezel.

Ryland T. Sold for $1,325.

NEW YORK, April 29.—There was lively betting for the trotting stock of W. B. Fasig at Madison-square Garden to-day. The following horses were sold at prices ranging above $1,000: Ryland T., 2:07¾, b. g., 15.2, 1884, by Ledger, jr.-May, to A. F. Hayes, New York, for $1,325; Pearless, 2:13½, b. m., 15.2, 1891, by Equity-Lucy, to W. A. Gray, New York, $1,400; Cephas, 2:11¾, b. g., 15.1½, 1887, by Cyrill-Molly Matchless, to H. V. Dodge, New York, $3,000; Rudd, b. g., 15.2, 1893, by Balzac Chief-Fire Escape, to W. F. Blaisdell, $1,100; Magsoba, 2:09¾, b. m., 15.2, 1887, by Haw Patch-Mag, to John Morgan, New York, $1,525; Estia, 2:23¼, blk. m., 15.2, 1890, by Sir Walter-Fannie W., to D. H. Smith, Yonkers, $1,050.

JACKSON TO TESTIFY

PEARL BRYAN'S BETRAYER MAY TAKE THE STAND THIS MORNING.

Col. Crawford, His Attorney, Said Last Night He Would Decide Before Court Opens To-Day.

THE STATE'S CASE CLOSED

SEVENTY-THREE WITNESSES WERE EXAMINED IN EIGHT DAYS.

Yesterday's Evidence Clinched the Testimony That Leads Straight to the Gallows.

THE CRIME PREMEDITATED

WOMEN SAW JACKSON NEAR FORT THOMAS BEFORE THE MURDER.

Dr. Freeman's Damaging Evidence That Pearl Bryan Was Decapitated While Yet Alive.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 29.—The case against Scott Jackson for the murder of Pearl Bryan was completed this afternoon as far as the prosecution is concerned, except the rebuttal testimony that will follow the evidence for the defense. The general feeling is that the case is strong enough to send the prisoner to the gallows. Colonel Crawford, for the defense, waived his privilege of making a statement to the jury outlining the proposed evidence of the defense and this leaves an air of mystery about the case which can only be cleared up as the defense proceeds. The object of Scott Jackson's lawyers in taking this stand can only be surmised. It is believed by many to-night that the defense refused to make a statement because it is intended to place Scott Jackson himself on the stand and the attorney's did not desire to advertise the fact for fear of the crowd that would clamor for admittance to the court room.

Immediately after the adjournment of court attorney Crawford was asked if he would put Jackson on the witness stand, but he would give no direct answer. "If Jackson is to be a witness," Crawford said, "he will be the first called by the defense. I cannot tell whether or not Jackson will testify until I have studied the case to-night. I shall know definitely in the morning."

There is every indication that Jackson will take the stand in his own defense, judging by questions which attorney Crawford has been asking of several witnesses, questions which Jackson alone is in a position to deny. In consequence the court officials are preparing for the greatest crowd to-morrow that has attended the trial.

The case against Jackson was materially strengthened to-day by the testimony of two women who live on the Licking pike that leads to the place where the body was found. One of these identified Jackson and Walling to-day as the two men she saw on the road on Thursday before the murder and the other testified that a carriage was driven hastily up the road on the night of the murder, carriages along the pike at that hour being so unusual that she was awakened and supposed it was some doctor driving to a patient. The theory is that Jackson and Walling went out along the road on Thursday to select a secluded spot for the murder and thus happened to be seen by the witness.

Attorney Crawford, for the defense, says he will have about forty-five witnesses and about twenty-five depositions to offer. This, with the arguments, will carry the case into next week. The prosecution has examined seventy-three witnesses and occupied eight days, including one day in securing a jury.

HEADLESS BODY PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographer J. J. Ciarlo was the first witness of the morning. He made numerous photographs of Pearl Bryan's body and different portions of it as it lay in White's undertaking establishment in Newport.

"Did you visit a headless body at the morgue of Mr. White?" asked Colonel Nelson.

"Yes, sir; I visited the body alone, then with Sheriff Plummer and then with Pearl Bryan's brother, and made photographs of the body and different parts of the body."

