DEMOCRATIC MAXIMS

Promulgated by the Planks of the Cleveland Platform.

SILVER QUESTIONS STRADDLED.

Promised Speedy Repeal of the McKinley Protective Tariff.

TIME-WORN PRINCIPLES REAFFIRMED

CHICAGO, June 22.—Following is the report of the Platform Committee presented to the National Democratic Convention last evening. The debate and the amendments offered and adopted will be found in the account of the proceedings:

SECTION 1—The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of its predecessors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland; we believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied to the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them; and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to those fundamental principles of a free popular government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

SECTION 2—We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections to which the Republican party has committed itself is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South, and injures the colored citizen even more than white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place, armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by that authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the party in power, and the reviving of race antagonisms now happily abated, of the utmost peril to safety and happiness of all; a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as "the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate."

The Force Bill Strongly Denounced.

Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self perpetuating oligarchy of officeholders, and the party first entrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the right of the people to resist oppression which is inherent in all self governing communities. Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the "force" bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

Believing that the preservation of Republican government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country 100 years of unexampled prosperity; and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be entrusted with power, not only to defeat the "force" bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already overtaxed labor of the country.

SECTION 3—We reiterate the oft-repeated doctrines of the Democratic party that the necessity of the Government is the only justification for taxation, and whenever a tax is unnecessary it is unjustifiable; that when Custom House taxation is levied upon articles of any kind produced in this country, the difference between the cost of labor here and labor abroad, plus such a difference exists, fully measures any possible benefits to labor, and the enormous additional impositions of the existing tariff with crushing force upon our farmers and workingmen, and for the mere advantage of the few whom it enriches, exact from labor a grossly unjust share of the expenses of the Government, and we demand such a revision of the tariff as will remove these iniquitous inequalities, lighten their oppressions and put them on a constitutional and equitable basis.

Promised Repeal of McKinley's Law.

But in making reduction in taxes, it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government, taxes collected at the Custom House have been the chief source of Federal revenue. Such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject in the execution of this plain dictate of justice.

The minority report on the tariff plank, which strikes out all the foregoing from "section 3," is as follows, reading between the brackets:

We denounce the Republican protection policy as a fraud—the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.

We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation. We appreciate the efforts of the present Congress to abate some of its most pernicious effects in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party. Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of the laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since the tariff went into operation, and we point to the dullness and distress, of the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after 30 years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth, in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000 exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population; and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States. We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

Reciprocity Comes in for Its Share.

Section 4—Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural, while erecting a Custom House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich and the countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

Section 5—We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition, which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuse as experience may show to be necessary.

Section 6—The Republican party, while professing the policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage till now a few rich and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas. The last Democratic administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly 100,000,000 acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

Skillful Handling of the Silver Plank.

SECTION 7—We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintance of the parity of these metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

SECTION 8—We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent tax on State bank issues be repealed.

SECTION 9—Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition. We denounce a policy under which Federal office holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

The Policy for Foreign Relations.

SECTION 10—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect abroad and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances; it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations, and especially with our neighbors on the American Continent, whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster, which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war. We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

SECTION 11—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience's sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practiced by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Hebrew subjects, and we call upon our National Government for the interest of justice and humanity by all just and proper means, to use its influence and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self-government in Ireland.

SECTION 12—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce as inhuman and attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

SECTION 13—This Convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly. We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

Waterways to Receive Consideration.

SECTION 14—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government, that such aid should be extended a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

SECTION 15—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

SECTION 16—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the Government has invited the participation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that the Government should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

SECTION 17—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States the most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education, being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever. We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children, as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

Commendations for the House.

SECTION 18—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and the resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the Districts of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

SECTION 19—We favor legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage workers.

SECTION 20—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under 15 years of age.

SECTION 21—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

SECTION 22—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party, in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance unimpaired of institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful.

The Daintiest Lunch.

With the thermometer at 100° or so what could be more delightful for a noontime luncheon than a glass of cold milk and a few of Marvin's crisp, fresh soda crackers? That's what the physicians would call a "hygienic luncheon." You'll grow fat on it and forget that the weather is at the boiling point. You can get Marvin's crackers from your grocer. wrhs

MEN'S silk, lisle, balbriggan, merino and cotton underwear for hot weather.
JAMES H. AIKEN & CO., 100 Fifth ave.

