You Know It

The business man knows it, and it is talked on the streets, that The Herald is improving every day. Business men appreciate its advertising space, too.

THE SALT LAKE HERALD.

On the First Ballot

McKinley was nominated, and on the first ballot the people of Salt Lake declare The Herald to be the best advertising medium in the city.

TWENTY-SIXTH YEAR | SALT LAKE CITY, FRIDAY JUNE 19, 1896. | NUMBER 210

M'KINLEY, HOBART AND GOLD

The Trio Put Forth by the St. Louis Convention.

SCENES ALMOST BEYOND BELIEF

Were Tragic, Dramatic, and Inspiring.

SENATOR CANNON SHOWS COURAGE

An Episode That Will Never Be Forgotten.

HE READS THE SILVER MEN'S PROTEST

Twenty-Three Silver Men Walk Out of the Building.

ALLEN, KEARNS AND CANNON GO.

Teller Makes Another Brilliant Effort—Baldwin Nominates Allison, Lodge Puts Reed Forward, Hastings Names Quay, Depew Favors Morton, But None of the Speeches Were Received Like the One Made By Foraker, in Which He Urged McKinley Should Be the Choice of the Convention—The Vote of the Man From Ohio Exceeded the Expectation of His Friends, Being Nearly Two Hundred More Than Was Necessary.

New Hamp.	8	8				
New Jersey	20	20				
New York	72	72				
North Caro	22	1½	20½			
North Dakota	6	3	3			
Ohio	46	25	15	6		
Oregon	8	8				
Pennsylvania	64	64				
Rhode Island	8				8	
South Caro	18	3	15			
South Dakota	8	8				
Tennessee	24		24			
Texas	30	11	12			
Utah	6	5	1			
Vermont	8	8				
Virginia	24					24
Washington	8	8				
West Va.	12	12				
Wisconsin	24	3	20			
Wyoming	6	6				
Arizona	6	4	1	1		
New Mexico	6		6			
Oklahoma	6	4	2			
Indian Ter.	6	6				
Dist. of Col.	2					
Alaska	4	4				
Totals	922	553½	280½	29	8	24

There were two delegates absent from Indiana, three from Iowa, one from Kentucky, five from Maine, five from Montana, three from Nevada, seven from Texas and one from Wisconsin.

A RESUME.

Brief Account of One of the Most Interesting of Conventions.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The Republican national convention nailed their principles to the masthead today and placed in command of the ship which is to bear them on to fortune or disaster in November, their popular idol, William McKinley of Ohio, and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey.

But there was mutiny aboard, and at the last moment before the lines were cast off some of the members of the crew who had shipped in many a voyage refused to subscribe to the new shipping articles and walked down the gang plank.

The convention was held in session for ten hours to accomplish the work cut out for it today, and the scenes at different times were

TRAGIC, DRAMATIC AND INSPIRING.

Fully 15,000 people were in the vast auditorium to hiss or cheer by turns. The bolt of the silver men from the west fully discounted, but it nevertheless furnished the most dramatic incident of the day.

Led by Senator Teller, they had yesterday declared their intention of refusing to subscribe to the gold plank in the platform, but today, after Senator Teller had made his final appeal to the convention not to take the step which would drive him and his colleagues out of the ranks of the party which in the past honored them and they had delighted to serve, and the convention had voted 818½ to 105½ to stand by the gold declaration in the platform, no one who witnessed the scene will forget to his dying day the picture of Senator Frank Cannon, of Utah, facing from the platform 10,000 irate, hissing, jeering people, as he read the valedictory of the silver men. He stood erect and defiant, his pale face set in grim determination, as those before him tried to cry him down until

THE VERY COURAGE HE DISPLAYED

won for him the admiration which compelled silence. When he had finished the reading, the crowds in the galleries burst out again with their jeers and cries of disapproval, but in the most courtly fashion he turned and shook hands with Senator-elect Foraker, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, Permanent Chairman Thurston and other friends on the platform. Then, locking arms with Senator Teller, the two men left the stand and moved down between the walls of yelling delegates to where the standard of the Idaho delegation stood. There they were joined by the handsome, stalwart Dubois and the three men continued their march to the main door, their followers falling in behind them as they moved along.

