SHRIEKS OF RAGE.

Seventeen Morton Delegates Will Abandon Him,

To Vote For Wm. McKinley on First Ballot.

PLATT IS RATTLED

Warner Miller Leader of the McKinley Defection

Called "Traitor," "Crawler," Sneak" and "Coward."

St. Louis, June 16.—The gossip of the corridors is the dramatic and exciting meeting in the New York delegation, the result of which succintly told is the throwing down of the gauntlet by the anti-organization Republicans who are numbered among the friends of William McKinley.

The result has proved interesting, because in the bitterness of the battle that has been going on in that state delegation it was apprehended that perhaps, if Mr. McKinley was the choice of the convention he would suffer at the polls. While the dramatic scenes are discussed with interest, the McKinley people point to the open pledges made by Mr. Platt's adherents that Mr. McKinley or any other Republican will receive the vote of New York.

As a result of the meeting it is found that 17 out of 70 delegates will cast their votes, not for the New York state convention choice, but for William McKinley. The delegates are: George H. Neslins, T. B. Willis, G. H. Robert, W. B. Atterbury, John Millikon, E. J. Kaltenbach, C. N. Bliss, S. V. R. Cruger, A. G. McCook, William Brookfield, General Collis, R. J. Wright, W. H. Robertson, Albert Story, George F. Matthews, W. C. Dudley, N. V. Fapchol and E. A. Curtin.

It is believed that this vote is a surprise even to Platt. This leaves just 55 votes for Mr. Morton, and it is believed that this will be his entire strength in the convention. But the main topic of conversation is the breach that undoubtedly exists between three well known leaders, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas C. Platt and Warner Miller. To the observant looker on it was apparent that Mr. Platt had laid a trap for Miller, into which he was tumbled by his own friends when they sought to pit him against Platt. The result was that Mr. Platt's oratorical friends, who stood for their chief, lashed and bluffed and buffeted Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller denounced Mr. Platt. Mr. Depew suavely told Mr. Miller that he had mistaken his (Depew's) attitude and Mr. Miller told Depew politely as he could that he was a prevaricator and had purposely mistreated him.

Miller seemed to apprehend trouble, but was evidently not prepared for the withdrawal of Depew from the race with Platt for the chairmanship of the delegation. The preliminary sparring over, Mr. Depew stated that he had misunderstood Mr. Miller's request about the chairmanship and he had decided to withdraw. The sudden change gave Mr. Miller's adherents such a shock that they at once fell into the trap laid for them. Without a candidate they naturally thought of Miller, and before the latter, perceiving the trap, could stop, General McCook had proposed his name. The Platt men were so jubilant that they laughed aloud. "Ha, ha, now we have him." "That's the issue, Miller against Platt." "Now we'll fix him," were the cries.

Stepping out of the circle, tall, gaunt Thurlow Weed Barnes turned and faced Miller, who had given Depew the lie about this acceptance of the office of chairman. Towering over the old man like an avenging angel, he gave him a lashing of bitter words that made even the Platt adherents who surrounded the delegates look on with amazement.

"Sneak, coward, crawler, trailer, jayhawker and backslider" were a few of the expressions used, and Miller sank back in the seat with his lips trembling, his face white with anger, but his lips sealed.

Following Barnes came John Raines, and he was even more bitterly personal in his remarks.

"Betrayer of trust," "liar," "kicker," and "serpent in the campaign" were some of Raines' expressions, and he would stride across the floor and put his finger almost under Miller's nose.

Mr. Miller made no answer to the attack and the vote elected Mr. Platt by a tally of 63 to 17.

After this sensational meeting had ended Mr. Miller said: "I fail to understand how Mr. Depew could possibly have misconstrued my meaning. After the meeting in the morning when everybody understood the situation thoroughly, Mr. Depew talked with me and made no attempt to withdraw. His excuse at this time, it seems to me, is rather flimsy. I am not disturbed by the personal attacks upon me, but I am disturbed at Mr. Depew going back on his word to me. "But," he added significantly, "the fight is on in New York, and we know who our friends are."

