MISSOURI'S DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO THE KANSAS CITY CONVENTION.

Photograph by Strauss. Photograph by Guerin.

DECLARATION ON THE MONEY ISSUE.

Ex-Governor Stone Discusses the Manner of Reaffirming the Chicago Platform.

PARTY'S FAITH AND POSITION.

Former Resolution May Be Repeated in Full or Reindorsed in General Terms—Other Important Questions.

Considerable interest attaches to the form of the declarations to be made by the Kansas City Convention on the silver question. Recently several newspapers have undertaken to quote Former Governor Stone on this subject, but these expressions have not at all times agreed with each other. At the request of a Republic representative Governor Stone yesterday made the following statement, which he dictated to his stenographer:

"Ever since the question of silver coinage has been a question in American politics, I have believed in the free and equal coinage of both silver and gold at the precise ratio of 16 to 1. I believe in a distinctively American financial policy. I always understood the Democratic party to favor this policy. never had any doubt that the Democratic party was a bimetallic party until 1893, when Mr. Cleveland called Congress in special session for the avowed purpose of repealing the Sherman law, and committing the country to the gold standard policy. As a member of Congress I had followed the leadership of Mr. Bland, and cooperated with him and other free silver men in the House. Three days after Mr. Cleveland issued the proclamation alluded to, I delivered a speech at Washington Park, Kansas City, and then stated that I would not follow the President in his effort to take the Democratic party away from its old position on the silver question, but, on the contrary, would oppose him in that effort, if I stood alone.

Began in Missouri.

"Then the fight began in Missouri to have it determined whether the party would stand by its old convictions and continue to advocate the use of both metals as standard money, or whether it would follow Mr. Cleveland in his effort to eliminate silver and make gold alone the standard money of the country. That fight grew in volume and intensity in this State, until it culminated in the Pertle Springs Convention of 1895. Every one knows what was done by that convention. Illinois and other States took up the fight, and it became national.

"When the Chicago Convention met in 1896, the leading question was whether the Democratic party would declare in favor of the gold standard, as the Republican party had done, or whether it would declare in favor of independent bimetallic coinage at a given ratio. That fight was to determine what the faith and position of the party should be, and when the convention decided by an overwhelming vote in favor of silver, it considered the question settled, so far as the faith and position of the Democratic party is concerned.

Platform Reaffirmed.

"Ever since 1896 Democratic conventions everywhere have reaffirmed and reindorsed the Chicago platform, and now it seems to me that the policy announced in that platform is firmly established as the fixed faith of the party.

"You ask me whether the Kansas City Convention should reaffirm and reindorse the Chicago platform in general terms, or whether it should repeat the exact language of that platform in full. I cannot see that it makes the least difference whether the one course is taken or the other. If we say reaffirm and reindorse what we said upon this subject in 1896, why is it not as complete and full and strong as if we should repeat the resolution of 1896 verbatim? It seems to me that all this talk about the form of the Kansas City resolution is nonsensical. It is only a straining over the splitting of a hair. I am wholly indifferent as to whether the one course or the other is taken, for in substance and effect they are the same.

"You ask me as to Mr. Bryan's position. I do not know what he thinks about this. He will be nominated for President; and if he desires to have the Chicago declaration of 1896 restated in full I am in favor of having it done; indeed, if any Democrat prefers to have it done in that way I have no objection. I am familiar with the Lord's Prayer, and it is one part of the Holy Bible I can repeat verbatim from memory. I am prepared to say that I approve and indorse every sentence and word of that prayer. Would it make it any stronger if I should say I believe in the following, viz., 'Our Father,' etc., repeating the whole prayer?

The Party's Position.

"This whole thing is an absurdity. It is hardly worth attention. There are just two things in it so far as I can see. There are a few persons in the country who stood on the Cleveland side when the fight was on to determine what the position of the Democratic party should be, who are now rushing to the front, long after the position of the party is firmly established, to clamor for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. These people were bitterly opposed to writing that declaration into the creed, but after we have written it into the creed, in to stay there, they are now seemingly anxious to write it in again. Very well; I have no objections, for God knows these fellows ought to do something to show the country that they have repented and merit forgiveness. There is no need for most of us to cross our hearts and swear allegiance to the silver cause every time the sun rises or sets, but there are some who should do that. In truth, I think Bryan alone would be a good enough platform on the silver question, and on most other questions, from a Democratic standpoint, whether we had a written platform at all.

Should Press Other Questions, Too.

