THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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	¼-lb.	½-lb.	1-lb.
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Coleman's mustard	20	35	60
Ground allspice	10	15	25
Ground nutmeg	20	35	60
Ground cinnamon	15	25	45
2d Cayenne pepper	15	20	35
2d Black pepper	10	15	25
2d white pepper	15	20	35
Ground, cloves	10	20	25
Ground, ginger	15	20	35
Ground, sage	10	20	25
Ground, thyme	10	20	35
Whole, mace	20	25	65
Whole, nutmeg, per pound			60
Whole, nutmeg, 12 for			10
Whole, cloves, per pound			20
Whole, black pepper, per pound			15
Whole, cinnamon, per pound			20
Whole, allspice, per pound			15
Whole, white pepper, per pound			20
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JULY 23d.

Crown Point, 20; Commander, 25; Caribou, 38; Como, 4; Evening Star, 20; Chief Prize, 5; Iron Mask, 80; Jumbo, 110; Josie, 52; Lily May, 12½; Monte Cristo, 9; Monarch, 8; O. K., 31; Poorman, 12; Palo Alto, 9; Phoenix, 9; St. Elmo, 8; Silverine, 12½; Virginia, 30; War Eagle, 170; White Bear, 15½; Great Western, 10½.

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THE BALLOTS STOLEN.

A Sensational Discovery in Tacoma Mayoralty Case.

CITY HALL VAULT DUG INTO.

Two Men Cut a Tunnel Through the Thick Wall of Brick.

The Remaining Ballots Give Fawcett 110 Plurality, Instead of 2—The Only Possible Theory of the Crime Reflects on the Fawcett Administration—Orr Not to Give Up the Fight.

Tacoma, July 22.—Special.—Today was set by Judge Pritchard for counting the ballots in the contest brought by Mayor or ex-Mayor Edward S. Orr against Mayor or Acting Mayor Angelo Vance Fawcett. Counsel for the parties interested were before Judge Pritchard this afternoon in the prosecution of the case. It became necessary to have the ballots in court, and the judge on the bench ordered that Comptroller and Ex-Officio Clerk Benham produce the ballots in the court room. Mr. Benham went immediately to the city hall in quest of the ballots, which had been securely locked and sealed in a vault on the third floor of the building. When the door was unlocked a startling and sensational discovery was made. An opening had been made through the brick wall into the vault, and half of the ballot boxes had been broken into.

On investigation it was found that the ballots in four precincts had been stolen. They are the Second precinct of the Third ward, the First precinct of the Sixth ward, the Second precinct of the Seventh ward, and the First precinct of the Eighth ward.

Mr. Benham made the discovery in the presence of Deputies L. J. Jackson and Charles Hauke, License Inspector William Welch and Detective Phil Sullivan. As soon as the comptroller and his deputies ascertained the condition of the vault the party retired, the door was locked, and word was immediately sent to Judge Pritchard's court room of the discovery that had been made.

In a surprisingly short time the news that the city hall had been burglarized and the ballots stolen was on the streets, and it was the sole topic of conversation during the remainder of the day. The crowds at the bulletin boards who had been watching the progress of the Populist convention at St. Louis lost interest in everything save the crime that had been committed at the city hall. At the clubs and hotels, as well as everywhere on the streets, Comptroller Benham's startling discovery was discussed, and many expressions denouncing the work of the miscreants who rifled the vault were heard.

Naturally, the public was quick to fasten the responsibility for this outrage on Mayor Fawcett's administration. As if to clinch the matter, it came out that Day Janitor Blanchard and Commissioner of Public Works Doherty had been in possession for several days of facts showing that a raid on the vault containing the ballots had been made. It appears from Blanchard's story that two steel crowbars and a jimmy had been found ten days ago at the head of a disused staircase leading from the basement of the building to the fourth floor. Blanchard kept the discovery to himself till last Sunday, when he notified Commissioner Doherty of his find. The two went to the head of the stairs and found the tools. They were covered with sand and brickdust. Nothing whatever was done at the time, and no effort was made to ascertain who had brought the tools to this strange place, or for what purpose they had been used.