ILLINOIS DECLARES FOR GOLD.

"If We Shrink We are Lost," Says R. W. Patterson.

St. Louis, June 16.—For three hours yesterday afternoon the Illinois delegation struggled in discussion over a money resolution. It contained the words "gold standard," and it was this which caused the contention.

The members from southern Illinois wanted no mention made of gold. The farmers in that portion of the state were suspicious of any mention made of gold. They said they thought it savored of Wall street. The resolution adopted reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the representatives of the Illinois delegation in the committee on resolutions shall be required to advocate a resolution which shall explicitely declare in favor of the existing gold standard, and in favor of the use of silver to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained. We favor a declaration for the further coinage of silver whenever an agreement for its use by the leading commercial nations of the world can be arrived at, but we are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver under any conditions."

The motion was made to strike out the word "gold" preceding the word "standard." William Penn Nixon, editor of the Inter Ocean, said the Republican party did not want a word about gold in its platform. It would be disastrous. The phrase "present gold standard" he said, was too indefinite. It would injure the party strength among the farmers and laboring element.

R. W. Patterson of the Chicago Tribune said that if the word gold should be left out it would be conspicuous by its absence. The party would be accused of cowardice. It should come out in a square, manly fashion.

"If we shrink," he concluded, "we are lost; we are for gold and let us say so."

Nearly every member of the delegation spoke but one. On roll call the motion was lost, 40 to 8.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That protection and reciprocity should be made the paramount issue of the campaign and should be given first prominence in the platform, as the great and fundamental principle of the Republican party.

SILVER MEN'S PLANS.

Senator Dubois Outlines the Silver Programme Over His Signature.

St. Louis, June 16.—Senator Dubois makes the following signed statement:

The silver men have in no sense abandoned their fight, and those who suppose they have will find themselves very much mistaken. We have a perfect understanding among ourselves, and our plans are made, as will be seen in due time. We shall go into the committee on resolutions and from there into the convention with a demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. We shall expect to be given our due share of time in the convention and to be fully and fairly heard in the presentation of our cause. We shall, of course, make the best plea we can, and we expect to be able to show that our demands are in accord with the doctrine and traditions of the Republican party.

We cannot, of course, hope to win. What we shall do when this is demonstrated the public will then see, but in whatever we do we expect to have the co-operation of the delegations from Idaho, Colorado, Montana, Utah and Nevada, and also that of other scattering delegates.

I have no means of knowing whether the platform that will be adopted will declare absolutely for the gold standard and against silver without conditions, or "drown silver" with faint praise, but as between the two courses it seems to me that the courageous and manly plan would be for the gold people to adopt the former. None of the subterfuges proposed will deceive the people in any degree.

FRED T. DUBOIS.

THAT GOLD PLANK

Reported That It Was Decided Upon

By Platt, Lodge, Quay and Foraker,

AT THEIR CONFERENCE

Held Last Night Behind Closed Doors.

No Man West of Ohio Had Anything to Say

About Its Framing and It Is Straightout For Gold.

St. Louis, June 16.—Thomas C. Platt strolled out of his room last night and alone walked up one flight of stairs and slowly along the corridor. He was met at the end by Joseph B. Foraker and together they went directly to the rooms occupied by Matthew Stanley Quay.

Mr. Quay was there in company with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and the four gentlemen sat down to confer behind closed doors. When the conference was over all declined to state why it was held but it was learned that both the gold plank matter and the vice presidential matter were talked over.

Mr. Foraker presented for consideration a financial plank which reads about as follows:

"We favor bimetallism only if a national agreement recognising that as a standard can be obtained from the leading commercial countries otherwise we favor the present standard of value."