"Again, there is a class of people, Republicans and others, who will not vote the Democratic ticket, who seem to think that the Republicans would be better off if the fighting this fall could be forced upon the money question alone, to the exclusion of other questions. They think this because having won the fight on that issue in 1896, they believe they will stand a better chance to win it on that issue in 1900 than if the trust issue, militarism and imperialism should claim a large share of public attention. They are afraid of these new issues, and would like to sidetrack them as far as possible and arouse the great financial and corporate interests of the country into making another stupendous effort to retain the gold standard. What they want is a slush fund, and they think if they can have the gold fight of 1896 over again they will have a better chance to milk the banks, trusts and corporations. As for myself, I am willing to fight the battle over again, and I mean at all times to press the money question in all its phases upon public attention, but I think it wise also to press these other questions along with it."

BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE.

A. M. Dockery Favors New York or Indiana Man.

A. M. Dockery, Democratic nominee for Governor; Sam B. Cook, nominee for Secretary of State; Chairman Seibert of the Democratic State Committee, and Joe Harrington, nominee for Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner, were in the city yesterday. A conference was held at the Planters Hotel in the afternoon to discuss the matter of establishing State headquarters. While nothing definite was decided upon, it is understood the Laclede Hotel will be selected after the National Convention has been held and the campaign begins in earnest.

Concerning the Democratic nominations to be made at Kansas City, Mr. Dockery said: "Mr. Bryan, of course, will be renominated unanimously. Who the vice presidential candidate will be I do not know. My time has been taken up too much with Missouri affairs to look into that matter. I think some good man from New York or Indiana should be selected. It will make the ticket stronger. As to any of the gentlemen mentioned, I have no preference. They are all good men. It's policy, I believe, to nominate an Eastern man."

Sam B. Cook says that, personally, he would like to see Charles A. Towne of Minnesota nominated, for the reason that he knows him well and they have long been personal friends.

"Politically speaking," adds Mr. Cook, "I think the nominee should come from the East. Indiana has a good man in Mr. Shively. New York has plenty of strong timber. I will be satisfied, however, with any man the convention may choose."

WOOLLEY AND METCALF.

Prohibition National Convention Labors Ended.

Chicago, June 28.—The Prohibition National Convention adjourned sine die, after having placed in nomination for President John G. Woolley of Illinois and for Vice President Henry B. Metcalf of Rhode Island. The nominations in each case were made on the first ballot. Only two candidates for the presidential nomination were balloted for, Mr. Woolley and the Reverend Silas C. Swallow of Pennsylvania. Hale Johnson of Illinois withdrawing his name at the last moment and throwing his strength to Mr. Woolley.

This undoubtedly had a great effect on the result, as the convention earlier in the day had been nearly stampeded for Swallow by an eloquent speech of Homer L. Castle of Pittsburg, and had the friends of the Pennsylvania clergyman forced a ballot at that time the result might have been different. For Vice President three candidates were balloted for, H. B. Metcalf, Thomas R. Carskadon of West Virginia and the Reverend E. L. Eaton of Iowa, Mr. Metcalf receiving an overwhelming majority of the votes cast.

Immediately after the announcement of the result of the ballot for the presidential nomination, Doctor Swallow was proposed as the vice presidential nominee. The convention went wild over the suggestion, but Doctor Swallow, after a hurried conference with the Pennsylvania delegation, refused to accept the nomination.

During the day's session Chairman Stewart of the National Committee called for contributions for the campaign, and over $7,000 was realized in a few minutes.

PARTISAN RECORD OF CONGRESS.

Republicans Using Government Printing Office to Get It Out.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, June 28.—The presses at the Government Printing Office are converting miles of white paper into campaign literature for all the political parties having representatives in the Fifty-sixth Congress. This literature consists of reprints of speeches and the reports of committees.

It is charged that much of the literature which is being sent out by the Republican National and Congressional committees appears under the caption of the Congressional Record, with the usual substitute head, Fifty-sixth Congress, First Session," and with the date line and volume and issue numbers. It was charged that, although this species of literature would appear to the ordinary reader as the Congressional Record, it was no more than what might be termed a partisan edition of the Record, with nothing upon it to indicate that it is not a regular and impartial report of the floor proceedings in the House and Senate. It is said that the Record is being mutilated by a partisan editor.

The story goes that, according to the spurious edition of the Record, a Republican might be addressing the House and his remarks appear unchallenged, whereas, in the regular edition of the Record the statements made by the Republican might have been denounced and proved on the spot to be false or misleading.

SUBURBAN UNION MEETS.

Men Want Mr. Jenkins to Appoint a New Arbitrator.