Soon after the discovery was made, the vault was visited by the officers of the court, several councilmen, the attorneys interested in the case, Mayor Fawcett and other city officials. The ballot boxes were removed to the office of Deputy Clerk Roys, and a canvass of the returns was made. It was found that the ballots of the four precincts above named had been abstracted. Many of the seals on the other ballot boxes gave evidence of having been broken into. Part of the ballots had been inclosed in wooden boxes, and locked and sealed with red sealing wax. The ballots in other precincts were placed in paper sacks and sealed in a similar manner. Although a thorough examination has been made by Comptroller Benham, it is impossible to tell how many ballots were stolen.

What effect the loss of the ballots will have on Mayor Orr's case no one can tell. When Comptroller Benham reported to the court, the recount was suspended and testimony was taken bearing on the case. This will be resumed tomorrow.

Deputy Prosecuting Attorney J. A. Shackleford was among the first to view the scene of the burglary. He called Janitor Blanchard into one of the committee rooms and had him relate his story. Others who were in possession of evidence in the case were also asked to tell what they knew. Deputy Prosecutor Shackleford then left the building and at once set about the work of apprehending the malefactors. Several detectives and the force in Sheriff Parker's office were detailed to work on the case.

One of the first men who went to work on the case was Detective George Ashby, who was appointed by Chief Smith during the Orr administration, and who has been retained by Mayor Fawcett. Ashby was not long in discovering a great quantity of important evidence. It was found that the vault had been entered through room 303, just back of the council room, and which has been occupied by the civil service commission since July 1. The room was formerly the office of Harbor Master Hoflin, an appointee of Mayor Fawcett. The baseboard had been pried off by the robbers, and a hole eleven inches wide and thirteen inches long had been made through the wall into the vault, which is in the northwest corner of the council chamber, adjoining the office occupied by the civil service commission. Inside the vault the broken pieces of brick and mortar were piled up, and leaning against the pile was one of the broken ballot boxes. Scattered over the floor were pieces of the envelopes which had contained the ballots. The floor of the vault was littered with pieces of paper and envelopes containing ballots, and covered with brick and mortar dust. The door leading into the room showed no evidences of having been broken open. Entrance to it must have been had by a key. This established, the next step was to ascertain how the burglars entered the building.

There are two entrances to the city hall. One is from Pacific avenue, at the corner of Seventh street. The other is on Railroad avenue, on the corner of the same street. These are the two public entrances to the building. After 10 o'clock at night they are bolted and locked. During the night the building is in charge of Night Janitor Wakefield.

Day Janitor Blanchard's story furnished the next clue. He found the crowbars and the jimmy at the head of the disused stairway on the fourth floor. The door leading into the hallway from the stairs is always locked. It was opened and Detective Ashby descended the stairs, which were covered by a sixteenth of an inch of dust. On the stairs were the footprints of two men in bare feet, leading up and down the stairs. On the corner stairs were finger marks, as if the robbers had felt their way up the stairs in the darkness of the night. The right hand corner of the door showed the mark of a jimmy, but it was quickly evident that the effort to force the door open in this way had been abandoned. Above the door is a transom. This being opened by Detective Ashby and the Post-Intelligencer correspondent, the print of a hand was plainly found in the dust on the base board of the transom. Like the imprints of the bare feet in the dust on the stairs, that of the hand on the transom was as plain as if it had been made in soft mud. On the discovery of this evidence, which may lead to the capture and conviction of the guilty persons, steps were immediately taken to preserve the footprints intact.

The footprints on the stairs are those of two men or one man and a boy of 14. The foot of the larger of the two measures 10¼ inches in length, the foot probably taking a No. 8 shoe. The smaller foot is 8¼ inches long, equal to a No. 5 shoe.

A most important link in the chain of evidence was discovered in the room occupied by the men in the light department in the basement or lower floor of the building. There are four of these rooms. One of them is on the outside of the building, and it is through this room that the burglars entered the city hall. Electrician Bachelet says the door leading out from this room remains unlocked all night. From the room into the basement of the hall and to the foot of the stairs is a doorway, which had been covered with flooring nailed loosely on. Inspector Woods said to Detective Ashby that he had noticed about three weeks ago that half of the boards had been taken off and replaced loosely by leaning them up against the door jamb. The robbers evidently entered the building through this room.