THE greatest thing on earth to kill roaches, bedbugs, etc., is Bugine. 25 cents.

PERFECT action and perfect health results from the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers A perfect little pill. Very small; very sure

IRELAND'S HOME RULE

Leaders Issue an Address to Their American Sympathizers.

GLADSTONE'S COURSE APPROVED.

Redmond's Followers Come in for a Good, Sound Scorching.

SALISBURY'S SUCCESS MEANS DEFEAT

LONDON, June 22.—An address has been issued to the friends of the Irish cause in America, signed by Justin McCarthy, Thomas Sexton, John Dillon, Timothy Healy, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, Arthur O'Connor, David Sheehy, William Abraham and Michael Davitt. The address is as follows:

The coercion Parliament will be dissolved in a few days, and the general election which will follow will decide the fate of Ireland for the present generation. The great prize of national self-government, for which the Irish race has made incalculable sacrifices during a long course of years, is within our gasp. Home rule for Ireland is the issue upon which the general election will be fought, and to which all other questions have been by common consent subordinated. There is not a shadow of a reason to suspect that Mr. Gladstone's ardor in the "home rule" cause has abated, or that his fidelity to his engagements regarding the powers and attributes of the future Irish Parliament has been in the last degree shaken.

Within the present week he has given renewed proof that he regards home rule as the paramount object of his remaining days. No home rule bill could by any possibility be forced through the House of Commons which will not command the full assent and approval of the Irish people.

Gladstone's Success Means Home Rule.

The success of Mr. Gladstone's polls will therefore mean an immediate and generous measure of self-government for Ireland. The success of Lord Salisbury would mean certain destruction of the hopes of Ireland for the lifetime of the present generation, and a new term of coercion, depopulation and despair for our country. We have reason to entertain the fullest confidence that the verdict of the British masses will incline to the side of liberty for Ireland. The wisest course, domestic dissension, alone can now stand between our country and a decisive home-rule victory at the polls.

The representatives of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people have gone to the utmost limits of concession to the minority in their anxiety to save their own cause from the scandal and peril of a conflict between brother Nationalists at such an hour as this.

At the time of Mr. Parnell's death those who had supported Mr. Parnell were publicly invited to rejoin the majority of their colleagues, and thus reconstitute a united Irish party.

The Redmond Party Scored.

The proposal was rejected with insult and contempt. Finding it impossible to reunite the party, we endeavored to save the country from the spectacle of a bitterly contested general election by offering to adopt any reasonable method of ascertaining in what number of constituencies Mr. Redmond's followers were in a majority, and we were willing to recommend that in such constituencies their candidate be accepted without a contest. All our efforts in the direction of conciliation were met with insult and misrepresentation and the repeated declaration that Mr. Redmond's friends would have no union on any terms with the majority of their countrymen.

Under such circumstances no power on earth could induce their constituencies to re-elect men so deeply pledged against National unity. Even if it were possible to coerce the Irish constituencies into accepting them it would not, humanly speaking, possible to pass the home rule bill into law in a Parliament wherein the Irish National cause is represented by two rival and conflicting parties. Men who could pride themselves to be content with the patriotism and common sense of a vast majority of their fellow-countrymen have now committed themselves to a reckless and wicked attempt to overrule the will of the Irish people by leading themselves with the Orange landlord.

Aid Asked From Americans.

In the face of such tactics it only remains for the Irish people now to decide between us at the polls, and we appeal to our countrymen in America to enable the Irish constituencies to pronounce judgment freely, without passion or disorder upon our side, and with a weight of authority sufficiently overpowering to take away the last pretext for a continuance of those scenes of faction and recrimination which are the shame of Ireland's friends throughout the world. All that is needed is that Irish constituencies shall not be disfranchised in this supreme hour by reason of the expense of contests which are wantonly forced upon them in all directions by the combined forces of faction and coercion.

We stand in need of instant generous help to meet the enormous expense of the general election and to secure that Ireland shall be represented in the coming Parliament by a strong and united Irish party with unquestioned authority to formulate the demands of the Irish Nationalists.