This was the first plank discussed:

"We favor a maintenance of the existing gold standard, and are opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement for bimetallism with the leading commerce nations of the world."

This was to be the offer of the east, and upon it they were to stand. The leaders in the middle west states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska, were equally strong in their insistence upon a declaration that would not be open to the charge of equivocation. Michigan, Iowa and South Dakota, three of these tiers of states, stood out against a declaration favoring in terms for the present gold standard. They rather favored something distinctively friendly to silver, while affirming their opposition to free coinage under existing circumstances. The plank agreed upon by the Iowa delegation yesterday afternoon after a four hours struggle, and which is understood to have the endorsement of Senator Allison, fully sets forth this idea. The plank was as follows:

"We favor the use of gold, silver and paper as the money of the United States, all to be kept at a parity with the standard of the world. We are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement, which we favor, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard should be preserved. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolate the money of the United States, whether coin or paper, at the standard of most enlightened nations of the earth."

EX-GOV. FOSTER FOR GOLD.

He Wants the Word G-O-L-D in the Platform.

St. Louis, June 16.—Ex-Gov. Charles Foster of Ohio, who was secretary of the treasury under the Harrison administration, is taking an active part in urging Ohio delegates, including Mr. Hanna, to make the financial plank specifically a gold standard declaration and to use the word gold so that there could be no doubt about either the letter or the spirit of the resolution. Mr. Foster said:

"That the word 'gold' has obtained an importance and significance not heretofore attached to it, is evident. The discussion as to the platform in the money question has turned wholly upon the point as to whether the word gold is to be used or omitted—whether the phrase shall be 'the existing standard' or the 'existing gold standard.'

"In view of the supreme importance of adopting a platform about which no controversy whatever, either expressed or implied, can be had, it becomes highly important that the word gold be used.

"With such a platform hundreds of thousands of honest money Democrats will vote the Republican ticket.

"It will give an impetus to the languishing business of the country, such as is not dreamed of by many of the people.

"The opposition to the free coinage of silver or any form of the debasement of our currency need not be offensively expressed.

"To a declaration for the use of silver, so long as the parity of the two metals is not endangered, and to use all honorable means to secure such an international agreement as will safely permit the free coinage of silver on a basis to be agreed upon, there can be no objection."

Ex-Secretary Foster ended that it would be "bad policy now, and against the commercial interests of the country to have the word 'gold' omitted."

He insisted that if Senator-elect Foraker as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a financial plank without the words 'gold standard,' that Senator Lodge and others would move to insert on the floor of the convention, and that the party will be put on record as defeating an amendment which could not be misinterpreted for a gold standard.

COLORED MEN FOR GOLD.

They Favor the Massachusetts Delegate's Platform.

St. Louis, June 16.—The colored delegates to the convention, at a mass meeting attended by more than two-thirds of their number, declared for the gold standard, with but six dissenting votes. This action was the chief incident of the formation of an organization of colored Republicans for the purpose of cooperation in securing recognition of their race from the convention.

Dr. S. E. Courtney of Boston, was elected chairman and Rev. W. H. Mixon of Alabama, secretary of the organization.

Rev. Mixon inspired a tremendous outburst of applause by the perroration of a glowing prophecy of the future of the Afro-American; that the Negro's hope rested upon "religion, education, politics and money."

A resolution was then presented endorsing the financial plank which is being pushed by the Massachusetts delegation and was adopted with 70 ayes and only 6 nays, on a rising vote.

Several outcroppings of presidential preferences disturbed the meeting in the course of the financial speeches, but there was general harmony.

REED IS ENCOURAGED.

He Predicts Trouble for the McKinley People at St. Louis.

Washington, June 16.—Speaker Reed has received some very encouraging reports from St. Louis. The exact nature of the information and the source from which it came, he discreetly kept to himself.