IT WAS A SMALL BAND,

several of the delegates from the states of Utah and Montana, notably Senators Carter and Mantle of the latter state preferring to subscribe to the platform than to sever their allegiance to the Republican party, and the delegates, only a few of whom displayed any bitterness toward what they believed to be the misguided course of their colleagues, breathed a sigh of relief when it was over. Never before has there been a bolt from the Republican party, although Wendell Phillips and some of the more radical Republicans held a convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1864, and placed in the field a ticket in opposition to Lincoln and Johnson. The radicals on that occasion, however, withdrew their ticket and returned to the fold before the election in November. The silver men who bolted today immediately perfected plans to place Senator Teller in nomination as an independent silver candidate for president, in the hope that the Democrats at Chicago, if controlled by silver men, would place his name at the head of their ticket.

After this sensational incident the convention turned with evident pleasure to the work of selecting the standard bearers. It was a

FOREGONE CONCLUSION

that McKinley would be nominated, but the pent-up enthusiasm of the friends of the Ohio candidate found full vent. The speeches of Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, nominating Allison, of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, nominating Reed, of Hastings, nominating Quay, and of Depew, nominating Morton, were manly efforts, and were received with the greatest enthusiasm by their respective supporters, but it was the nomination of McKinley by Foraker which turned the convention into bedlam. Save for the wild tumult that followed Senator Wolcott's speech, placing Blaine in nomination at Minneapolis four years ago, the demonstration that occurred today has had no parallel in a Republican national convention, at least in length. The Minneapolis demonstration continued for twenty-seven minutes; that of today fell short of that record by thirty seconds. Of course it lacked the zest that comes after a long and

UNCERTAIN CONTEST OF GIANTS,

and if in a measure mechanical, it did not want for inspiration and enthusiasm. The delegates listened to the opening words of the speech of the dashing Foraker in silence, awaiting the first mention of McKinley's name. The explosion came with it.

Mark Hanna climbed on his chair just in front of the platform with his handkerchief held aloft; 15,000 people in the galleries rose simultaneously and 15,000 throats gave forth their wild enthusiasm. The black mass of delegates and alternates in the pit seemed also to rise en masse, save for here and there a delegation of the opposition. Silk American flags and long tri-colored plumes waved frantically, while the noise was like the deep, steady roar of Niagara.

An Ohio delegate seized the Buckeye standard and held it aloft until it was seized and carried to the platform, and opposite the stand an enormous portrait of the choice of the convention was hoisted to the gallery. The minutes passed, but the delegates and the spectators did not weary. Just at the close, as

THE SHOUTING THOUSANDS

were ready to sink from sheer exhaustion, a man wearing a Napoleonic cocked hat of the first empire came out from beneath the galleries and pushed his way over the press benches to the platform. Altogether the scene was a remarkable one, and testified to the popularity of the candidate who had been placed in the field.

McKinley's vote exceeded the expectation of his friends, as he received 661½, within a vote and a half of 200 more than a majority, and almost three times as many as his five opponents. The nomination was immediately made unanimous with enthusiastic speeches from the representatives of other candidates. Mark Hanna was obliged to respond to calls to address the convention. After the decision of the Platt forces in New York not to present the name of Governor Morton, owing to the war waged against him by the Warner Miller faction, the

NOMINATION OF HOBART,

of New Jersey, became a certainty. Mr. Hanna and the McKinley influence was thrown for him, and although there was an attempt to conciliate the west on Evans, of Tennessee, the McKinley influence was too potent. Besides, it was the general sense of the delegates that the situation required the nomination of an eastern man for vice-president. The nominating speeches were brief. Bulkley, of Connecticut, Lippett, of Rhode Island, and General Walker, of Virginia, were also placed in nomination, but it only required one ballot to determine the contest. Hobart received 530½ votes ninety more than a majority, Evans, his nearest competitor, received 280½. There were scattering votes for Reed, Thurston, Grant, Depew, Morton and Brown.

IN DETAIL.

Verbatim Report of the Ten Hour's Session.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The convention began its work today at 10:32 o'clock, at which time Thurston called the body to order.

Without waiting for the delegates to get into their seats he introduced Rev. John R. Scott, a colored clergyman of Florida, who offered the following invocation:

"Our Father, from whose hand centuries fall like grains of sand, we meet today united, free, loyal to our land and to thee. We thank thee for all blessings of life that are ours to enjoy, and we ask thy blessing upon our labor in this convention, and we ask that all things that we do may be done to thy honor and glory. We ask these things for the sake of him who has taught us in praying to say: 'Our father, who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is heaven. Give us this day our daily bread; forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, forever. Amen.'"

The Chairman—The order of business is the report of the committee on platform. Is that committee ready to report?