The ballots stolen were not cast in the precincts where specific allegations are made by Mr. Orr's complaint. The vote in the precincts named was as follows:

Second precinct, Third ward, Orr 123, Fawcett 65; First precinct, Sixth ward, Orr 16, Fawcett 15; Second precinct, Seventh ward, Orr 23, Fawcett 19; First precinct, Eighth ward, Orr 48, Fawcett 13.

In the four precincts Orr received 220 and Fawcett 112 votes. With these precincts missing Fawcett has a majority of 110, instead of 2, as was shown by the returns. On the face of the returns, as canvassed by the council, Fawcett received 2,683 and Orr 2,681 votes. Counting the ballots that remain, providing no great changes are made from the totals returned by the election boards, Fawcett will have 2,571 and Orr 2,461 votes. It is believed that the ballot thieves tore open those boxes that were handiest to reach. The envelopes containing most of the ballots were on a shelf five or six feet from the floor. The boxes were on the floor, easy to get at.

Of course the showing made, by which Mayor Fawcett is placed 110 votes ahead of Mr. Orr, will not detract from the opinion which prevails generally, that the robbery was committed in the mayor's interest.

What will be hardest for Mayor Fawcett and his men to explain is the action, or want of it, of Commissioner Doherty and Day Janitor Blanchard. The latter's story, told to the Post-Intelligencer correspondent today, is as follows:

"About ten days ago I happened to open the door leading from the fourth floor hallway into the staircase running to the basement. I had no knowledge of this staircase, and often wondered where the door opened into. At the head of the stairs were two ordinary steel crowbars. I thought the find a strange one, and determined to ask Mr. Robinson, the man whom I relieved, if he knew who owned the tools. I sent word to him to call and see me, but received no reply. Several times I opened that door, and always the two bars stood where I had first seen them. On Saturday last I again opened the door, and this time there were three bars, two crowbars and a short one, or jimmy. On Sunday I again opened the door, and this time the tools were covered with brick dust. My suspicions were aroused from the first time I had seen the tools, and I had determined to watch and see to whom they belonged. After making the discovery on Sunday I notified Commissioner Doherty, and together we went and looked at the tools. Doherty expressed the opinion that they belonged to the electricians, whose quarters were at the bottom of the stairs. That was all that was said at the time. When I looked for the tools today they were gone."

The two crowbars and the jimmy were found in a closet off from the work room of the men in the light department in the basement.

The stairs leading from this room to the fourth floor hallway were built for taking prisoners from the city jail to the municipal courtroom on the fourth floor. It was found too narrow for the purpose, and was used only a short time. Since then the prisoners have been brought up on the elevator.

In the work of opening the hole through the wall, which is a foot and a half thick, many of the bricks were broken up into small pieces. The floor in the office of the civil service commission shows plainly traces of sand and brick dust, swept into the crevices between the boards. The inside of the baseboard where the opening is located bears marks of the use of the jimmy that pried it off, although Commissioners Teats and Sahm, as well as Attorney Carroll, for the mayor, pretended to think there were no evidences of the use of a crow bar from the outside of the vault. Their theory, which was quickly taken up by Mayor Fawcett, was that some one in Orr's interest had entered the vault through the door and had stolen the ballots, digging the hole through the wall so as to make it appear that the crime had been committed in the interest of the administration. Of course the finding of the crowbars and jimmy, and the plain imprint of bare feet on the dusty stairs, completely disprove this theory.

Where was Night Janitor Wakefield when the thieves were drilling that hole through the thick brick wall? is a question that is being asked on every hand. That the night janitor worked till midnight cleaning up the rooms and then sat around waiting to be relieved in the morning, without hearing the thieves at work with their heavy steel bars, is one of the mysteries of the crime.

Up to July 1 two policemen stood guard over the vault, one during the day and the other at night. The day officer was J. B. Bark and the night guard Charles Harrington. When the police force was reduced by the last ordinance the men were dismissed.