To one everlastingly generous friends and allies, we, in this emergency, appeal for aid with all the more confidence because we are convinced that to strengthen the hands of the Irish party at this moment will be to aid in averting a miserable future of dissension, coercion and despair from our country, and to crown the labors and sacrifices of our race by the achievement of home rule with all its attendant train of blessings and freedom.

Emperor William Inspects the Artillery.

BERLIN, June 22.—Emperor William and King Humbert proceeded to Juterborg this morning, where they witnessed the artillery practice. As they returned to Berlin they were cheered by immense throngs that crowded the route.

A Standard Oil Competitor.

BREMENHAVEN, June 22.—It is authoritatively stated that it is intended to build tank steamers here for the American petroleum trade to compete with the Standard Oil Company.

English Bankers Fail for Millions.

LONDON, June 22.—G. Barker & Co., bankers of this city, have suspended. The liabilities are placed at $3,250,000.

THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

Cold Water Advocates Favor a Long List of Radical Principles.

FRANKLIN, PA, June 22.—[*Special.*]—The meeting of the State People's party took place this afternoon. About 100 delegates were present from about two-thirds of the counties in the State. A. G. Moore, of Clarion county, was elected Permanent Chairman. The convention placed the following ticket in the field: Supreme Judge, Colonel R. B. McCombs, of New Castle; Congressmen at Large, James Dawson, of Beaver county; S. P. Chase, of Tioga county.

Delegates were selected to attend the National Convention at Omaha. They go uninstructed, but are almost unanimous in favor of Leland Stanford, of California, for President. At this evening's session a platform was adopted which declares in favor of woman's suffrage, public schools, suppression of Pinkerton detectives, election of President, Vice President, Judges of the Supreme Court and postmasters by direct vote of the people, denounces the Baker ballot bill, demands naturalization of the liquor traffic, dissolution of the Reading Railroad deal, a service pension bill, a tax of $100 on each alien employe and indorses the St. Louis platform, free coinage of silver, etc. R. A. Thompson, of Indiana county, was elected Chairman of the State Central Committee. A resolution was adopted declining to affiliate in any manner whatever with any other political organization.

Good Reason Why It Should.

Mr. W. M. Terry, who has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for the past 12 years, says: "Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other cough medicine I have ever sold." There is good reason for this. No other will cure a cold so quickly, no other is so certain a preventive and cure for croup; no other affords so much relief in cases of whooping cough. wrhsu

REFUSE TO RATIFY.

Platt Republicans Won't Enthuse Until They Hear From Harrison—They Don't Propose to Have Their Leader Turned Down by the Administration.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 22.—[*Special.*]—The Republicans of Albany county positively refuse to enthuse over the recent nomination of Benjamin Harrison at Minneapolis to be their standard-bearer, and all attempts to hold a genuine ratification have failed.

This week a Harrison man went around with a paper which called for a ratification meeting, and which he asked all leading Republicans to sign. To his astonishment he found it a difficult task to get signatures. Some put him off, others refused point-blank.

Finally he asked the cause of such a general disinclination to sign the call for a meeting, and one of the Platt Republicans, who represent what little there is left of the Republican organization in Albany county, said: "It is this: Neither I nor any of us will sign your call until we are assured that the Harrison leaders don't intend to turn down Mr. Thomas C. Platt in this State. We are still for Platt, if Blaine is out of the race, and while we will support Mr. Harrison, will take no active steps toward ratifying the nomination till we hear from headquarters, and are assured of Mr. Platt's continuance in his present position."

This attitude of the Platt men all over the State has probably led to the delay everywhere noted in the local ratification of the choice of the party's delegates at the Minneapolis Convention.

GORMAN DENOUNCED.

General Warner Says the Senator Is a Traitor and His Influence Is at an End—Great Opportunity for a Third Party Candidate.

General A. J. Warner, of Ohio, passed through the city last evening bound for Washington. He had left the Democratic Convention in disgust, and was steering for a place where his feelings wouldn't be harrowed by political turmoil. "The office-holders were on the perch in Minneapolis," he said, "and Wall street is in the saddle at Chicago. The millionaires captured both conventions, and whichever man wins, the moneyed men have finished their work. They will spend no more cash fighting free silver. Cleveland will be nominated, and then the people in both parties will revolt. There hasn't been so much feeling among voters since 1860. If the People's party will put a representative man in the field, their candidate stands a good show of carrying a number of States. I expect to see the election thrown into the House, and then, of course, the Democrat will be chosen. Gresham is in sympathy with the Third party movement, but I don't think on account of domestic afflictions that he would accept. He is a brainier man than either Harrison or Cleveland, and he has the respect of the entire country. As soon as the Democratic Convention is over the silver States in the West will send delegates to Omaha. Colorado will lead the procession, and an interesting time can be expected. The money question must be settled before all others.