The Suburban Employes' Union held its regular weekly meeting last night at Celia's Hall, Delmar and Taylor avenues. The state of the arbitration proceedings, which have been in abeyance for several weeks, owing to the inability of the arbitrators to meet, was the principal topic of discussion.

The men were dissatisfied at the delay and said that when the arbitrators accepted the appointments they also assumed a duty which they should be anxious to discharge. The men say that they are tired of waiting the pleasure of one of the arbitrators, and they desire Manager Jenkins of the Suburban Railway Company to appoint a new arbitrator.

Mr. Jenkins was expected to attend last night's meeting and hear the representations of the men. He did not attend, but sent a letter in which he said that he was under the impression that the committee of employes at the last conference with him had agreed that it would be well to drop the arbitration board altogether.

Chairman Woodworth of the Grievance Committee said that the men do not desire the abolishment of the Arbitration Board, but they do want the grievances of some of the men considered immediately in order that they may be reinstated or notified of the refusal of the company to take them back.

Some of the men last night were in favor of trying to force Mr. Jenkins to appoint a new arbitrator in place of Scott Bleweit, but others urged that the power of persuasion be tried first.

Craighead—Fox.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Centralia, Mo., June 28.—Professor T. A. Craighead of Fulton, Mo., was married last evening to Miss Martha Fox at the home of the bride's parents, nine miles east of this city. The Reverend M. Taylor of Fulton officiated. The couple will spend a month in Colorado before returning to their home in Missouri.

148 Boarding Places
Advertised in To-Day's Republic.

WANTS IT LEFT TO MR. BRYAN.

Judge Van Wyck Thinks the Nebraskan Should Select Nominee for Vice President.

SAYS HE IS NOT A CANDIDATE.

New Yorker Stops Off in St. Louis En Route to Kansas City—His Views on Present Political Situation.

Judge Augustus Van Wyck of the New York Supreme Court, who has been mentioned as a possible nominee for Vice President on the Democratic ticket, arrived in St. Louis last night. He is accompanied by Harry Walker, representing the press bureau of Tammany Hall, and several Eastern newspaper men. The party registered at the Planters Hotel.

Judge Van Wyck was fatigued after his long trip. He repaired to his room, where he took a bath before appearing in the lobby. He was met by Tom Hennings of the Jefferson Club and Colonel Nicholas M. Bell. A Republic reporter asked Judge Van Wyck if he was a candidate for Vice President, as reported.

"I am in no sense a candidate for the vice presidential nomination," said he. "I believe the matter should be left to Mr. Bryan for solution. He will head the ticket and I think he should be permitted to suggest whom he desires as a running mate."

Continuing, Judge Van Wyck said:

"It always affords me pleasure to visit St. Louis; its beauty and hospitality have always attracted me. It is one of the greatest of American cities, and I recall with pride that it is the home of my friends, one of the country's greatest political leaders, ex-Governor W. J. Stone, and also ex-Governor David R. Francis, who, I am sure, will make a success of your World's Fair.

"Yes, the political situation demands earnest consideration on our part, not simply as Democrats, but above all as lovers of our country and her welfare.

Eastern Democracy for Bryan.

"The Democracy of the East recognize that a united West is potent in our national convention and assures the nomination of Colonel Bryan for President. His honesty, patriotism and real love for the masses have never been questioned by friend or foe. The organized Democracy of the East will give him their earnest and heartiest support. The Democracy of New York has no selfish thought or purpose in any part that they may take in the grand council at Kansas City. The common welfare of the entire country alone concerns them, believing that this can only be subserved through the instrumentality of the Democratic party fighting existing as well as threatening evils of a Republican administration.

"For four years they have poisoned the mind of the business man throughout the country with the false idea that commercial and business interest and all vested rights and the order and peace of our industrial classes would be endangered by Democratic rule. The organized Democracy of the Empire State and the East generally in hopeful and friendly spirit ask for that calm deliberation which will demand the respect of all in making a platform, which will silence the libels and slanders of our defamers and restore confidence to the conservatives who have been so frightened. This will greatly help the organized Democracy of New York secure the co-operation of those who left us in 1896, but returned to us in 1898, when the hero of the Spanish War failed to secure a majority, and was only elected Governor by a trifling plurality.

Republican Spirit of Avarice.

"A united Democracy can elect Colonel Bryan, so let the spirit of harmony prevail in our councils at Kansas City, and then thereafter in each State and county, thereof, welcoming Democrats of all shades in the spirit of that mutual concession so necessary to bring back those who have wandered away during the last few years from the old homestead. The concessions asked for would be so slight in such councils, if the spirit of mutual confidence and fraternity existed, that all would gladly yield to them.