Mayor Fawcett is much cut up over the affair. He says he regrets the commission of the crime and feels his position keenly. He said tonight that no friend of his did the job or was instrumental in having it done. He admitted that public opinion would hold his administration responsible for the crime, seeing as he himself would be benefited by the loss of the ballots. Mayor Fawcett tonight offered a reward of $200 for the arrest and conviction of the burglars.

The attorneys on both sides are at sea as to what shall be done with the case. Tonight Murray & Christian, Mr. Orr's attorneys, were digging up authorities bearing on the case. It is their intention to go right ahead with the case. Today's testimony was given to show that the ballots were placed in the vault and sealed up intact by Comptroller Benham.

The detectives who are working on the case agree that the smaller of the robbers entered the hole and abstracted the ballots, the larger of the two doing the heavy work.

Corbett Back From the Springs.

San Francisco, July 22.—James J. Corbett returned from Bartlett Springs tonight. He looks benefited by his stay in Lake county. He will leave in a few days for Asbury park, where he will train for his battle with Sharkey. He is confident that it will take place, and that he will go into the ring as fit as ever in his life.

Accident to a Steamer.

Whatcom, July 22.—Special.—The steamer Buckeye broke her shaft and lost her wheel between here and Fairhaven last evening, and is now beached at Fairhaven for repairs.

IT LOOKS LIKE BRYAN.

His Followers at St. Louis Are Thoroughly Confident.

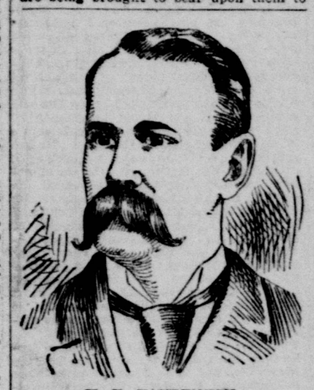
SEWALL'S CHANCE NOT SO GOOD

The Unorganized Middle-of-the-Road Men Avoid a Test Vote.

Senator Marion Butler Is Temporary Chairman, and Makes a Compromise Speech—The Gathering of Whiskers Brings on a Windstorm, Which Cuts Off the Electric Lights, Causing Adjournment of the Evening Session.

St. Louis, July 22.—The Populist and Silver conventions were launched today, but neither made much headway. The programme of the Silver convention was all arranged in advance. It included simply the adoption of a 16 to 1 platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but those in charge of it deemed it good policy to go slowly, in the belief that they might, by remaining in session, be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the Populist convention. To this end they appointed a committee of seven, headed by Judge Scott, of California, to meet a similar committee of the Populists, for the purpose of reaching a common plan of action. It is doubtful whether this course will be fruitful of results.

The anti-Bryan Populists affect to believe that all the outside influences which are being brought to bear upon them to



H. E. TAUBENECK.

induce them to accept the nominees of the Democratic convention are part of the same plot to drive their party into the "Democratic trap" and destroy and annihilate its identity. They are deaf to suggestions, appeals and warnings. "Keep in the middle of the road" is their reply to every argument. They have convinced themselves that if they go marching on, in four years more the two old parties will be shattered, disrupted and discredited and they will come "into their own."

The first session of the Populist convention today was a disappointment to those who anticipated a relentless, bitter war from the drop of the gavel, and it was a disappointment to those who imagined that the galleries would swarm with people drawn thither either by curiosity or sympathy with the deliberations of the convention. There was no wildcat fighting, and the galleries, which hold 12,000 people, were practically an empty waste. Not over 600 spectators, at a liberal estimate, were in the balconies.