He was therefore not disposed to discuss the possibility of his accepting second place on the ticket. A well authenticated report from Boston to the effect that large numbers of Massachusetts Republicans, including many of the most substantial business men in Boston, had petitioned him to accept the vice presidential nomination, was brought to the attention of the speaker at the Shoreham. It was stated that a petition numerously signed was mailed to Mr. Reed from Boston last Friday.

"You may say that I decline to discuss that subject at this time," said Mr. Reed.

"Have you received such a petition?"

"I must decline to say yea or nay."

"Has such a petition reached Washington?"

"Really, I must decline to make any statement on that subject," he answered in his mild and gentle way.

"You may state," said Mr. Reed, "that I have received a number of telegrams from St. Louis indicating that there is considerable trouble ahead for the McKinley people. There is serious danger of a disagreement among them over the financial question, and there may be some sensational developments before the thing is over."

WHAT ABOUT SILVER?

Was the Question Hurled at the Speaker at a McKinley Meeting.

St. Louis, June 16.—A monster McKinley meeting was held last night in the Music hall, which forms a part of the exposition building.

Introduced by Mark Hanna, Governor Bushnell of Ohio presided over the meeting.

Ex-Congressman William E. Mason, of Chicago, addressed the meeting. He started out with the statement that tomorrow the Republicans of the country would meet to nominate a president of the United States. The audience sent up a terrific shout for the man from Ohio.

"Why don't you speak about silver?" inquired a voice.

"Silver," said Mr. Mason, in response, "is a great issue between Democrats and—Democrats."

Mr. Mason's speech was almost wholly laudatory of McKinley.

Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio, said an attempt was being made to blind the issues of the campaign by the introduction of the silver question but the American people were not to be deceived. What they wanted in the money line was the American dollar. The greenback dollar had no symptoms of debility about it, for it was worth its face in gold. What was wanted was the protection of American industry represented by Governor McKinley, which would put more of them in the pockets of the American workman. [Cheers.] P. D. Woodmansy of Ohio, ex-president of the Union League club spoke of McKinley as the "advance agent of prosperity."

Speaking of Missouri, Webster Davis of Kansas City said Missouri and Missouri Republicans were all right, and for that reason they were for McKinley.

A reference by Governor Bushnell to H. Clay Evans as a vice presidential candidate was received with applause.

HOW THEY ARE DIVIDED

Gold Men are Already in the Lead With 330 Sure Votes.

St. Louis, June 16.—The latest estimate of the divisions of the states on the financial question is given to the Associated Press from the leaders in the various movements, and has been submitted to them in tabulated form and approved. The results are as follows:

For gold standard, with the words gold in the plank:

State.	Votes.
New York	72
Tennessee	24
Connecticut	12
Delaware	6
Wisconsin	24
Maine	12
Maryland	16
Massachusetts	30
Minnesota	18
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	20
Pennsylvania	64
Rhode Island	8
Vermont	8
Washington	8
Total	330
For free silver coinage:	
Colorado	8
Idaho	6
Montana	6
Nevada	6
South Dakota	8
Utah	6
Wyoming	6
Arizona	6
New Mexico	6
Oklahoma	6
Indian Territory	2
Total	66
Against free coinage but without mentioning gold:	
Alabama	22
California	18
Georgia	26
Kansas	20
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	16
Michigan	28
Mississippi	18
Nebraska	16
Ohio	46
Oregon	8
South Carolina	18
Texas	36
West Virginia	12
Total	304
Doubtful states:	
North Carolina, (probably silver)	22
Dis. of Columbia, (probably gold)	2
Alaska, (probably gold)	2
Illinois, (probably gold)	48
Indiana	30
Arkansas, (probably gold)	16
Missouri, (present standard)	34
Total	154

KANSAS WITH INDIANA.

Jayhawkers Declare for the Hoosier Financial Plank.

St. Louis, June 15.—The Kansas delegation adopted the money plank of the Indiana platform as its standard.