"The old fight which has long been waged between might and right, tyrannical government and the people, was renewed by Jefferson and Hamilton. The former, in the shaping of the Constitution and laws of our country, antagonized the undue and unjust centralization of powers and wealth, believing the masses were entitled to their share of both, while the latter took the opposite ground, believing that the masses could not be safely intrusted with either. The various issues between the two chief political parties of this country have been incident to this main issue and merely a different manifestation in the details thereof. The danger of centralization of power and resort to its unfairness has marked the Republican policy in the history of our country.

"The Republican party has ever sought to blind with the sunlight of commercial and material progress the masses, while it stealthily lessens their liberties in all branches of human endeavor, and while its cardinal policy of centralization of power and wealth in the hands of the favored few is promoted. This spirit of avarice has been the real cause of the wars of the world from that of Alexander, waged for the rich treasures of the East, to that of England for the diamond and gold fields which have about exterminated two little South African Dutch Republics.

"It is the effort to secure by conquest that which belongs to others. To this spirit it has been due that monopolies and trusts have been encouraged by unjust tariff laws, using taxing power for the benefit of the few and conferring special privileges to the exclusion of the many, crushing out the weak by the strong. They are a menace to all humanity and threatening to our institutions.

Evils of Trusts.

"The question of oppressive trusts in its menace is more far reaching than any question now agitating this country. A few hundred corporate entities controlled by no greater number of persons will soon absorb the entire manufacturing and mechanical industries of this country to the exclusion of all others, our people becoming a nation of servants and employes, stripped of the inspiring hope of bettering their condition in the old fashion way afforded by fair competition. There is no better illustration of this than the condition which confronts the commercial traveler on account of industrial combinations, which have thrown 35,000 of their number out of employment and have caused a gigantic reduction in the earnings of those who have been left unmolested in their vocations, and this at a period, as it is claimed, of the highest commercial and material prosperity ever attained in this country.

"This class was the first to feel the result of these trusts; others already begin to complain. The editors of the country newspapers—the bulwark of human rights—all over the land are threatened to be driven out of their business for the lack of advertising and the increase in the price of paper, for when there is no competition it is a waste of money to continue to advertise or to employ those who press the sale of goods. In due course of time the other vocations and professions will feel the tightening grip of these combinations. Thus is the body politic drained of its manhood and left prostrate at the mercy of such wasting forces.

Remedy in Law.

"There is a remedy for such evils without the slightest injury to the legitimate business interests of the country or to the vested property rights of our citizens. The sovereignty of the commonwealth creates these corporations, and can restrict them from injuring their creator. There are four general classes of these corporate monopolies, or trusts, the first of which may be called natural monopolies, in which the right given to do business is necessarily exclusive to some extent, such as railroads, gas companies, electric light companies, telephone companies and the like. The second class are those created by the unjust and special privileges given by the first class in their business over their competitors, such as discriminatingly lower freights under the guise of rebates. The third class are those which by the aggregation of immense capital under one management can absorb all the business of a particular line, driving out of the business the small competitor by selling the product below cost in his locality. The fourth class are those which are fostered by national legislation; for illustration, such as those created by unjust tariff laws made, not for the purpose of raising revenue, but favoring this class of monopolies or trusts.

"The remedy for these four classes of monopolies is a wise and conservative code of laws regulating the quality and price of the article or service rendered in the first class, and forbidding that class from extending unjust and unequal privileges in the second class and restricting those of the third class in their field of operation and their power of aggregating capital, or both, and depriving the fourth class of the unjust protection given them by national legislation.

"An intelligent investigation of the field to be covered by such restrictive legislation will enable the lawmakers to act without improperly invading the rights of business, property or citizenship. For the enforcement of such laws publicity or the right of examination within the proper limits would be necessary. The absorption by a few hundred corporations of over 50 per cent of the industrial and manufacturing enterprises of the country is in my judgment, as I said before and still believe, is not only a reversal of all that economists have expected as fundamental axioms of trade, but it strikes as with a dagger at the very heart of that individual enterprise which, next to love of country for its own sake, is the energizing force of American institutions. No more important question has agitated human thought since the fall of the Roman Empire.

"The solution of this problem alone will constitute a mission sufficient to render glorious any political party.

Our New Possessions.

"There has been an evolution of a new problem of government by the fruition of our war with Spain. Our country has expanded over islands in the Pacific and Atlantic to an extent that would have made the great Caesar green with envy, but let us not make the mistake that Rome did in the treatment of those she conquered. She treated them as conquered subjects with no rights save to support and obey the Roman legions garrisoning their country and pay taxes.