The floor where the delegates were gathered was crowded with as unique an assemblage as was ever under one roof. A glance showed that they represented the common people—a term in which they glory; that they were from the farm, the mine, the workshop and the factory. They discarded conventionalities. Fully one-half of them sat in their shirtsleeves, with their coats slung over the backs of their chairs. Among them were many picturesque personalities. Men who have been known as agitators and reformers for years were there, but there were also many whose ability and force of character have given them rank in high station. As a body they were men of strong and earnest convictions. Gov. Lewelling, Senator Peffer and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas; Gov. Holcomb, of Nebraska; Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; Cyclone Davis, of Texas; Col. Peak, of Georgia; Gen. Coxey and Carl Browne, of Ohio; Tom Patterson, of Colorado; ex-Gov. Buchanan, of Tennessee; Gen. Weaver, of Iowa, and Gen. Fields, of Virginia, who were the Populist candidates in 1892; Col. Burkett, of Mississippi; Buffalo Jones, of Oklahoma; Capt. Reuben Kolb, Congressman Howard and Col. Bowman, of Alabama, and many others were prominent and conspicuous figures on the floor. On the platform were Chairman Taubeneck, Senator Butler, of North Carolina; Senator Allen, of Nebraska; Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, and other distinguished guests. The appearance of several women delegates on the floor was a novel feature in a national political gathering. The press benches, usually occupied by the representatives of the big dailies, were largely given over to the editors of weekly reform papers.

The decorations of the Republican convention, which was held in the same hall, still graced the balconies and hid the wooden rafters and pillars. All the Republican portraits had, however, been removed. Only the bust of Gen. Grant remained. Just before the convention was

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

called to order portraits of Abraham Lincoln and Peter Cooper were hung over the platform gallery.

The day session, which lasted about an hour and a half, developed nothing, except possibly that the noisy middle-of-the-road contingent were afraid to be put to the test on their claims. Last night after Senator Butler had been chosen temporary chairman by the national committee and they had ascertained that he favored Bryan's nomination, they at once decided to depose him, as Senator Hill was deposed by the Chicago convention. At the conclusion of an enthusiastic meeting they determined to put forward as their candidate O. D. Jones, of Missouri, an old Greenbacker, who has written several works on finance. After a night's meditation, however, their leaders decided that it would not be the part of wisdom to make the fight against Butler, and their refusal to submit to a test of strength was hailed by the Bryan men as conclusive evidence that they realized that they were in the minority. But they were somewhat compensated for the loss of the temporary chairmanship in the speech of Ignatius Donnelly, who replied to Gov. Stone's address of welcome. He made a middle-of-the-road speech that stirred the radicals to their depths. He appealed to them to stand firm, so that "all the dynamite in God's laboratory could not tear the party asunder," and predicted that if the People's party failed the cause of humanity would go down with it.

The speech of the dark-browed Senator Butler, of North Carolina, as temporary chairman, was listened to with eager interest. Senator Butler hopes to be the pivot on which the convention will turn. He believes that eventually all the factions can be harmonized on his plan to adopt a Populist platform and nominate upon it Bryan, with a Southern Populist for vice-president. His speech strongly upheld the demand for perpetuation of the Populist organization, which he described as having driven the Republicans to gold and the Democrats to silver. To be swallowed by the Democrats, he said, was a danger only equaled by the danger of being made the indirect allies of the Republicans in the present campaign. He gave both factions a chance to rend the air with their shouts, but when in conclusion he suggested a middle course, the purport of which all understood, both sides were irresponsive. The Bryan men, on the whole, however, considered that the victory, so far as there was one, lay with them. There was no demonstration at the day session. The delegates, save those from Texas, were unusually quiet, although, after they had been once aroused by the display of Lincoln's picture, they applauded with enthusiasm everything which suited their fancies.

There was no night session, owing to an accident which destroyed the electric light connections. A severe storm had passed over the city about 6 o'clock, and the wires were blown down. Despite this fact, the delegates assembled in the hall and waited for over an hour in total darkness for the lights to be turned on. About a dozen candles were brought in for the use of the newspaper men. One was place on the chairman's table and another stuck in the top of a staff in the middle of the pit. The effect was picturesque. Ghastly faces flitted in and out in the light of the tallow dips. The band played and the crowd sang. Speeches were made in the dark and the delegates appeared ready to stay all night if there was any prospect of light later on. There was naturally considerable apprehension that a panic might seize the crowd and a dire calamity result in the rush for the entrances. The middle-of-the-road people became possessed of the idea that the Bryan men had put up a job on them, and that the hall was not lighted, because they feared the straightouts would run away with the convention. They denounced it all as a trick, and vowed vengeance loud and deep. At 8:45 Chairman Butler declared the convention adjourned until morning. Within half an hour after the delegates had left the hall all the electric lights were turned on, much to the astonishment of the few men and policemen who lingered in the building. Quite a number of delegates had stopped on neighboring street corners to discuss the all-absorbing questions, and it was suggested that they return. But they did not, as it was pointed out that the doors were guarded and admission would be denied; beside, the officers having gone, nothing that might be done would receive their sanction, and the action would therefore be ineffectual.