Foraker, of Ohio—The committee is ready to report.

The Chairman—The chair recognizes the chairman of the committee, Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio.

The announcement of Foraker's name produced a tremendous outburst of applause, which was continued for several minutes. The outburst subsided finally, but broke out again with renewed force. After quiet was restored, the business was resumed.

Mr. Foraker, having ascended the platform, read the report, which was as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity.

THE TARIFF.

We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of an American industrial independence, and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry and it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingmen; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

RECIPROCITY.

We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests and factories.

Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

SUGAR.

We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they paid other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

WOOL AND WOOLENS.

To all our products—to those of the mine and field, as well as those of the shop and factory, to hemp wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

MERCHANT MARINE.

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our policy of shipping interests in the foreign carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the stars and stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

MONEY.

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coined or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua canal should be built and owned and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish islands we should secure the proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey, American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazards and at any cost.

MONROE ROCTRINE.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American states for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventful withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

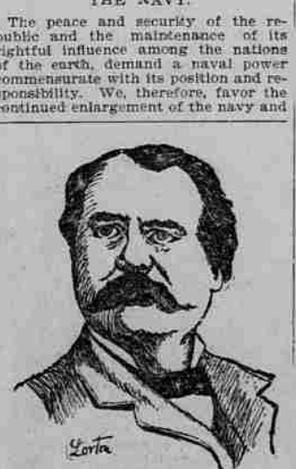
CUBA.

From the hour of achieving their own independence, the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty. The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

THE NAVY.

The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.



GARRETT A. HOBART.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service law was placed on the statute books by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

FREE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and restricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

LYNCHINGS.

We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice, well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

NATIONAL ARBITRATION.

We favor the creation of a national board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in interstate commerce.

HOMESTEADS.

We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party; and urge the passage by congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the house, and is now pending in the senate.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interest of the territories and the United States. All the federal officers appointed for the territories should be elected from bona fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the congress of the United States to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

TEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The Republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home.

We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States.

At the conclusion of the reading, Foraker, addressing the chairman, said:

"I move you, sir, that the resolutions as they have just been read be adopted by this convention as the Republican national platform for 1896."

The Chairman—The adoption of the report has been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

(Cries of "question, question," were heard from various parts of the hall.)

Mr. Teller, of Colorado, here appeared upon the platform and was greeted with cheers.

The Chairman—The chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado, Senator Teller.

Mr. Teller did not read the minority report of the committee, but called upon the secretary of the convention to read it for him.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Colorado moves as a substitute the following, to what may be termed the financial plank of the platform, which the secretary will read.

TELLER'S AMENDMENT.

"We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subject of coinage and finances, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party authorizes the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 part of gold."

TELLER'S GOODBY.

Teller spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Convention: I will not attempt to inflict upon you a discussion of the great financial question which is dividing the people, not only of this country, but the world. The moments allotted to me by the convention do not permit me more than to state briefly our objections to the financial plank proposed for your consideration. I am a practical man and recognize the conditions of this country foreshadowed as they are by the action of the committee. This plank was presented to the whole committee and by it rejected. Loyalty to my opinion and consideration to the great interest which is felt in this country, compel me, in the face of unusual difficulties, to present this for your consideration, not with that bounding hope of with that courage that I have presented this in other bodies with a greater measure of success than I can hope for here. The local and supreme importance of this question is alone my excuse now for the few words I shall say to you. In connection with this subject in a public capacity, I have dealt with it for twenty years. I represent a state that produces silver, but I want to say to you here and now that my advocacy of the proposition is not in the slightest degree influenced or controlled by that fact. (Applause and a voice "Good.") I contend for it because I believe there can be

NO SOUND FINANCIAL SYSTEM

in any country, nor in the world, that does not recognize this principle. I contended for it in 1873, when it was ruthlessly stricken from our statutes, and since when there has been continued depression of all products of human labor and human energy. I contend for it because in this year 1896 the American people are in greater distress than they ever were in their history. I contend for it because this is in my judgment the great incubus that has struck down enterprise and destroyed progress in this favored land of ours. I contend for it because I believe the progress of my country is dependent on it. I contend for it because I believe the civilization of the world is to be determined by the rightful or wrongful solution of this the financial question. I tolerate those who differ from me. I act from my judgment and enlightenment as best I have been able to, by my study and my years of thought. In my judgment the American people in the whole time of their history have never been called upon to settle a question of greater importance than this. The great contest in which my party participated was not more important to the people than the question of finances.