There were but three votes against it, and Dr. Swensson, the member of the platform committee, was directed to use his influence toward having it incorporated in the national platform as the money plank. It is as follows:

"We are firm and emphatic in our demand for honest money. We believe our money should not be inferior to the money of the most enlightened nations of the earth. We are unalterably opposed to every scheme that threatens to debase or depreciate our currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only and under such regulations that its parity with gold can be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio

The delegation completed its organization as follows: Cyrus Leland, chairman and national committeeman; Dr. C. A. Swensson, resolutions; I. E. Lambert, credentials; Grant Hornaday, permanent organization; Colonel M. M. Murdock, vice president of the convention; T. D. Fitzpatrick, rules and order of business.

THREW AWAY THE BUTTON.

Merchants League Club Shouting for Reed.

St. Louis, June 16.—The first threat of a ripple to mar the smooth march toward the nomination of Major Wm. McKinley, came late last night, in the shape of a report that the Missouri delegates, owing allegiance to Chauncey I. Filley, had determined to break from McKinley to Reed.

The first report was that five delegates had signed an agreement to vote for Reed, while others were preparing to do likewise.

The development grew out of the defeat of Filley for the post of national committeeman at the meeting of the Missouri delegation.

His defeat resulted in his followers making desperate assertions, and a shower of McKinley buttons littered the streets when the thousand or more members of the Merchants' club heard of the vanquishing of their favorite.

Mr. Filley, when seen, refused to discuss the matter, saying, in his characteristic way: "I have nothing to say." The Merchants' League club paraded the streets, cheering loudly for Reed.

M'KINLEY IS EASY.

Satisfied With the Situation in St. Louis He Goes For a Drive.

Canton, O., June 16.—Governor McKinley passed a very quiet day yesterday. There were no out-of-town visitors of note and no occurrence to attract particular attention.

From the Associated Press report, furnished by a loop in his residence, he received the full news of the convention. But it was not of a nature to engross him to the extent of giving up a morning drive for an hour or so with Mrs. McKinley. Nor was he so deeply interested as to keep close to the instrument.

All kinds of court, fidelity and surety bonds to be had at the office of Noble & Merriam, City Real Estate building.

ON THE RACK.

The Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

Appear Before the Bond Investigating Committee.

TURNING THE SCREWS.

Some New Information Was Elicited From Carlisle.

The Redemption Fund Was Wholly Exhausted.

Washington, June 16.—Secretary Carlisle was examined under oath yesterday by the senate committee appointed to investigate the recent bond issues. The hearing was held in the rooms of the senate committee of finance, Senators Harris, Vest, Walthall, Jones (Nev.), and Platt being present. Chairman Harris explained that the committee had decided to take all testimony under oath and did not wish to make discriminations. Mr. Carlisle responded that he expected and desired to be put under oath. Mr. Vest began the examination by asking for fuller explanation of the first bond contract with the Morgan syndicate than had been given in Mr. Carlisle's written statement. His main purpose said Secretary Carlisle, was to prevent shipments of gold from the country.

Mr. Vest asked, who made the first suggestion as to the protective clause in the bond contract with the Morgan syndicate. The secretary answered that the first draft was made in his private office and then taken to an adjoining room and shown to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, after which some changes were made. This was the Mr. Stetson, the secretary explained in response to inquiries, who had been the law partner of the president.