The situation tonight points more strongly to Bryan's indorsement or nomination. In fact, the Bryan managers declare that they are absolutely certain that, so far as the head of the ticket is concerned, they are out of the woods. But with regard to Sewall they admit privately that there are grave doubts, and that there is now probably a majority of the convention against the Bath ship-builder. They are using all their energies to prevent the complications that would follow an indorsement of Bryan and the nomination of a Populist for vice president. The middle-of-the-road men can not even get together on a candidate for president. Debs is their favorite, but the Bryan managers say they have word that he will decline the further use of his name. If a Populist is not named for vice-president, there is sure to be a bolt of some of the Southern delegations. The Bryan managers, it is said, would welcome such a bolt if it came with victory for the whole Chicago ticket. They claim they will undoubtedly control the committees on permanent organization and resolutions, which are to be announced tomorrow, as they have a majority of the state and territorial delegations. It is their purpose, if they control, to frame a platform along the lines of the Chicago platform, with as few concessions to the radicals as possible.

For permanent chairman there is a good deal of talk of both Senator Allen and Gen. Weaver, but the former desires to remain on the floor, and Gen. Weaver has been selected to nominate the silver knight of the West. It seems, therefore, that another will be selected, perhaps ex-Gov. Lewelling or ex-Congressman Davis, of Kansas. The middle-of-the-road contingent desire Ignatius Donnelly. After the additional committees are announced tomorrow and the report of the committee on credentials is disposed of, Mrs. Lease will regale the convention with her oratory. A recess will then be taken until night, when the permanent chairman will be installed and the fight on the platform begun. The nomination of candidates can not be made, therefore, until Friday at the earliest.

POPULIST DAY SESSION.

Chairman Butler Makes an Address Friendly to Bryan.

St. Louis, July 22.—The hall in which the Populists met was the same in which the national Republican convention met. There were the same arrangements as to seats. The state delegations were located in the pit. The platform in front was flanked by the press benches. The decorations were practically the same as those of the Republican convention. Delegates began straggling in before 10 o'clock, but the delegations were slow in arriving. When the pit was filled there were not 200 people in the galleries. Among the first to arrive were the Kansas delegation, with long yellow ribbons on their heads and sunflowers in their lapels. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, came in early and talked with Sergeant-at-arms McDowell, Congressman Howard, of Alabama, who wrote "If Christ Came to Congress," was a striking figure in his delegation. Gen. Coxey and his son-in-law, Carl Browne, came together, with their wives. Mrs. Coxey bore in her arms her young son, whom Gen. Coxey christened "Legal Tender" as a perpetual reminder of his march. As the hall became oppressive the delegates did not hesitate to remove their coats. Many delegates wore negligee shirts and some wore neither collar nor cravat. The band stationed above the speakers' stand kept up a continual fusillade of popular airs, but not one brought a round of applause from the delegates. When the assistant sergeant-at-arms hung a portrait of Lincoln over the galleries the delegates gave three cheers. The ice being thus broken, they began to be more demonstrative and cheered the band's rendition of "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

There were several women delegates on the floor, among them Mrs. J. D. A. Bush, of Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Jennie B. Atherhold and Mrs. Iles, of Col. Senator Allen received the greatest personal ovation. The Texas delegation grew demonstrative. A woman arose with a middle-of-the-road streamer pinned to her gown, and cheered wildly. She waved a handkerchief frantically and enthusiastically. The Texans crowded about to shake her hand. She proved to be Mrs. Johns, of Chicago. A Lone Star delegate mounted a chair and read telegrams from Texas Populists admonishing the delegates to keep in the

Continued on Seventh Page.