"Gorman played the traitor in fine style at Chicago, and he has injured himself greatly. I have no further use for him, and I have a better opinion of Hill for making an open and honest fight. I know personally that Gorman encouraged the Hill boom with the hope that ultimately the nomination would come to him. He was too cowardly to face defeat, and made some sort of a deal with Whitney. The combination of Whitney, Gorman and the Indiana delegation will elect Cleveland. But I heard Gorman denounced by all kinds of Democrats. His treachery has killed him."

COUNTERFEITERS IN THE TOILS.

They Had Placed Over $100,000 of Bogus Money in Circulation.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22.—[*Special.*]—A big counterfeiting gang was unearthed here to-day by the arrest of two of the leaders. They were captured at work in rooms where all the paraphernalia of making bogus coin were found. The gang, composed of about a dozen men, has been in operation for over 12 months, and in that time must have put over $100,000 worth of counterfeit money into circulation. About 12 months ago a sack containing $800 of the bogus dollars was found hidden in the sand at North Beach.

The find was made by a number of wharf rats and the pieces were of such excellent imitations that they was no difficulty in passing them. Since then Secret Service Agent Harris has been on the trail of the counterfeiters, but though he has often captured their money in the express office, he has failed to get receivers or makers of the coin and bills. Recently the counterfeiters turned their head to lottery tickets and made big money. Detectives finally located the counterfeiters in rookeries on Telegraph Hill and the place has been watched day and night for three weeks in order that the criminals might be captured in the act of counterfeiting. This was done to-day and evidence sufficient to convict both was secured. It is thought one will turn State's evidence and thus lead to the capture and punishment of the entire gang.

MISSOURI'S THIRD PARTY TICKET.

Leverett Leonard Receives the Nomination for Governor by Acclamation.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 22.—The Third Party State Convention in session at Sedlia, Mo., nominated the following State ticket at this morning's session:

For Governor, Leverett Leonard, President of the Missouri Farmers' Alliance by acclamation; Lieutenant Governor, George W. Williams, of Polk county; Secretary of State, David P. Page, of Kansas City; Auditor, J. B. Dines, of St. Louis; Attorney General, A. B. Harris, of Oregon county; Treasurer, B. M. Thompson, of Bates county; Railroad Commissioner, M. O'Hearn; Supreme Judges, D. D. Jones, of Knox county, C. Moulton, of Kansas City.

A Grand Chance to Get a Piano Cheap.

Our warerooms are now crowded with a number of second-hand pianos, taken in exchange as part pay for Hardman, Krakauer and other instruments of the most celebrated makers in America. We want to clear these out right away so as to make room for new pianos, constantly arriving, and to get them sold at once we will offer them at unparalleled low prices and easy terms. Many of these are excellent instruments and have been put in first-class order, and for most every purpose will answer as well as new pianos. For those who wish to provide their families with a piano, and who do not wish to put a big sum in one, here is a rare chance to get a big bargain. The prices range from $50 to $300. They will be furnished on easy monthly payments if so desired. Call soon so as to get the choice of the lot. Open until 9 o'clock on Saturday evening. MELLOR & HOENE,
77 Fifth avenue.

LEADING specialties in men's white and fancy vests. JAMES H. AIKEN & CO.,
100 Fifth ave.

DIED.

DEARSTEIN—On Wednesday, June 22, 1892, at 11:25 P. M., LIZZIE M., daughter of George and Lizzie Dearstein, aged 11 years, 4 months, 7 days.

Funeral SATURDAY MORNING, June 25, 8:30 o'clock, from residence, 255 Ohio street, Allegheny.

[Cincinnati papers please copy.]

MCMULLEN—Suddenly, on Tuesday, June 21, 1892, at 11 P. M., JAMES A., son of Lawrence and brother of Frank V. McMullen, aged 17 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1808 Wharton street, Southside, on FRIDAY at 8:30 A. M. Requiem mass at St. John's R. C. Church, Fourteenth street, at 9 A. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

Wanted.