Mr. Vest asked why the contract had been given to the syndicate to which Mr. Carlisle replied with a lengthy explanation of the great emergency existing which would not permit delay for usual formalities of bond sale. "You never had negotiations with any other bankers outside of the Morgan syndicate," asked Mr. Vest. "There was some inquiry but no negotiations were opened," he said. Secretary Carlisle then went on to explain that the president was kept apprised of all phases of the negotiation one of Vest's questions referring to the time of the president's information as compared with that of Mr. Belmont. The secretary said that the president's message giving information to congress as to the close of the bond transaction was sent at noon while Mr. Belmont did not reach Washington until 2 p. m. To Vest's question as to why the public bond sale was resorted to at a later date when the early sale was private contract, Mr. Carlisle said the first move was due entirely to emergencies existing and to disturbing reports, which were without a shadow of foundation that the government had long contemplated a bond issue. Vest's question turned to ehe Graves' bid, which was rejected, the amount of Graves' award, $4,500,000 of bonds being given to the Morgan syndicate. The senator asked why, after Graves' bid was rejected, the government did not receive the benefit of the rise which had occurred in the price of the bonds instead of the benefit going to the Morgan syndicate under their blanket bid. Mr. Carlisle said this was a matter of opinion and in his judgment Graves' bid was a nullity after which the Morgan bid, which was next highest, took the bonds. His action, he said, was taken after consulting law officers of the government. He would have taken the same course if the price of the bonds had fallen. "Is it not a fact," asked Vest, "that because the syndicate had carried out the protective clause you were inclined to favor them?" Not in the least declared the secretary, emphatically. I am not conscious of any such feeling. "But you and the president were pleased with the manner in which the protective clause had been carried out?" inquired Mr. Vest. "Yes, but I am not conscious of the remotest feeling in their favor resulting."

One of Mr. Walthall's questions brought out a statement from Carlisle as to the critical condition of the treasury at the time the syndicate contract was made. The fact was, he said, that the treasury had reached a point where there were gold certificates outstanding for which it had no gold coin to meet them. He had never stated this fact before.

"I suppose you never contemplated paying in silver?" inquired Vest.

The secretary replied that the present policy of paying in gold had been followed so long that he did not consider it expedient to depart from it at a time of emergency.

Platt inquired as to the current reports that Carlisle at one time had contemplated paying in silver, but that it had come to the ears of the president, who said it must not be done.

Carlisle said he had heard of these reports and the statement that the president had overruled him, had not a word of truth in it. The secretary read authorized statements of the president and himself showing that they were agreed on maintaining the credit of the government by gold payments. He referred incidentally to some talk with Vest as to silver payments.

"Don't you remember," said Vest, "that in that conversation with me you said that in the event of reaching the limit of the gold reserve, you had one remedy available, namely: to use the option to pay in silver, and that you would do it if it were not for the provision as to maintaining the parity."

Carlisle said he thought this view as to parity expressed his ideas, although he could not recall the exact conversation.

"Then at that time," pursued Vest, "you did not claim that gold payments were in pursuance of the policy established by Secretary Foster?"

"Do you remember another conversation," continued Vest, "in which you told me that you had seen the president and he felt that when the holder of a greenback demanded gold he was entitled to it?" "I recall no such conversation," answered the secretary. "And that," continued Vest, "he (the president) had called a cabinet meeting for next morning?" Carlisle said it would be no violation of cabinet confidence to say that question never came up at a cabinet meeting.

After further examination Carlisle was excused and the committee took a recess until 2:30, when Assistant Secretary Curtis was examined.

Assistant Secretary Curtis was examined rapidly and pointedly by Mr. Vest. Curtis said he had gone to New York by direction of Carlisle before the syndicate bond contract was made to ascertain the temper of the situation. He had visited bankers, officials, etc., etc.

"Did you expect to get the temper of the situation from bankers?" asked Mr. Vest.

The assitant secretary responded that he had talked with men at clubs and with Mr. Fairchild and Mr. Stewart. His first specific instruction from Mr. Carlisle was, "Go and see Mr. Belmont." The secretary desired him to see what could be done to get gold abroad, but authorized no proposition to be made.