"Are these the photographs?" asked Col. Nelson, showing the witness a bunch of photographs.

"Yes, sir; these are the ones I took."

The photographs were then offered in evidence, after being shown to Colonel Crawford. Jackson did not care to look at the ghastly pictures, although they were almost under his nose.

Colonel Crawford—Were these photographs taken after the post-mortem?

"Yes, sir."

"Then I object to the introduction of the photographs for the reason that witnesses have covered all the ground which these photographs have. Introducing them would only have an improper and unfair effect on the jury."

"Objection overruled," said Judge Helm, and the jury shown the photographs, each juror looking them over carefully.

There were some half dozen of the pictures, which were sickening and ghastly. One showed the cuts in the hands and fingers, another the girl's nude body, and another the severed neck, the feet, etc. The effect the pictures had on the jury was astounding. It was the most impressing bit of evidence ever submitted in a murder case. It was calculated to impress the jury, and it surely had the desired effect.

Mrs. Bryan during the trying ordeal did not once look in the direction of the pictures, though Jackson attempted to look unconcerned, with ill success. He was undoubtedly a badly worried man.

When the jury had finished looking at the first lot of pictures Colonel Nelson then introduced a second set. The witness identified the pictures and they were then shown to Colonel Crawford, who objected to their going in evidence for the same reason as he objected to the first set being offered. The objection was overruled. Again Jackson could have seen the pictures had he cared to lean forward a bit, but he either didn't care to see the pictures or hadn't the nerve to look at the ghastly sight. Again the jury looked over the pictures.

EFFECT ON THE JURY.

The silence in the court room was impressive as they looked at the photographs. The pictures consisted of the hands, feet and legs of the murdered girl in various poses or positions. When the jury had finished the effect could be read on every juror's face—that Scott Jackson was a guilty man.

Colonel Nelson then continued examining the witness.

"Were those pictures touched up or changed since they were taken?"

"No, sir."

"Taken exactly from the negatives?"

"Yes, sir; I took the pictures by the instantaneous process; they have not been changed in any way."

Witness was then excused, the defense not wishing to cross-examine.

The next witness was Sarah Seither, who lived on the Licking road and was on her way to Newport on Thursday morning, Jan. 30, when she passed two men whom she identified to-day as Alonzo Walling and Scott Jackson. She said she had not seen Jackson since until just before she took the stand.

"I have seen the newspaper pictures, but they don't any of them look much like him."

Everyone laughed, and Crawford said, for the sake of the newspaper artists, he would move to have that portion of the evidence stricken out.

Colonel Nelson objected.

Crawford replied: "For the benefit of the gentleman, I say this is a joke."

"I want jokes and all," retorted Nelson.

Juror John Boehmer asked what kind of hats the men wore. The witness said the men were walking leisurely. Walling had a black derby; Jackson wore a light cap.

Colonel Nelson dived towards the boxes and bundles under his table.

"Is the cap Colonel Nelson is going to show you—" began Colonel Crawford.

"I am not going to show anything," the attorney for the prosecution retorted, straightening up.

The cap, however, was produced, and the witness said it looked like the one Jackson wore.

"I told my husband I was going to take a gun the next time I went down the pike," the witness concluded.

Mrs. Alice Steifel took the stand. "I live on the Three-mile road, which leads from the Alexandria pike to the Licking road," she said.

"Tell the jury what condition the road was in on the night of Jan. 31."

"It was muddy. It had been raining."

"What kind of road is it?"

"A pretty good country road. I frequently travel it at night going to meeting or the market."

The witness said she thought the moon was dark on Jan. 31. As a matter of fact, the moon was full at 2:55 o'clock on the morning of Jan. 30.

"On the night of the 31st our dogs were very noisy. I thought it was on account of chicken thieves. It was late in the night, after 12 o'clock, when I heard a vehicle go up our hill. It sounded like a one-horse vehicle. I could only hear the foot-beats of one horse. I heard the rattle of the vehicle. It was not peculiar. I got up. I took the vehicle for a doctor's buggy."

"Was the vehicle going fast or slow?"

Mrs. Steifel said that, although the hill is a long one, the horse she heard in the night was trotting up the slope.