"Such of these islands as have become American territory forever must be governed and treated according to American institutions and traditions, and it does seem to me that the policy of governing American territory not ready for statehood has been solved by over a century's experiments in the territorial form of government that was accorded from time to time all of the territory outside of the thirteen original States.

"Invite these island people to be of us and avoid the militarism that destroyed Rome at her apparently mightiest period of power. We should appeal to the American people and especially the Pacific Slope to keep on guard and on the right side of this question.

"We should appeal for the support of the united South in the coming contest, for they are threatened in case the Republicans secure another lease of power, with either a loss of representation in Congress or the danger of force bills to dominate their elections in favor of the Republican party. We appeal to the dominant West to help the organized Democracy of the East to restore New York, New Jersey and Connecticut to the Democratic ranks."

At Jefferson and St. Louis Clubs.

After dinner Judge Van Wyck and Mr. Walker, accompanied by Mr. Hennings, drove to the Jefferson Club, where an informal reception was held on the lawn. A number of local politicians were introduced, and the Judge chatted with his friends for an hour or more.

From the Jefferson Club Judge Van Wyck's party was escorted to the St. Louis Club, where the Judge was tendered an informal banquet by several of his former classmates at the University of Virginia. In the party, besides Henry T. Kent and Major Henry Ames, his former schoolmates, were D. R. Francis, John A. Lee, J. A. Graham, ex-Governor W. J. Stone and Mr. Maverick of Texas, a prominent Democratic politician.

Judge Van Wyck and Mr. Walker will depart this evening for Springfield, where they will be the guests of Mr. Walker's father, Judge Ralph Walker, Mayor of the City of Springfield. They will leave there for Kansas City Saturday morning.

POLITICS, NOT HEALTH.

McKinley Denounced for His Action in San Francisco Quarantine.

Denver, Colo., June 28.—The State Board of Health advises the maintenance of the quarantine against Chinese and Japanese on account of bubonic plague at San Francisco, and the explanation of Colorado's action in the matter demanded by Secretary of State Hay will be made by Governor Thomas in accordance with the report of Doctor G. E. Tyler, secretary of the board. In this report the interference of President McKinley in raising the quarantine at San Francisco is sharply condemned and his action attributed to political reasons.

RATES FOR MERCHANTS.

Ruling for St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria and Des Moines.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Chicago, Ill., June 28.—For the fall meetings of merchants in St. Louis, Chicago, Peoria and Des Moines, the railroads will sell tickets at a fare and a fifth for the round trip. No reduced rate will be made from the territory west of Chicago for the New York merchants' meeting. This was agreed upon at a conference of the passenger agents of the Western roads in Chicago to-day.

87 Help Wanted Ads
Printed in To-Day's Republic.

ANOTHER TICKET MAY BE NAMED.

Anti-Imperialist League Talking of Nominating Republican for President.

SEVERAL REASONS ADVANCED.

Principal One Is That the Leaguers Believe It Would Make More Certain the Defeat of McKinley.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, June 28.—There may be a new presidential ticket in the field this fall, headed by former Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri or some old-line Republican of equal prominence. This matter was discussed at the secret meeting of the Anti-Imperialistic Leaguers, held Monday at the Plaza Hotel in this city. Mr. Henderson was present at that meeting, together with Carl Schurz and many other prominent men who are identified with the work of the league.

It was practically agreed that the anti-imperialists should nominate an independent national ticket and place at the head of it a Republican. General Henderson's name was suggested at once, and he seems to be a prime favorite for the nomination.

Another possibility is former Speaker Thomas B. Reed, whose nomination would add zest to the campaign. Mr. Reed is known to be bitterly opposed to the expansion policy of the McKinley administration, but whether or not he would accept the nomination remains to be determined.

Few of the men in this new party are of the sort that hesitate to express their opinions. They stood up for anti-imperialism when the administration newspapers were denouncing them as traitors and at a time when some of the Democratic newspapers in the land doubted the wisdom of Mr. Bryan in opposing this broad-horizoned scheme of the Republican party. It was not, therefore, cowardice that led the Anti-Imperialist Leaguers to keep their plans to themselves. The only reason for not speaking out at once was that it was deemed wiser first to feel the sentiment of the leaguers throughout the country in the proposed "liberty convention," which is to be held about August 1, very probably in St. Louis or Chicago, and then announce the new plan of action.

To Cut McKinley's Vote.

The nomination of a national ticket headed by a Republican is favored for many reasons. It has been urged that it would be good politics to nominate a Republican of standing in order to attract the Republican dissenting vote. It was declared that if the party indorsed Bryan the vote of these anti-imperialists who have been affiliated with the Republican party might be lost.