POSITION as stenographer and typewriter, with office work, in or out of city. Address S. G. E., Dispatch office.

NO WILL WAS FOUND.

Mollinger's Attorney Says the Bishop Was Misinformed.

WOULD NOT AFFECT THE RELICS.

The Missing Testament Was Drawn Up Twenty Years Ago.

A CLAIMANT FROM NEW YORK APPEARS

"Bishop Phelan must have been misinformed regarding the finding of Father Mollinger's will," said Attorney Mueller last night, "as the will has not been filed, and I have heard nothing further of it."

Gregor Meyer, administrator of the estate for the relatives of the deceased priest-physician of Mount Troy, had heard nothing further regarding the will and said he feared one would never be found. "I am taking the necessary action," he continued, "toward distributing the estate as directed by law, just as though the will was not in existence."

In speaking of the possibility of Father Mollinger having secreted the valuable document in some peculiar or out-of-the-way place, Attorney Mueller said the healer of Mount Troy was as eccentric and singular in certain ways as other men of similar prominence most frequently are. "I do not know to what an extreme he carried this eccentricity," continued Mr. Mueller, "but I have observed it upon many occasions. This is not strange considering the great mental burden carried by Father Mollinger, and I have never been surprised at what he did.

It Would Not Affect the Relics.

The will supposed to have been left by Father Mollinger was one he frequently spoke of to me. This document was drawn up a score of years ago by N. P. Federman, who left this earth many years ago. It could not affect the disposal of the sacred relics in any degree, as the will was made long before the relics were obtained, consequently it is obvious that Father Mollinger did not make any disposition of them. I frequently talked with him regarding drawing up a new will, but for some reason or other the matter was postponed from time to time, and as he did not express any desire to do it, I did not feel like insisting. When he was seized with his last illness there was some trouble existing on account of the refusal by Bishop Phelan to consecrate St. Anthony's shrine and I suppose there was some ill feeling and, furthermore, believe that Father Mollinger did not make a new will from pique.

"The inheritors of the estate are a brother and sister in Holland and the children of the former, whether or not they will be disposed to give the relics to the church I cannot say as I have but just commenced a correspondence with them relating to the property and have not touched upon the other matters at all."

A New Yorker After the Estate.

Register Conner yesterday received a letter from a probable claimant to the estate of the late Father Mollinger. The claimant, however, is a cousin, and under the intestate laws of this State the cousins could not participate if there are any brothers or sisters or their children. The letter is as follows:

NEW YORK, June 20.

To the County Judge or Surrogate of Allegheny County:

DEAR SIR—We have been retained by a cousin of Father Mollinger, deceased, in relation to the estate of the deceased.

Did the deceased leave any will? Has any application been made to you for letters to issue upon the estate? We have written to George Meyer, President of the Allegheny Trust Company, for information, we notice by the New York *World* of yesterday that he was a witness to the will of deceased made some 20 years ago, which is missing and cannot be found. Please give us such information as you possess. We enclose stamp for reply. We shall apply for letters for our client if no will is found. Please refer us to some good, honest lawyer of your city.

An early answer will oblige.
Yours, etc.,
C. JULIUS LAUGBEIN,
For Laugbein Bros. & Laugbein.

BEAT BLAINE EIGHT YEARS AGO.

A Welshman Claims That He Was the Cause of the Statesman's Defeat.

A little man with a florid face covered by a two weeks' growth of whiskers that unmistakably told the tale of the condition of his pocketbook, and with clothes of the shabby-genteel appearance, was the center of an interested group in the corridor of the Southern yesterday afternoon.