A SENSATIONAL QUESTION.

Dr. Edwin Freeman was placed on the stand. He wore gold spectacles and told the court that he is sixty-two. He stated that he is the professor of surgery in the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati.

"Weren't you a surgeon in the war?"

"Yes, sir; I was a surgeon in the Union army."

"What army corps?"

"Ninth Army Corps. I was in the hospitals and in the field."

"Did you ever observe the decapitation of dead bodies?"

"Yes, sir. I have myself decapitated dead bodies."

"Then," read attorney Hays from a sheet of paper, "suppose the body of a decapitated woman were found on its stomach with the organs healthy and drained of blood, the skin of the neck stump retracted, fleshy tissues of the neck protruding, also the skin of wounds on the fingers of the hand retracted, the body lying down, the heart healthy, the right ventricle containing only a little oozing blood, the other none at all, the blood vessels healthy and empty, no coagulation in any of the vessels except a small clot in the pulmonary artery an inch or an inch and a half from the heart, all the tissues and arteries of the body thoroughly empty. Suppose also next to the body there is found two or three quarts of blood on the ground at the place where the body lies; suppose the clothing is saturated with blood and the leaves of bushes eighteen to twenty-four inches above the body are sprinkled with blood on the under side; suppose the ground is loose and spongy and blood found there at a depth of six or eight inches, and there is no evidence of disease or sickness at all in the corpse; suppose all this were found to be the fact, then would you say that the person was decapitated in life and on the spot?"

Colonel Crawford objected to the question on the ground that some of the statements in the question were not facts. "I tell your Honor the testimony of this expert witness is important. It will have an impression on the jury."

Judge Helm said that the question was merely a hypothetical question, and Colonel Crawford's objection was overruled. The question was then repeated by stenographer Brown.

"I would answer that the cut in the soft tissues of the flesh was made in life. The blood could not drain out after death. It must have been thrown out by the heart. There is no contraction of the tissues after death, except some little muscular contraction, which takes place within a very few minutes after death."

Judge Helm—Did you understand that the body was found on an incline with the neck downward?"

HEART STILL ACTING.

"Yes, sir, but the blood could not have all been drained out after death."

"Was the heart still acting when the blood left the body?"

"I think so."

"What in your opinion was the cause of death of that person?"

"Under those circumstances the cause of death could have been from hemorrhage, it must have been by the severing of the spinal cord, when death occurs almost immediately."

"If the body had been decapitated after death what would have been the condition of the body?"

"The vessels would have contained the blood and there would have been no contraction of the skin."

"What would the condition of the bushes, covered with spots of blood, indicate?"

"That the blood was spurted by the force of the heart's action."

"Could the bushes have been covered with blood that way had the head been cut from the body after death?"

"No, sir; they could not."

"It couldn't have been put on the bushes by the body being dragged over the bushes?"

"No, sir; not in drops."

Attorney Hays then gave the witness a picture of the severed part of the murdered girl's neck and asked him if he could tell by looking at the picture if the head was severed after death or before death.

Dr. Freeman then studied the picture intently and then said quietly and slowly: "I see here that the skin about the neck is contracted and from other indications I would say that the head was taken off in life."

"Are you satisfied that such is the case?"

"Yes, sir; I most assuredly am. I am satisfied in my own mind."

Defense then took the witness.

"Wouldn't the operations on the body during the post mortem examination affect the tissues?"

"It might."

"Wouldn't it in a measure have the same effect in bulging the tissues?"

"I would have to know what the operator did."

"Now that you know that the body was embalmed before these pictures were taken, when the skin about the neck of the body may have been touched down by the operators, either accidentally or purposely, to make the skin appear contracted, would you state so positively as you have stated as to the head being cut off in life?"

"Possibly not so positively, but the other conditions show that such was the case."

"Suppose a dead body was decapitated, would the arteries protrude?"

"No; I think not."

"If undertakers were to spend from two to three hours in getting out these arteries it would require much effort?"

"It might; they would have to pull out the arteries in the neck."

"Would not ending tying of a cord about the base of the neck, as was done in this case, draw down the skin away from the tissues?"

"Yes, sir; slightly and uniformly."