I have said enough to show I think that this is not a matter of policy, but

A QUESTION OF PRINCIPLES,

not a mere nothing, but one on which hangs the happiness, prosperity, morality and independence of American labor and American producers. (Applause.) Confronted for the first time in the history of this party of ours, confronted, I say, for the first time with a dangerous financial system that in my judgment would destroy all the great interests of this land, we are called upon to give this provision in our platform our adherence. Mr. President, I do not desire to say unkind things and I will touch only a moment upon why I object to this provision of the platform. The Republican party has never been the advocate of a single standard (applause); it was a bimetallic party in its origin and in all its history. In 1888 it declared for bimetallism, in 1892 it declared for bimetallism. In 1896 it declares for a single gold standard. In 1888 we carried the state that I here represent for the Republican nominee; we carried it on the bimetallic platform; we carried it with a majority that was equal, considering our vote, to that of any state in the Union. (Faint applause.) It has been a Republican state from the hour of its admission. It has kept in the straight road in the

HOUR OF REPUBLICAN NEED.

Mr. President, I promised you I would not discuss the silver question, and I will not except to say that this platform is such a distinct departure from everything heretofore held by the party that it challenges our Republicanism to accept it. The platform contains some platitudes about international conference. It provides that we will maintain the gold standard in this country until the principal nations of the world shall agree that we may do otherwise. This is the first great gathering of Republicans since this great party was organized that has declared the inability of the American people to control their own affairs. (Applause all over the hall, members rising in a body and yelling their approval of the sentiment.) Do you believe the Americans are too weak to actually maintain a financial system commensurate with the greatness of the country of their own fruition? Gentlemen of the convention, you would have a bimetallic agreement with all the great commercial nations of the world, and it cannot be obtained. So this is a declaration that the gold standard is to be put upon this country and kept there for all time. Do you believe Great Britain, that great commercial nation of the world, our powerful competitor in commerce and trade, will ever agree to open her mints to the free coinage of silver or consent that we shall open ours, as long as she has the advantage of lower prices or declining values that have brought this country, by the adoption of the gold standard in 1873, to partial demonetization? We are the great debtor nation of the world.

GREAT BRITAIN IS OUR CREDITOR.

We pay her every year millions and hundreds of millions of dollars as an income on her investments in this country on their loans. The gold standard in my judgment lowers prices and depresses values, and she buys of us millions and millions more than she sells. She buys upon the gold standard at the lower and depreciating standard. How long do you think it would be before she will agree to assist in raising values in this country? It is a solemn declaration that the Republican party intends to maintain lower prices and stagnate business for all time to come. (Cheers from the silver states.)

There is a beneficial provision in this platform about the tariff. I subscribe to that. (Applause and cheers from all over the house.) I believe in a protective tariff. (More applause.) I have advocated it for forty years (applause), but it is my solemn opinion that the protective tariff cannot be maintained upon a gold standard. (Applause and cheers from silver people.) Tariff protection is a principle for the raising of the price of human toil; it is for giving to the producer ample compensation for his labors. The gold standard, on the contrary, everywhere that it is enforced, is for the purpose of reducing values.

Now, gentlemen of the convention, I am led to make this simple objection as to the protective system—that it is in danger; and I will call your attention to one other fact, and then leave it to your judgment whether this platform shall be adopted or rejected. Under existing conditions we undoubtedly

HAVE A GOLD STANDARD.

I do not deny that what I have sought for is to change it for the bimetallic system. I have believed and now believe that when the Almighty created these two metals He intended that the world should use them for the uses for which they were created. (Applause.) And when he blessed this land of ours with more gold and more silver than any other country in the world, He meant that we should use them for the purposes for which they were intended, to-wit: use by the people as standard money. Today you would reverse the traditions of our country and declare that we will use only one, and the American people are in favor of that I have nothing to say. I must submit to the majority voice in this country of ours. I do not believe this party of ours, if it could be polled, is in favor of the gold standard. I believe 90 per cent of the people are in favor of bimetallism of the old-fashioned kind that existed in this country up to 1873.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I promised you that I would take but a few moments. But I want to say a few things that may seem to you to be personal and ought not to be introduced in an audience like this. I must beg your indulgence if I seem to transcend the prescribed uses of this occasion, if I shall