Mr. Belmont showed him unfavorable cablegrams from Europe. Mr. Vest's question indicated surprise that Mr. Belmont should be negotiating with Europe before Curtis had arrived. Subsequent testimony showed that Belmont's view was pessimistic as to getting gold abroad. Morgan promised to do the best he could. At a later meeting at Morgan's house, arranged by telephone between New York and Washington, the two gentlemen told him they could get gold abroad and sell fifty millions of bonds there at 1¾ (meaning the interest rate). There was no definite proposition. It was understood Mr. Curtis would telephone Mr. Morgan from the treasury at 3 o'clock next day as to whether the general plan had been approved. He telephoned Morgan that a messenger would carry a letter to him that night.

The letter, which was from Carlisle said the interest rate was too high. The two financiers then came to Washington, Belmont calling on Mr. Carlisle and Morgan on witness. Morgan said it was urgent for the government to act quickly in order to be able to continue its policy of gold payments. Mr. Stetson came over with Mr. Morgan, Thursday morning. Morgan, Stetson and Curtis drew the contract without dictating and Morgan and Stetson making occasional suggestions. It was then submitted to Carlisle and Olney who made some changes after which it was signed. The right to sign the Belmont-Rothchild names was cabled from Europe. The provision that the syndicate would protect the treasury gold reserve was suggested by Mr. Olney or Mr. Carlisle and written in by the latter. Curtis did not not know definitely which of the secretaries suggested the proviso.

The investigation committee decided to begin its session at New York on Thursday. The hearing will be at the Hoffman House and will be public.

Thursday J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont and Francis Lynd Stetson will be examined and Friday John A Stewart and Treasurer Jordan.

THEY WILL NOT FUSE.

Populist Leader, Marion Butler's Paper, Opposes Fusion in Carolina.

Raleigh, June 16.—The Caucasian, Senator Marion Butler's paper here, created a decided sensation and crushed the hopes of the faction of the Democrats who hoped to induce the populists to fuse with them.

The leading editorial, evidently written by Senator Butler himself, says that Democratic free sovereign is demagogic; that good national government is paramount to good state government this year, and that Democrats who have made propositions for their party to nominate certain Populists in the hope that the Populists would reciprocate may as well know that nothing of the sort will be agreed to.

We speak the living truth when we say that before the Populists would consent to such a course they would go rank and file into the Republican party and do what they could to insure a Republican victory in North Carolina.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic or alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old people find it just exactly what they need. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle at J. K. Jones' drug store, Fifth street and Kansas avenue.

Cheap Railroad Rates.

The Union Pacific announces the following round trip rates:

$9.50, St. Louis and return, June 13, 14 and 15.

$10, Denver and return, June 16 to 20.

$24, Denver, Pueblo or Colorado Springs and return, sold May 15 to September 30.

$38, Buffalo, N. Y., and return, July 1 and 2; can be extended for return until September 1.

$14, Chicago and return, July 4, 5 and 6.

$29.25, Washington, D. C., and return, July 2, 3, 4 and 5.

$16.10, Milwaukee, Wis., and return, July 14, 15 and 16.

$12.35, St. Paul and return, September 1 to 4.

For tickets, sleeping care reservations and information call on F. A. Leis, city ticket agent, 525 Kansas avenue. Both telephones No. 53.

Begg's Little Giant Pills.

Try them if you have a sick headache or if you are constipated or bilious. Guaranteed by all druggists.

The Missouri Pacific trains east bound:

Leave Kansas City.	Arrive St. Louis.
No. 2, 9:40 a. m.	6:15 p. m.
No. 4, 1:30 p. m.	10:00 p. m.
No. 8, 9:00 p. m.	7:20 a. m.
No. 10, 11:10 p. m.	7:20 a. m.

Eczema is a frightful affliction, but like all other skin diseases it can be permanently cured by applications of De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It never fails to cure piles. Geo. W. Stansfield, 632 Kansas avenue.