"Might not some blood appear upon leaves in drops three or four feet away from where a dead body was decapitated?"

"No, sir; I think not."

"Couldn't it get on the bushes in other ways than spurting?"

"I think not, unless by some outside agency."

"Couldn't the blood drip on the leaves by the body being brushed over the bushes?"

"I think so."

THE QUANTITY OF BLOOD.

"How much blood would there be in a healthy woman about 125 or 130 pounds?"

"About eleven pounds."

"How many pints?"

"About eleven or twelve pints."

"Suppose that a healthy woman of that size and weight should be decapitated in life, wouldn't more than two or three quarts flow?"

"Not necessarily."

"Suppose the body of a young woman about twenty-three years of age, in perfect health, with nothing upon the body to indicate death by any means other than decapitation, were found with all the blood drawn from the system, with only about a quart and one-half of blood on the ground near the body, would you say that that head was decapitated before or after death?"

The witness misunderstood the question and went off on a tangent.

Colonel Crawford—Then I will make the

(Continued on Second Page.)

Russia and Spain.

LONDON, April 29.—A dispatch of the Havas agency from Madrid says: "The mutual conversion of the Spanish and Russian legations into embassies is regarded as important. The Russo-Spanish relations are of the most intimate nature. The attitude of the Russian press in declaring the Americans at fault in interfering in Cuban affairs which only concern Spain is much remarked."

Bishops Recruiting for Spain.

MADRID, April 29.—The Bishop of Madrid and the bishops elsewhere in Spain are calling meetings to organize volunteer battalions to fight in Cuba.

Cloudburst in Wisconsin.

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., April 29.—The inhabitants of this place were terrorized by a cloudburst about 10 o'clock last night. Residences in the low lands were inundated to such a depth that the police and fire departments had to use boats in rescuing the women and children. Many people had narrow escapes from death. The loss of property will foot up thousands of dollars. All the tracks of the Northwestern roads are submerged, and it will be at least ten days before traffic can be resumed. Trainmen are moving about the yards in boats. At Mueller, Phoenix and Crocker chair factories are inundated.

CULLOM OR M'KINLEY?

QUESTION NOT YET DECIDED BY REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS.

Instructions Stage of the Proceedings Not Reached Yesterday by the State Convention.

J. R. TANNER FOR GOVERNOR

AND W. A. NORTHCOTT NOMINATED FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Two Sensational Side Incidents in Which the Hon. "Buck" McCarthy, of Chicago, Figured.

A SURPRISE IN VERMONT

WHERE THE CONVENTION INDORSED M'KINLEY'S CANDIDACY.

Stormy Scene and Split at the Meeting of Georgia Republicans—Three Delegates for the Ohioan.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—The Republicans of Illinois have not yet decided whether to support Senator Shelby M. Cullom or Major William McKinley at the St. Louis convention. That will be determined to-morrow, as the delegates did not reach the instructions stage of the proceedings this afternoon. There was no bitter wrangling in the convention to-day, as many people feared, but there were a couple of side incidents in which the Hon. "Buck" McCarthy, the three hundred-pound "boss" of the stockyards district of Chicago, was the central figure. This morning the Hon. "Buck" wanted some tickets that would admit his constituents to the convention; in fact, he wanted them bad. He therefore marched his ponderous frame into the headquarters of the State central committee and demanded a batch of the prized bits of pasteboard. The tickets were not given to him, whereupon he thrust Chairman Jamieson to one side, picked up a big bunch of tickets and walked out of the room. There was a big crowd in the room at the time and while every one was indignant, no one felt equal to the task of stopping the giant of the stock yards. The Hon. "Buck" then proceeded to the meeting place of the Second district convention, and was quickly in a heap of trouble. As soon as the meeting was called to order, the Hon. "Buck" became involved in a quarrel with William Webb, of the district central committee, about seats at the convention. Buck pulled a slungshot and attempted to strike his opponent. In an instant every man present was on his feet and a free fight ensued. Deputy Sheriff Hayes drew a revolver and tried to use it, but was prevented. Then chairs were seized, and scarcely a man came out without a bruised head. "Buck" McCarthy himself left the room in search of a beefsteak for one of his eyes, which had bumped against a fist, or a chair or some more dangerous weapon. Outside of these two incidents there was no trouble of any kind, and not a drunken man was seen about the convention hall. Last night the State Board of Agriculture decided that no beer could be sold in the hall, and the Chicago delegates had to quench their thirst with water.