SAY SOMETHING PERSONAL

to myself. I have formed my convictions on this great question after twenty years of study, and over twenty years of careful thought and careful reading. I have been trained in a school that, it seems to me, fits me well for reaching a just conclusion and the facts. I have formed my conclusions to such an extent that they have become binding on my conscience. I believe the adoption of the gold standard by the United States will work great hardship, that it will increase distress and that no legislation touching upon the currency can remove the unnatural conditions now all admit prevail in this land. I believe the whole welfare of my race is wrapped up in the rightful conclusion of this question; that the morality, civilization, nay, the very religion, of my country is at stake in this contest. I know and you know that men in distress are not good patriotic nor brave. You and I know that hunger and distress will destroy patriotism and love of country. To have love of country, patriotic service, independence, you must have your citizens comfortably fed and comfortably clothed. That is what Meecham said in substance is what has made me a Republican all these years—because I believed the Republican party was made for great masses of men; that its legislation was intended to lift up and elevate and hold up and sustain the fortune of our people and give all equality before the law. (Applause.) I do not believe it can be had with a gold standard. You may doubt my judgment, but shall I doubt it? I must act upon my judgment and not upon yours. I must

ANSWER TO MY CONSCIENCE

and not to that of my neighbor. I must do my duty as it is presented to me, and not presented to you. I say to you now that with the conviction upon me that this gold plank means ultimate distress and disaster to my followers, I cannot subscribe to it, and if adopted, I must, as an honest man, sever my connections with the political organization which makes that one of the main articles of its faith. (Prolonged applause.) I repeat here what I said yesterday, I was not acting upon my own judgment alone, but carefully as I have attempted to prepare it, I dare to take this step alone. My friends, I am sustained in my view of the danger that is coming to us and country to the world by the adoption of a gold standard, by the intelligence of the world. They may say the silver question is a craze. Let me tell you the best part of Europe, the best part of the world, is with the advocates of bimetallism. All the great political party speakers of Europe, with the exception of five or six, are pronounced advocates of bimetallism—unrestricted and unrestrained bimetallism. All great teachers of political economy in European colleges, without exception, are in favor of bimetallism. My own judgment, based as I have said to you, on careful preparation and careful study for twenty years, bears me out and puts me in accord with them, and I would be

RECREANT TO THE TRUST

given me by the people of my state, if I failed to protest here, and failed, when the Republican party makes this one of the tenets of its faith, to sever my connection with that party. (Applause and cries of "No.")

"Mr. President, I ask your kind permis-

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Republican Judicial Primaries.
How Republicans View the Ticket.

PLAYED A STAR ENGAGEMENT

Twenty-Three Silver Republicans Leave the Convention Hall.

OTHERS' HEARTS WENT WITH THEM

Hartman Tells Why Montana Men Remained.

Teller May Be Run as an Independent Candidate—Salisbury Resigns as National Committeeman—Queer Action of Utah Alternates—There Will Not Be a Republican Elector Elected West of the Mississippi River, Outside of Iowa and Possibly Minnesota.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The silver delegates played a star engagement today. It was brief, but dramatic in the extreme, and easily divided the public attention with the presidential nomination.

The proceedings in the convention were of an impressive nature and all thinking men present felt the gravity of the situation. There were only twenty-three of the silver men who left the hall, but there was a feeling that the hearts of a hundred and more who voted with the majority followed the departing delegations down the long aisle, as they strode along. Nevertheless, the band played, the convention joined in singing "The Red, White and Blue," and the business of the great gathering proceeded as if no unusual event had occurred.

The men who walked out held

A MINIATURE CONVENTION

of their own and agreed to spring Senator Teller, of Colorado, who has been their leader in the independent movement, as a candidate for president. This plan will be consummated at a meeting to be held tomorrow, when an address will be issued over the signatures of the disaffected delegates who turned their backs upon the convention, and probably by some others. A canvass for signatures was made tonight among the silver men, and the canvassers expressed satisfaction at the success which they had met. They do not expect to secure the names of all the delegates who voted against the gold plank, but they say they have received words of encouragement from a majority of them. This address will simply suggest Senator Teller's availability as a presidential candidate, upon whom the entire silver vote can be concentrated, and calling upon the voters of all parties who believe in bimetallism to unite upon him.

The Scenes.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—When the silver delegates left the convention, Senator Teller was joined by Delegate Stevenson of Colorado. As soon as he left the building he was pushed into a carriage and rapidly driven to Stevenson's apartments at the Southern hotel. Stevenson left the senator there and immediately proceeded to the St. Nicholas hotel. From this it was taken to be the purpose of the senators and delegates that he should be excluded. It was their intention to discuss the advisability of putting Teller in nomination for the presidency on the independent ticket, and it was not desired that he should, for the present, be called upon to say what course he would pursue in that emergency.