ALL CUT AND DRIED.

Silver Convention Performing Its Allotted Work.

FOR BRYAN AND SEWALL.

Bringing Its Influnce to Bear Upon the Populist Convention.

Congressman Newlands Is Temporary Chairman, and Ex-Banker St. John the Permanent Chairman, Makes a Silver Argument—The Platform Ready to Be Adopted.

St. Louis, July 22.—The committee on resolutions of the Silver party met tonight, and a sub-committee was appointed to revise the platform passed at the Washington City bi-metallic conference in January last. There was a hard fight on the part of Gen. Warner, the Ohio member, for the indorsement of the Democratic silver plank in toto, but by a vote of 16 to 5 the sub-committee was instructed to report the following platform:

"The National Silver party, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

"First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on one side, and the bi-metallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver as the standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender. We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the treasury policy incurred by a Republican house of plunging into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"Second—That over and above all other questions of policy we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay off his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a standard that has appreciated 100 per cent. above all the great staples of our country, and to the end further that the silver standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome.

"We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of divine Providence."

The platform which Gen. Warner sought to have recommended recited that it had been adopted at the Washington City conference, which called the present convention; and the Democratic party had incorporated a plank in its platform in accordance therewith, and further set forth that the Silver party's platform should indorse both the Democratic platform and nominees.

Judge C. R. Scott, of Nebraska, was on his feet immediately, and offered the platform above as a substitute.

Dr. Frank Powell, of Wisconsin, made a speech strongly urging the adoption of the substitute as a distinct Silver party platform. He said that many silver Republicans would not vote for the Warner platform. Inasmuch as the Democratic party had passed it, they on that account would be prejudiced against it.

He was followed by G. W. Baker, of California, who contended that the Democratic candidates would be indorsed, and that that was as much as the Democrats should insist on.

Gen. Warner said the Democrats adopted practically the same platform as the conference at Washington City, and the only change was in the phraseology. It had been adopted to unify the Democrats and all the silverites, and in his judgment the Democratic platform should be indorsed.

There were several other speakers along the same line, when Judge Scott made the motion that a sub-committee of five be appointed and instructed to report as indicated, and his motion was agreed to. The same sub-committee was authorized to issue an address to the citizens of the United States, explaining the attitude of the Silver party. The committee appointed was: W. G. Baker, of California; W. H. Harvey, of Illinois; Judge C. R. Scott, of Nebraska; J. W. Thompson, of Washington; Hallet Kilbourne, of Washington City, and D. Frank Powell, of Wisconsin.

SILVER DAY SESSION.

The Galleries Nearly Empty—Speech by Temporary Chairman Newlands.

St. Louis, July 22.—Delegates to the national Silver convention were slow in assembling at Grand Music hall, and there were not enough spectators to fill the galleries when J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order. It was long after 12 o'clock when he stepped to the platform and rapped for order. The hall had been attractively draped with flags and bunting. When Chairman Mott came forward to call the convention to order the delegates for a moment ceased to use fans, roused from the stupor caused from the awful heat, and indulged in some enthusiastic cheering. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, of this city, read the Declaration of Independence, causing another outburst of applause. When the call for the convention had been read, Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was introduced by Chairman Mott as temporary chairman. Though the galleries were almost vacant, the delegates gave him a vigorous reception. Mr. Newlands said:

"The National Silver party meets today to determine what course will best advance the cause which we have at heart. The Republican party has declared for the gold standard, save in so far as its disastrous consequences may be averted by an international adjustment with the leading commercial nations of the world. Practically this means gold mono-metallism, for, under the system of finance inaugurated by Harrison and continued by Cleveland, silver is denied its time-honored use as redemption money, and has become simply the material upon which is stamped a gold promise. And so our greenbacks, our treasury notes and silver certificates, instead of being money, have been turned into a gold debt, and the primary money of the country is confined to the limited amount of gold, approximating $500,000,000, which an adverse balance of trade is constantly depleting, with all the attendant ills of continuing bond issues. The Democratic party has declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for international action. While it has made other declarations in its platform, it has announced that the silver question is the paramount issue of the day, and that to it all other questions are to be subordinated. It has nominated a candidate of unimpeachable character, of exalted ability, of inflexible integrity, of high purpose, who has never faltered for a moment in his devotion to the cause of bi-metallism. Firm but not headstrong, confident but not self-sufficient, near to the people but not demagogic, determined for reform yet without a single incendiary speech or passionate utterance to mar his record, possessing a happy combination of the oratorical and logical qualities, young, courageous and enthusiastic, yet deliberate and wise, he stands as the ideal candidate of a movement which, though termed a movement of reform, really means a return to the wise conservatism of our fathers.

"The issue has been presented by a party which has been recently discredited before the country by the financial and industrial disturbances which it has created through the repeal of the Sherman act, and by threatened and actual tariff legislation. Dragged into financial agitation by the determined will of an executive whom it has since repudiated, it proposes not merely to reverse existing legislation already enacted, but to go further and declare for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and, beside, it proposes to guarantee the country against further industrial disturbance and any agitation for further changes in the tariff law, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit of revenue. The latter announcement is particularly gratifying to many of us who believe that the silver question and moderate protection are twin issues; that the former means protection to the American farmer against the disastrous competition of silver countries; that the latter means protection to the manufacturer and his employes against the disastrous competition of cheap foreign labor, and that it is only by the union of the productive forces of the country, whether in the field or the factory, for mutual protection, that the remorseless power of monetary contraction can be stayed. While it would have been wiser to confine the Democratic platform to the issues concerning which bi-metallists would not differ, thus securing the complete unification of all the silver forces, yet a single question is presented to sincere bi-metallists throughout the country, and that is whether they will permit differences as to non-essential issues to divide them, thus insuring the defeat of their common cause, or whether, preserving their independence of conviction and action as to non-essentials, they shall accept the brilliant leader whom the Democracy has named, and, uniting all the silver forces, wherever organized, into one invincible army, march to victory in November next. I apprehend that the singleness of purpose which has thus far characterized this organization will be apparent in our deliberations here, and that its action will be inspired by the highest patriotism and by an earnest desire for the advancement of the great cause which means so much for humanity.

"It is not intended to pay debts with 50-cent dollars or to drive away gold or to debase our currency. Our purpose simply is by increasing the coinage and use of silver and by giving it equal privileges with gold, to raise its value, and, by diminishing the strain on gold which gold mono-metallism has caused, to take away unjust apprehension and thus, by pulling up the value of silver and pulling down the value of gold, to restore the old ratio so that sixteen ounces of silver will be worth in bullion, as well as in coin, one ounce of gold. Thus the old unit of value—the dollar—based on both metals instead of one, will be restored, and we shall have a gold dollar worth 100 cents in silver and a silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold. If we are asked why this ratio is determined upon, our answer is not only that it has been the customary ratio for years, but also that the total stock of silver coin in the world is $4,000,000,000; that the total stock of gold coin is approximately the same, and that if the total stocks of silver and gold were each melted into a solid mass the silver would be about sixteen times as great in weight as the gold mass. We also answer that today the relative production of the two metals is in approximately the same proportion. We must establish by law some relation of value between the two metals, and we propose to value silver as it will stand after restoration to equality of privilege with gold, and not while it is discredited by unequal laws.

"The advantages of the restoration of bi-metallism are apparent. It will not only give the world an increasing volume of currency proportioned to the increase of population and to the extension of business, commerce and enterprise, but it will do away with the dislocation of the exchanges that has existed between gold standard and silver standard countries—a dislocation which has immensely stimulated the production of silver. England's wealth consists in gold. Our wealth consists in property and products. England is a creditor nation; the United States is a debtor nation. England is interested in having money dearer and products cheaper; we rely upon good prices for our products in order to pay our foreign debts. England proposes to pursue a policy which will increase the value of the gold she owns. Ought not we to pursue a policy which will increase the