A MONSTER CONVENTION.

The State convention met at noon, nominated John R. Tanner for Governor, W. A. Northcott for Lieutenant Governor, and then adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This was done in accordance with the plan mapped out by the so-called machine. Never before in the history of the State has the attendance at a State convention been as large as was that of to-day. Fully twelve thousand persons gathered in the great dome building at the State fair grounds to watch the proceedings of the convention. Although noon was the hour set for calling the convention to order, long before that time the people began to arrive; and when Chairman T. N. Jamieson, of the State central committee, called the assemblage to order, there was scarcely standing room in any part of the house. Neither the delegates nor the spectators were given to the customary habit of cheering and shouting. Once or twice applause was indulged in on the arrival of some distinguished citizen of the State, but there was nothing like disorder or wild enthusiasm.

According to the programme now prepared the convention on assembling to-morrow morning will begin by nominating a Secretary of State, then Auditor, Treasurer and Attorney-general. Then, according to the agreement between the "machine" leaders and the McKinley men, the resolution instructing the national delegates at large to support a candidate at the national convention at St. Louis will be acted on. From the present outlook there will probably be a very lively discussion over this question. But it can not last long, as each side will be limited to thirty minutes' discussion. Then the matter will be put to a vote, and if the followers of Major McKinley have the strength, they will instruct the Illinois delegates at large to support him at St. Louis. The friends of Senator Shelby M. Cullom will do all in their power to prevent instructions for McKinley. To-night both sides are on the alert. The leaders are in consultation with their lieutenants, preparing for the final battle to-morrow. The "machine" men and the delegates friendly to Shelby M. Cullom say they are confident of victory, and on the other hand the McKinley men say they are equally hopeful. No man, not even the leaders themselves, can predict with any degree of certainty what the result will be.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

After calling the convention to order to-day State Chairman Jamison named Alderman Martin B. Madden, of Chicago, temporary chairman. Mr. Madden was greeted with tremendous applause. On taking the gavel he made a speech that evoked loud cheering. When the applause following the speech had died away a resolution naming the temporary secretary and his assistants was adopted. Another resolution was then presented which referred all resolutions to the committee on resolutions without reading, save a resolution instructing the delegates at large to vote at the national convention. This resolution was to be made a special order immediately after nomination of Attorney-general, and the debate on it should be limited to thirty minutes on each side. D. T. Littler, of Sangamon, wanted to know why this resolution should be given the right-of-way over the business of nominating the trustees of the State University. Mr. Calhoun, of Livingston county, replied that the question of instructing the State delegates at large was a matter of too much importance to be put off to the closing hour, when everything might be in confusion. Loud applause followed, and the resolution was adopted without objections. The names of the various committees were then announced, after which a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

When the convention reassembled, the committees on credentials and permanent organization reported. There were no contesting delegations. O. P. Berry, of Carthage, was named for permanent chairman. He was introduced by Temporary Chairman Madden. Mr. Berry, on taking the chair, made a long and eloquent address.

At the conclusion of the chairman's speech nominations for Governor were declared in order. Ex-Senator Hagle, of Clay county, moved John R. Tanner in nomination. M. B. Madden, of Chicago, seconded Tanner's nomination. A. J. Hopkins, of Aurora, was placed in nomination by F. G. Hanshett, of Kane county. The nomination of Mr. Hopkins was seconded by John Daly, of Peoria. Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, was nominated by Gen. E. B. Hamilton, of that place. A seconding speech was made by Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Macomb. The roll of counties was then called. As it proceeded it became evident that Mr. Tanner had not overestimated his following. When the last county was called, and before the secretary had an opportunity to announce the result, General Hamilton moved to make Tanner's nomination unanimous. This was quickly followed by seconds from Col. Bryan, John Daly and a delegate from Kane county, and the motion was carried amid enthusiastic cheering. The footing of the roll call showed that Tanner received 1,083 votes, Hopkins 183 and Robbins 69.