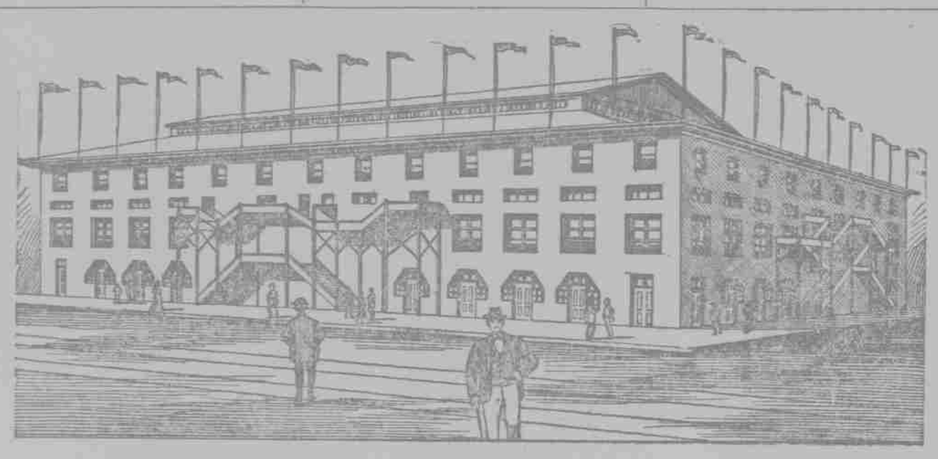
Frank Long serves single meals 25 cents. Meal tickets $3.15. Six dinner checks $1.00. Try a Sunday dinner.

Meal tickets at Frank Long's popular restaurant $3.15. Six dinner checks $1.00.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which near you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE PENSION PLANK.

Gallinger of New Hampshire Has One Prepared.

St. Louis, June 16.—Senator J. H. Gallinger of New Hampshire, chairman of the senate committee on pensions, has prepared a resolution on pensions which he will submit to the committee on resolutions and ask that it be incorporated in the platform. It says in part:

"Whenever practicable they (the veterans) should be given preference in the matter of employment, and they have a right to demand the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure to them the blessings and liberties for which they fought. A grateful government should ungrudgingly and gladly contribute of its revenues to fulfill the pledges made in the dark days of the country's peril and we demand that the pension laws shall be constructed and executed so as to protect soldiers in their rights and to make less difficult than now the adjudication of their claims.

"We denounce the practice in the pension bureau of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration as subversive of the rights of soldiers and deserving of the severest condemnation of the American people."

CARTER OPPOSES A BOLT.

The National Chairman Thinks Nothing Would be Gained by It.

St. Louis, June 16.—The principal controversy among the Montana delegates at their meeting was conducted by Congressman Hartman, who favored a bolt, and Judge Strevelle, who contended that such a course would be ill-advised. Mr. Strevelle represents a wool growing constituency and he contends that protection is of greater importance to his people than bimetallism.

There was a very sharp passage between him and Hartman. Senator Carter announced his hearty concurrence in the plans of the silver men except, as he said, he thought nothing could be gained by leaving the convention hall. He was willing to join them in all other acts proposed in the interest of the white metal.

The Tariff Plank.

St. Louis, June 16.—Senator-elect Foraker, who will be chairman of the committee on resolutions, says the tariff plank should be a distinct declaration in favor of protection, but that the McKinley law will not be re-enacted. Conditions have changed, he said, and tariff laws must change with them.

Murdock Enters a Denial.

Wichita, June 16.—Colonel M. M. Murdock, editor of the Wichita Eagle, who is a delegate to St. Louis, disclaims having made the statement credited to him in the Chicago Tribune of last Saturday that "the St. Louis convention ought to declare for gold, with a promise to take care of silver," purporting to be a telegraphic reply to a question from that paper.

Ottawa Chautauqua.

Tickets will be sold by the Missouri Pacific, June 13th to 26th, from Topeka at rate of $1.85 for the round trip, limited for return passage to June 30th, from all other stations in Kansas at rate of one fare for the round trip. Train leaves Topeka 8 a. m.

Ladies' shirt waists laundered so that the colors will not fade by Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 114 W. 8th.