They might not, it is true, vote for McKinley, but then, again, they might, on the ground that McKinleyism is preferable to free silver, of which this class stands in fear.

A Republican anti-imperialistic ticket, it was urged, would catch all of these votes and so help along the cause and promote the election of Bryan by cutting down the Republican vote.

Again, the sponsors of the independent ticket maintain that this third ticket would attract those Democrats who supported the Palmer and Buckner movement in 1896.

It is the declared purpose of the leaguers to defeat McKinley, but they want to be counted, and to adopt the best possible means of accomplishing this end. By placing an independent ticket in the field, they will, they figure, hold the balance of power and certainly bring about the election of Bryan and the defeat of McKinley.

They will then have the satisfaction of proving to the country by the election returns that they "did it," and no doubt is felt that the party would be in a much stronger position under these circumstances than if it supported Bryan outright.

The leaders would feel that they were deserving the consideration at the White House and that they would have a voice in shaping the politics of the administration, in respect to the "colonies" at least.

Figuring on the Last Election.

One member of the league, who attended the meeting at the Plaza Hotel, had a statement showing the narrow margin by which McKinley was elected. The details are as follows:

McKinley got ninety-five electoral votes more than Bryan in 1896; consequently, if forty-eight electoral votes were taken from McKinley and given to Bryan, Bryan would have been elected.

Six States gave McKinley their electoral votes by narrow pluralities, as follows:

California—Plurality, 2,797; eight electoral votes.

West Virginia—Plurality, 11,437; six electoral votes.

Oregon — Plurality, 2,117; four electoral votes.

Indiana—Plurality, 15,131; fifteen electoral votes.

Kentucky—Plurality, 281; twelve electoral votes.

North Dakota—Plurality, 5,649; three electoral votes.

These States, with forty-eight electoral votes for McKinley, were carried by the narrow plurality of 40,512 votes altogether. If 20,256 of these votes had been taken from McKinley and given to Bryan, Bryan would have been elected President of the United States.

These six States cast altogether 1,718,513 votes, so the leaguers maintain that, on the showing of the last election, if they change the votes of two men out of a hundred they will defeat McKinley.

This estimate takes no calculation the States of Maryland and Delaware, which are considered surely Democratic this year, and the doubtful States of New York, Ohio and Illinois. Prominent members of the league can see but one result of the election. They believe that the people will be thoroughly aroused to the importance of the imperialistic issue, and that when the question is asked, "Republic or Empire?" they will declare overwhelmingly for the Republic and rebuke the men who have sought to brush aside American traditions. The States mentioned were used merely as an illustration. The leaguers believe as a rule that Bryan will sweep the country, and that even Massachusetts will be endangered as the campaign progresses.

CHARGES AGAINST HARRIS.

Jefferson Club Will Prefer Them at a Future Meeting.

The Ward Organization Committee of the Jefferson Club was to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon to take action on the resignation of Thad Harris from the committee. No meeting was held at the headquarters, at Grand avenue and West Pine boulevard. It is the general understanding that Mr. Harris's resignation will not be accepted by the committee. Charges will be preferred against him. It is alleged he attended secret caucuses and, after subscribing to the rules and by-laws of the club, violated his pledge at the Kansas City convention by supporting an anti-Jefferson Club man, Tom Barrett, for member of the State Committee. The rule of the club provides that any act which retards the progress of the club or defeats its ends shall be good cause for expulsion from the club. Secretary Mallard of the Jefferson Club says that this rule will probably be enforced by the club and the Ward Organization Committee will prefer charges against Harris. He will then be granted a trial before the club. If guilty, as charged, expulsion will speedily follow.

In the case of John F. Lingner, charged with a somewhat similar offense, the committee will probably report its findings to the club without recommendation and that body will take action. Several other members will likely be placed on the carpet for various offenses.

VAUGHAN TICKET NAMED.

Alabama State Committee Selected the Republican Nominees.

Birmingham, Ala., June 28.—The State Republican Committee met here to-day and nominated a full State ticket to be voted for in the August election. The following are the nominees:

Governor—John A. Steele of Colbert.
Secretary of State—John Porter of Coosa.
Attorney General—Charles D. Alexander of Etowah.
Treasurer—Pope M. Long of Walker.
Auditor—J. C. Swan of Randolph.
Superintendent of Education—J. J. Abercrombie of Lawrence.
Commissioner of Agriculture—John B. Shields of Walker.

This ticket represents the Vaughan faction, which was recognized by the National Convention last week as the regular Republican party of Alabama, and of which District Attorney William Vaughan is chairman. It is understood that the ticket put out by the Bingham faction some time ago will withdraw from the race.