TANNER RETURNS THANKS.

Mr. Tanner was escorted to the stand by Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Robbins, and was given an ovation by the convention. As he stepped upon the stage an elegant bouquet of roses was presented to him. After the cheering had subsided Mr. Tanner made a brief speech of acceptance. Mr. Hopkins was then introduced and briefly addressed the convention.

Nominations for Lieutenant Governor being declared in order, Cicero J. Lindley presented the name of W. A. Northcott, of Greenville; A. J. Crawford, of Pike county, nominated Theodore S. Chapman, of Jersey county, and Congressman Reeve, of La Salle, mentioned David Ross, of that place. The first ballot resulted: Northcott, 599; Chapman, 413; Ross, 323. There being no choice a second ballot was ordered, and resulted as follows: Northcott, 717; Chapman, 387; Ross, 121. Mr. Northcott having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee for Lieutenant Governor. The announcement was received with prolonged cheering. On motion of Congressman Reeve, seconded by Mr. Hanchett, the nomination of Mr. Northcott was declared unanimous.

A motion was then made to adjourn until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. This was greeted with a chorus of "No! no!" from all parts of the hall, and the motion was voted down.

Nominations for Secretary of State were then declared in order. There were a few moments of confusion, and then there was a motion to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. This was hurriedly put, and at 5:45 o'clock the convention was declared adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The committee appointed to select delegates at large to the St. Louis convention met this afternoon and selected the following delegates, to be reported at the convention to-morrow: David T. Littler, Springfield; ex-Governor Joseph W. Fifer, Bloomington; William Penn Nixon, editor of the Chicago Inter Ocean, and F. W. Patterson, editor of the Chicago Tribune. Alternates: C. M. Pepper, Chicago; J. B. Ellsworth, Chicago; Pleasant P. Chapman, Johnson county; G. W. Perkins, Ogle county.

The committee appointed to choose presidential electors for the State at large had selected Rabbi E. G. Hirsch, of Chicago, and Gen. Horace S. Clarke, of Mattoon.

The new State central committee, as chosen to-day by the various congressional caucuses, is constituted as follows: T. N. Jamieson, Charles Deneen, E. J. Magerdzt, J. E. Bidwell, Adam Wolf, W. T. Ball, James Pease, all of Chicago; J. C. Conley, Aurora; H. O. Hilton, Rockford; James McKiney, Aledo; R. F. Bradford, Pontiac; E. W. Willard, Joliet; L. S. Wilcox, Champaign; S. O. Spring, Peoria; W. H. Hamline, Macomb; C. S. Rannels, Jacksonville; —— Smith, of Christian; R. F. Bennett, of Montgomery; C. P. Hitch, of Paris; John H. Miller, W. A. Stoker, of Marion, and L. T. Linnell, of Union.

The Platform.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 29.—The platform of the Republican party of Illinois has been framed. The committee on resolutions completed the task to-night. It will be presented for adoption at the convention to-morrow. After a vigorous arraignment of the Democratic party and President Cleveland's administration it continues:

"Resolved, That we, the Republicans of Illinois, are unyielding and emphatic in our demands for honest money. We are opposed as we ever have been to any and every scheme that will give to this country a currency in any way depredited or debased, or in any respect inferior to the money of the most advanced and intelligent nations of the earth. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such restrictions that parity with gold can be maintained.

"The Republican party, from the day of Lincoln, has been devoted irrevocably to the doctrine of protection to home industries, and we hereby renew and reaffirm our faith in this fundamental principle. We believe in reciprocity—the reciprocity of James G. Blaine.

"We condemn the vacillating and un-American foreign policy of the present Democratic administration, and advocate a firm, vigorous and dignified policy towards all nations, and to that end we recommend the further strengthening of our coast defenses and such an enlargement of our navy as shall command the respect of other governments and will more effectually promote our peaceful relations with all the world.

"We believe that the sympathy of this Nation should be extended to all people who have been driven by oppression and wrong to take up arms in behalf of self-government, and we therefore express our sympathy for the people of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and we trust that their efforts may establish a republic based on the intelligence and patriotism of a free people."