"That little fellow," explained one of the group to a St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reporter, "defeated Jim Blaine for President of the United States. It may sound preposterous to make such an assertion of a man of his present get-up, but it is a fact, nevertheless, and I'll tell you how he did it. His name is Owen, and he is a Welshman by birth. In Oneida county, New York, there is a large colony of Welsh containing nearly 1,500 voters. A Welshman is a Republican for the same inexplicable reason that an Irishman is a Democrat. Up to the Blaine-Cleveland campaign of 1884 the Republican managers had always counted on a solid Welsh vote of 1,200. One day in October of that year this man Owen called at Democratic headquarters in New York City and applied for a job to go up to Oneida county and stump the Welsh community for Cleveland. He described what he could do so intelligently that the Democratic managers thought it worth their while to risk $500 on him, and then sent him out among the Welsh as a campaign orator. Well, he went, he saw and he conquered. He was an entirely new sort of bird to the Welshmen. The idea of having a man speak to them in their own twisted tongue and advocate the Democracy caught them, and when election day came 900 of them marched up to the polls and plunked in Cleveland tickets. This margin would have elected Blaine. Owen tells me that he has been roaming around the West for the past year or two, getting odd jobs at newspaper work for a livelihood. He has just closed a contract to again enter the New York campaign as a Welsh orator, and the next time I see him he will wear a Prince Albert and a silk hat."

This Man Once Outranked Admiral Porter.

An old, broken-down man taken from an obscure house in Washington to a hospital the other day was Captain William Chanler, who at the beginning of the war was one of the senior captains of the navy, outranking Porter and others who afterward became famous. Chanler's sympathies were with the South, but he stood by his colors for a time and captured five of the first vessels taken from the Confederate navy. Subsequently he resigned, crossed over to the enemy's territory, and was not heard of again until the termination of hostilities. He is 86 years old.

Oldest Member in Parliament.

The oldest member in the House of Commons is Mr. Charles Villiers. He is 90 years old and has been in Parliament fifty-seven years, though in this matter he is beaten by Mr. Gladstone, who came in in 1832. Mr. Villiers started the agitation in favor of the repeal of the Corn laws long before Cobden and Bright were ever heard of. He does not intend to give up politics even at his advanced age.

For later news from the Convention see second edition, which will be on the street soon.

DAY OF DELAY, NIGHT OF FIGHT.

might furnish Presidential candidates for a quarter of a century to come, and the Democracy of the great Northwest and the great Southwest would not complain or seek to pluck one honor from the brilliant stars of New York.

New York's Dissensions Deplored.

The Democrats deeply regret that there are dissensions within her borders, which they fear, if a candidate should be nominated from New York, would imperil Democratic success, and they know that there is a country west of the Mississippi river, purchased and made a part of the Union by Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, where there is but one Presidental candidate. In that West there lives a noble son of New York, honored by an election to her Legislature over a third of a century ago; a son worthy and well qualified for the highest honor which this great, intelligent convention can place upon him. A son, born and reared in poverty, accustomed to hard labor, who has thereby learned to sympathize with the poor and distressed, with the laborers of the land. The name of that noble son of New York and adopted son of Iowa is Horace Boies.

In the days of Lincoln he was a Republican. But at that time and until 1890 the Republicans of Iowa were as ardent advocates of tariff reform as are the Democrats of to-day. When the Iowa Republicans, in 1880, deserted their tariff principles and Iowa followed the worshipers of protection, and when by sumptuary legislation in Iowa, they confiscated millions of dollars worth of property without any compensation, our candidate refused to follow his party, and united with the Democratic party. He did this without any hope of political reward. He did it when the Democratic party in Iowa had been defeated by a majority for Garfield of over 78,000. He did it when Iowa was the banner Republican State. He was led to this course solely by the courage of his convictions, by his conscience and his innate love of justice.

Why Boies Should Be Chosen.

The speaker then went on to tell how Mr. Boies had fought unceasingly for the cause of Democracy, and how his voice had been raised for the cause in 1889-1890 to such good effect that in 1891 he was elected Governor after a fierce battle. He said:

When our Democratic fathers are convincing themselves that the right to nominate a Democratic candidate for President from the East is an exclusive, God-given right, let them remember that their Western sons are of age, and let them do justice to their honored names by doing justice to their sons.

In moving the nomination of the candidate of the Iowa Democracy, I plead for one who, if nominated, will be supported by every Democrat and thousands of independent voters; I plead for the champion of labor, the champion of the farmers of the nation; I plead for the rights of that great country west of the Mississippi, in extent over one-half of the nation, that never before has had a Democratic Presidential candidate. I plead for the Democracy of 18 States and Territories of that vast empire. I plead for the gallant men of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Missouri, who never falter in their Democracy. I plead for a candidate whose nomination will insure the electoral vote of Iowa to the Democracy. I plead for harmony and for Democratic victory.