The silver men demeaned themselves bravely as they walked away from the hall. They were given

ENCOURAGING CHEERS

by the crowd on the outside, as they passed to the sidewalk and turned their backs upon the hall, which contained the chosen representatives of the party with which many of them have been affiliated all their lives, and perhaps during the life of the party itself. Not one of them looked back. Remarks were, however, few and newspaper men were kindly but firmly discouraged from asking questions as to purposes or opinions.

"We have only done what we had made up our minds to do in this emergency, and what our consciences approve," they said in unison. "Our reasons have been clearly set forth on the floor of the convention, and we have nothing to add. Regret it? Of course we do, but why speak of that. We had our duty to perform and we performed it." There were

TEARS IN THE PROCESSION,

but among the followers and friends, and not among the departing delegates themselves.

"I shed mine weeks ago, when I first decided upon this course," said one of them, "and have done with that part of it."

During the afternoon a majority of the bolters gathered at Senator Dubois' headquarters at the St. Nicholas and talked the matter over. They appeared to have recruited their stock of cheer to a certain extent, and most of them assumed, if they did not feel, an air of vivacity. There were many exchanges of handshaking and

EXPRESSIONS OF CONGRATULATIONS.

Every time the name of a leader was mentioned he was cheered to the echo. All United States senators who joined in the procession came in for their due share of this expression of good will. Senator Pettigrew, as the newest recruit, was given more than the ordinary quota of this form of encouraging expressions. Some one suggested that the day was the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo, and a delegate said that the modern Napoleon should take warning—three cheers for Waterloo! These, too, were given with a hearty good will. Teller spent the afternoon at the Southern hotel putting in the greater part of his time at the Colorado headquarters, chatting with his friends from that state, and with all other chance callers as nonchalantly as if nothing unusual had transpired. He asked with interest about the speeches made by Lodge and Foraker, and did not appear to have lost

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STATE.	Votes.	McKinley.	Reed.	Morton.	Quay.	Allison.
Alabama	22	19	2	1		
Arkansas	16	16				
California	18	18				
Colorado	8					
Connecticut	12	7	5			
Delaware	6	6				
Florida	8	6		2		
Georgia	26	22	2		2	
Idaho	6					
Illinois	48	46	2			
Indiana	30	30				
Iowa	26					26
Kansas	20	20				
Kentucky	26	26				
Louisiana	18	11	4		½	½
Maine	12		12			
Maryland	16	15	1			
Massachusetts	30	1	29			
Michigan	28	28				
Minnesota	18	18				
Mississippi	18	17				
Missouri	34	34				
Montana	6	6				
Nebraska	16	16				
Nevada	6	3				
N. Hampshire	8		8			
New Jersey	20	19	1			
New York	72	17	55			
N. Carolina	22	15½	2½			
N. Dakota	8	8				
Ohio	46	46				
Oregon	8	8				
Pennsylvania	64	6			58	
Rhode Island	8		8			
S. Carolina	18	18				
South Dakota	8	8				
Tennessee	24	24				
Texas	30	21	5			3
Utah	6	2				3
Vermont	8	8				
Virginia	24	23	1			
Washington	8	8				
W. Virginia	12	12				
Wisconsin	24	24				
Arizona	6	6				
New Mexico	6	5				1
Oklahoma	6	4	1			1
Indian Ter	6	6				
Dis. of Col	2		1			1
Alaska	4	4				
Totals	922	661½	84½	58	61½	35½

For Vice President.

State.	Votes.	Hobart.	Evans.	Brown.	Lippitt.	Walker.
Alabama	22	19	11	1		
Arkansas	16	10	5	1		
California	18	14	3	1		
Colorado	8					
Connecticut	12			12		
Delaware	6	6				
Florida	8	5	3			
Georgia	26	5	21			
Idaho	6					
Illinois	48	44	4			
Indiana	30	12	16			
Iowa	26	8	5	10		
Kansas	20	20				
Kentucky	26	8	17			
Maine	12		5	2		
Maryland	16	14	1	1		
Massachusetts	30	14	12	4		
Michigan	28	21	7			
Minnesota	18	6	12			
Mississippi	18	13	5			
Missouri	34	10	22			
Montana	6	1				
Nebraska	16	16				
Nevada	6	3				