VERMONTERS FOR M'KINLEY.

A Loyal New England State Gets Away from T. B. Reed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MONTPELIER, Vt., April 29.—A few months ago the name of Thomas Brackett Reed was echoing throughout the green-hilled State. Few Republicans dreamed that one of the most loyal of the New England States would desert the Maine man. Influences were at work, however, in the shape of McKinley boomers, and the strength and accomplishment of these influences were made known to-day, when the Republican State convention indorsed the candidacy of William McKinley. The indorsement was not in the regular platform, but in a supplemental preamble and resolution, which was carried amid great applause. The following delegates at large to the national convention at St. Louis were chosen: Senator Redfield Proctor, of Rutland; Dr. H. D. Holton, of Brattleboro; Col. E. C. Smith, of St. Albans, and Chas. A. Prouty, of Newport. The alternates selected are: Hon. Philip K. Gleed, of Morrisville; James E. Pollard, of Chester; Hon. Martin F. Allen, of Ferrisburg, and Dr. L. W. Hubbard, of Lyndon.

The preliminaries to organization were arranged last night, and in accordance with them. Chairman Merrill, of the State committee, called the meeting to order, and W. A. Lord, of Montpelier, was named as temporary chairman. The further work of organization was then proceeded with, including the choice of committees. Ex-Governor Stewart, of Middlebury, was made chairman of the committee on resolutions. The temporary organization was made permanent, and Chairman Lord, in a brief address, contrasted the prosperous conditions attending Republican rule with the equally disastrous results following the rule of the opposite party.

Following the chairman's speech the convention adopted resolutions reaffirming the Republican party's principles, including protection and reciprocity in trade with the republics of the American continent. On the financial question the platform says: "The continued agitation for the free coinage of silver retards the return of confidence and prosperity, stands in the way of beneficial legislation, and is in every respect harmful to the best interests of the whole country."

On the subject of the presidency the platform says: "To the choice of the national convention we pledge our hearty and loyal support, promising to keep Vermont where, without a shadow of turning, she has always stood—in the front rank of the Republican States."

After the platform had been adopted the following resolution was introduced and carried with demonstrations of enthusiasm: "While we recognize the wisdom of the precedent which has heretofore sent our delegates to national conventions without tying their hands with positive instructions, and would not break that precedent, yet we feel we will be untrue representatives of those who sent us here did we fail to give voice to these convictions. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That in the great apostle of protection, William McKinley, of Ohio, we recognize the first choice of the Republicans of Vermont for their presidential candidate."

It was in a perfect furore of enthusiasm that the convention declared its preference for McKinley. It, however, withheld instructions as to how the Vermont delegation should vote at the national convention.

(Continued on Second Page.)

ROUT OF SILVERITES

NOISY CROWD OF MICHIGANDERS DEFEATED AT DETROIT.

Sound-Money Plank Adopted by the Democratic State Convention by a Majority of 58 Votes.

PATTISON'S BOOM AFLOAT

LAUNCHED BY PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS WITH GREAT GLEE.

Sixty-Four Delegates Pledged to Vote for Him and Also to Work for the Gold Standard.

MISSISSIPPIANS FOR SILVER

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO INSTRUCTED FOR 16-TO-1 DOLLARS.

Five Men Chosen to Cast Four Votes at Large—Action of Nebraska Sound-Money Democrats.

DETROIT, April 29.—Sound money had won a complete victory when the Michigan Democratic State convention adjourned shortly after 8 o'clock to-night. On the questions, which were most closely contested, this victory was accomplished by the narrow margin of 58 majority out of a total of some 800 votes. The administration men obtained the organization, adopted their resolutions entire and elected all their candidates for delegates at large and alternates. The free silver contingent took their defeat hard, but there is no anticipation of any bolts to speak of, although such talk was indulged in by a few of the radicals. They assert that had the delegates all acted independently, according to their convictions, without so much assistance from federal office holders, and also without the use of the unit rule in many counties, that the convention would certainly have gone on record for free silver. The administration men are jubilant over the results which were reached without being attended by a bolt of their opponents. There was considerable disorder at times and much hot personal debate, but nothing approaching an actual row.