Warned Against Making Mistakes.

The delegates to this convention will make an irreparable mistake if they forget that before November there will be a calm of surging billows of this great ocean of enthusiasm, during which calm the voters, in their quiet homes, at their firesides, in the midst of their families and with their neighbors and friends, will discuss and decide the Presidental question; during which calm every voter will consider who is nearest his own heart, who is most in sympathy with his own condition and who will best fill the Executive office in that plain, honest, old-fashioned democratic way which the people understand.

But this convention will make no mistake if it shall select as a nominee that man of correct habits, of honest purposes, of patriotic motives, of clear, cultivated mental vision, of sterling integrity, of calm deliberation and judgment, of manly and moral courage, of deep thought and study, of unflagging industry, that careful, painstaking man, without spot or blemish; that noble son of the East, and adopted son of the West who has never been defeated; who has no foes in his own party to conciliate; who has no errors to correct and no explanations or apologies to make; and who will, if nominated, fill the struggling, fighting Democracy of Iowa, the Great West and the entire nation with unconquerable courage; the born peerless leader who will in November, if nominated, march at the head of an army of 7,000,000 of voters with 50,000 waving banners under the triumphal arch, and on whose brow will again be placed the wreath of victory, whom Iowa now nominates—Honest Horace Boies.

Boies Gets His Meed of Cheers.

When Mr. Duncombe mentioned the name of Horace Boies as the candidate of Iowa, the whole Iowa delegation jumped up on their chairs and sent up a yell, followed by South Carolina, Texas, Mississippi and New York. Governor Flower and Bourke Cockran, of the latter State, setting the time for the cheers. The Boies boom had nothing like the dimensions of the Cleveland and Hill demonstrations earlier in the session. It lasted eight minutes.

Thomas B. Fenton, in seconding Cleveland's nomination for Kansas, first assailed Ingalls, now a pedestrian himself, for calling the Democracy the street walkers of the Nineteenth century.

James A. McKinzie, of Kentucky, made a characteristic speech seconding Cleveland, as one whose nomination has already been made by a convention larger and more potential than this; whose influence would extend from Androscoggin to Yuba Dam. [Laughter.] He represented more than half of the unterrified Democrats of Kentucky, a State, thank God, where a —— lie is the first lick. [Loud laughter and applause]; a State that produces a kind of liquor so good as to make intemperance a virtue, and horses so fast as to keep the wind in perpetual jealousy, and make lightning look like a puling paralytic. [Laughter and applause.] Everybody there, male and female, including Indians not taxed [laughter], is for Grover Cleveland.

Watterson Speaks for Governor Boies.

Henry Watterson stepped upon the platform and was greeted with cheers. He spoke as follows:

I second the nomination of Horace Boies, of Iowa, and bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said of him by his friends and neighbors. He comes from a State which stands behind him as rock-ribbed and impregnable as the everlasting hills. He represents a section to which henceforth the Democratic party must look for generous inspiration and increasing majority. In Iowa he led the legions of Democracy to victory in a Republican stronghold, and, if he be chosen by this convention to carry our banner, he will plant it above the roof of the White House and rivet it to the dome of the National Capitol.

Hon. T. J. Kernan, of Louisiana, seconded Boies' nomination, saying: "Louisiana recognizes in him one who has made a special study of the corn fields in the West, and she is well contented to intrust in his hands the guardianship of tariff reform and of all the great principles of the grand old Democratic party."

When Massachusetts was called, Hon. Patrick A. Collins arose to second Cleveland's nomination, and was heartily cheered. He said: "If my warm voice were on its last errand, the request conveyed by it to every delegate would be this: When you are voting for a candidate, heed the voice, not of locality, but the voice of the Democracy of the whole Union." [Great applause.]

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DEMOCRATIC FIRST BALLOTS.

What the Record of the National Conventions Since 1868 Shows.

New York Sun.]

In the Democratic National Convention of 1868 this was the vote on the first ballot: George H. Pendleton, 105; Andrew Johnson, 65; Winfield S. Hancock, 33; Sanford E. Church, 33; scattering, 79. Total, 315. Necessary to nominate, 210. Pendleton fell short on the first ballot, and after a protracted contest