BLISS BROKE THE DEADLOCK.

Michigan Republicans Then Named a State Ticket.

Grand Rapids, Mich., June 28.—The Republican State Convention wound up its work at dusk to-night, after almost continuous sessions since 10 o'clock this morning, by placing the following ticket in nomination:

Governor—Aaron T. Bliss of Saginaw.
Lieutenant Governor—Orrin W. Robinson of Houghton (present incumbent).
Secretary of State—Frederick M. Warner of Farmington.
State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy of Grand Rapids.
Auditor General—Percy F. Powers of Cadillac.
Attorney General—Horace M. Oren of Sault Ste. Marie (present incumbent).
State Land Commissioner—Edward Wildey of Pawpaw.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos Fall of Albion.
Member of the State Board of Education—James H. Thompson of Osceola.

LITTLE TO DO IN MINNESOTA.

Republican State Convention Was Without Enthusiasm.

St. Paul, Minn., June 28.—The Republican State Convention to-day began work immediately after the noon hour and was almost constantly in session for eight hours. The following ticket was nominated:

Governor—Samuel R. Vansant of Winona.
Lieutenant Governor—Lyden A. Smith.
Attorney General—W. B. Douglass.
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Charles M. Start.
Associate Justice—L. W. Collins.
State Treasurer—Julius Block.
Secretary of State—P. S. Hanson.
Railroad Commissioners—For two years, C. F. Staples; four years, J. G. Miller and Ira B. Mills. All the offices previous to the secretaryship were uncontested and four were renominations. There were spirited contests for the remaining offices.

DEADLOCK BROKEN.

Judge J. G. Wallace Was Renominated.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., June 28.—The deadlock over the nomination of a candidate for Railroad Commissioner in the Fourth and Fifth districts was broken to-day when Judge J. G. Wallace, one of the present Commissioners, was nominated on the one hundred and twenty-seventh ballot. The final ballot stood: J. W. Wallace, 118; J. D. James, 1; R. W. Morrow, 20.

W. B. C. BROWN FOR CONGRESS.

Fifth District Republicans Nominate a Former Democrat.

Kansas City, Mo., June 28.—The Republicans of the Fifth Missouri Congressional District, meeting in Kansas City to-day, nominated W. B. C. Brown of this city for Congress. The nominee was a gold Democrat and left the Democratic party in 1896.

HENDERSON RENOMINATED.

Speaker Will Make His Tenth Race for Congress.

Waterloo, Ia., June 28.—Speaker Henderson was renominated by acclamation today by the Third District Republican Convention for his tenth term as Representative in Congress. The nomination was made amid great enthusiasm. Speaker Henderson made a short speech of acceptance.

CASUALTIES IN ACTION.

MacArthur Sends a Report of Killed and Wounded.

Washington, June 28.—General MacArthur's latest casualty report, received to-day at the War Department, was as follows:

Manila, June 28.—Killed—June 21, Monte Puruyan, Luzon, Troop E, Third Cavalry, William Barnes. Wounded—May 14, Malabon Hill, Luzon, Troop B, Eleventh Cavalry, Fred Swink, groin, serious; May 22, Lipa Batangas, Luzon, Second Lieutenant Fred Bury, wounded in the elbow, moderate; May 17, Aliang, Luzon, Company F, Forty-seventh Infantry, Corporal James G. Amsler, wounded in the chest, serious; Sergeant Henry Gardner, wounded shoulder, serious.

WABASH

Boston.

Twenty-two years ago The Wabash Railroad established the first through service between St. Louis and Boston, then the longest through car line in the world. The line has been in uninterrupted operation since that time.

The Continental Limited, ever since its inauguration, has been the quickest train to Boston. The new schedule of the Continental is the quickest ever in operation via any route—St. Louis 9.00 a. m., Boston 5.20 next afternoon.

Two trains each way every day with through sleepers for Boston.

The Schedule.

EAST-BOUND.				WEST-BOUND.			
Lv. St. Louis	9.00 am	8.30 pm	11.30 pm	Lv. Boston	.....	1.00 pm	6.40 pm
Ar. Detroit	8.10 pm	9.35 am	11.35 am	" New York	10.00 am	3.00 pm	8.15 pm
" Buffalo	4.00 am	7.00 pm	7.50 pm	" Buffalo	8.30 pm	2.00 am	8.15 am
" New York	5.15 pm	7.40 am	7.30 am	Lv. Detroit	2.40 am	7.40 am	3.20 pm
Ar. Boston	5.20 pm	10.05 am	.....	Ar. St. Louis	2.00 pm	7.15 pm	7.15 am

You can make all arrangements for your trip at our ticket office. We will see that your baggage is called for at your residence or hotel, reserve your boudoir or berth, and supply you with railroad and sleeping car tickets at the lowest rates available.