The convention was called to order at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon. After the opening prayer, Alfred J. Murphy, of Detroit, temporary chairman of the convention, was conducted to the platform and received with applause. He made a red-hot Democratic speech, full of praise for Grover Cleveland and denunciation of Republicans and their policies. By a large majority the convention voted to refer all resolutions to the resolution committee without debate. The roll of congressional districts was called and each delegation nominated members of the committees on credentials, order of business and resolutions. The convention then adjourned until 2:30 and the committees were called into session.

It was 4:10 o'clock before the committees were ready to report and the convention resumed business. The chief contentions had been in the committee on resolutions, which stood 7 for sound money to 5 for free silver. The committee on permanent organization nominated James S. Gorman, of Chelsea, for permanent chairman and recommended an order of business in which the selection of delegates and the adoption of a platform were placed last on the programme. Delegate Barkworth, free silver leader of Jackson, moved to amend by placing the adoption of resolutions and selection of delegates at large first in order. State Chairman Stevenson moved to table Barkworth's amendment. This brought on a test vote. The result was that the amendment was tabled by a vote of 424 to 366, and the committee's report was adopted.

The choice of the district caucuses for delegates to the national convention were then confirmed, and the convention proceeded with nominations of delegates by roll call of the districts. Elliott G. Stevenson, sound money candidate for first delegate at large, was elected over John W. McGrath, silverite, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, by a vote of 473 to 310, the vote being taken by roll call of counties. Thomas A. E. Weadock and Spencer O. Fisher, ex-Congressman and silverite, both of Bay City, were the candidates for second delegate at large. Fisher was defeated by fifty-eight votes. He endeavored to move for unanimous indorsement of Weadock in the interest of harmony, but his allies would not permit this. Robert R. Blacker, of Manistee, was the gold men's candidate for third delegate at large, with William F. McKnight his opponent. Before the roll call was completed Blacker was chosen by viva voce vote, under suspension of rules. Peter White, of Marquette, the administration candidate, was chosen fourth delegate, no one else being nominated. Following are the alternates: W. E. Darragh, Big Rapids; James O. Hara, St. Joseph; C. R. Woodin, Battle Creek; Robert Lake, Jackson.

Two reports were offered from the resolutions committee. The majority platform, which was adopted, commends President Cleveland's administration, especially as to its foreign policy, and urges aid to the Cuban patriots. The money plank is as follows:

"On the finance question we recognize that this administration stands upon and has consistently carried out the national Democratic platform of 1892, on which it was elected by the people, which decided that the parity of the metals in our currency shall be maintained. The platform of the national convention, which has carried the country overwhelmingly for our party, should be the doctrine of Democrats until a new platform is formed by another national convention. To the national convention to be held July 7, we remit this subject, with confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of that body."

An additional resolution condemns the A. P. A. and similar societies. The minority report, which was tabled, presented a single resolution, which did not mention the administration, declared that business failures and distress were due to bad legislation, and demanded remonetization and free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without awaiting action by any other nation. At 8:15 the hungry delegates adjourned sine die.

The caucuses of the delegates to the State Democratic convention for election of delegates to the national convention from each congressional district were held to-day and resulted in a decided victory for the administration, or sound money men, who captured the First, Fourth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth, and one delegate in the Second. The silver men carried the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Tenth and one from the Second.

FOR PATTISON AND SOUND MONEY.

Action of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., April 29.—Robert Emery Pattison was to-day unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed as the choice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania for the presidential nomination at Chicago. The sound money gold standard platform provided for him to go before the people upon pledges the sixty-four delegates chosen to-day to earnestly support Mr. Pattison. National Chairman William Harrity achieved a personal triumph second only to that of Mr. Pattison. Everything he asked for he got, and his "unit rule," instructing the delegates to Chicago to obey the will of the majority, went through with even less opposition than had been expected. The delegates and visitors made almost a hero of Mr. Harrity, besieging him with their attentions whenever he appeared in public. Despite the apparent hopelessness of their cause, the platform adopted and the speeches uttered by the Democrats to-day showed no indications of despair. The spirit of harmony prevailed to a greater degree than for several years, and