Wabash Ticket Office, Broadway and Olive, S. E. Cor.

RECEIVED A DEWEY CANNON.

Michigan Patriots Incidentally Honored Miss Helen Gould.

Three Oaks, Mich., June 28.—This was the first day of the exercises incident to the reception by the city of the cannon presented by Admiral Dewey.

Miss Helen Gould, accompanied by Doctor and Mrs. Palen, Misses Palen, Edwards and Colen, arrived from the East this afternoon on the same train with General Russell A. Alger. The party viewed the military service parade, which took place shortly after their arrival, and the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Dewey cannon were then observed. After a speech of welcome by Mayor E. K. Warren, General Alger was introduced and delivered a patriotic speech.

Miss Gould was then escorted to the edge of the platform by Mr. Warren, who said:

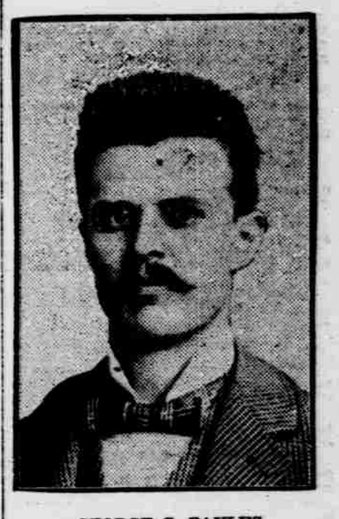
"I take pleasure in speaking for you and for millions more in this great nation who love and reverence the name of Helen Miller Gould."

Before touching the button that unveiled the cannon, Miss Gould turned to President Warren and said:

"It gives me great pleasure, indeed, to be present and take part in the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the Dewey cannon."

Miss Gould was greeted with continued cheers. As a friend of the soldiers of the army and navy she gracefully acknowledged this, and at the proper time touched an electric button which released a spring to the tentlike canopy enveloping the cannon. The canopy divided into eight sections, each section falling on the green turf of the mound below, outlining an eight-pointed red, white and blue star.

The effect was indescribable. When the white, inconspicuous tent unfolded like a flower and showed the brilliant colors of our national flag, and revealed to view the relic of the great Manila battle, the crowd went nearly mad with cheering.



GEORGE C. PAULUS,
First vice president of the Southwestern Mercantile Association. He is on the staff of Grand Marshal Feickert of the parade and picnic to be given on July 1, by the association.

DOLE IS NOW GOVERNOR.

New Executive of Hawaii Territory Installed in Office.

Honolulu, June 14.—The last of the three great epochs marking the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States of America took place this morning when Governor S. B. Dole, first executive of the American Territory, was inaugurated.

The oath of office was taken and the inaugural address delivered on the spot that was the scene of the other two events—the reading of the all-important proclamation of 1893 and the flag-raising of 1898.

Minister Mott-Smith read the commission sent by President McKinley to Governor Dole and handed it to the new Secretary of the Territory. Then the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Frear.

Immediately after signing the oath, Governor Dole gave his inaugural.

Governor Dole has made the following appointments: E. H. Dole, Attorney General; J. A. McCandless, Superintendent of Public Works; A. T. Atkinson, Superintendent of Public Instruction; J. F. Brown, Commissioner of Public Lands; W. C. Austin, Auditor; H. C. Meyers, Deputy Auditor; A. M. Brown, High Sheriff; W. D. Alexander, Surveyor; A. T. Hawes, Jr., private secretary.

The office of Treasurer of the Territory is yet to be filled. Henry E. Cooper is serving temporarily.

FRENCH NOBLES STARVED.

Countess and Her Son Died on Beds of Newspapers.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Paris, June 28.—Eight in the heart of this city of wealth and luxury a woman of the French aristocracy and her son have been found literally starved to death in a miserable attic of a crowded tenement. They are the Countess d'Allonville de Lauziers and her son, Count Albert. The family once owned large estates in Loraine, but were ruined by the Franco-Prussian war.

After the death of her husband the Countess gradually sank into dire poverty, and was compelled to move from one poor apartment to another. To add to her woes, Count Albert recently began to show signs of insanity. They were too proud to beg, and they were found in a starving condition by a Paris priest, who interested Madame de Silva in the case. She at once started a collection among the nobility for the unfortunates. Assistance came too late, as both mother and son were found dead on beds made of newspapers.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher