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THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY—SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 1, 1892. NUMBER 13

APOSTLES OF REFORM

Third Party Men Gathering at Omaha for the Great Convention.

PLANKS FROM THE PARTY'S PLATFORM

Harmony Among the Delegates as to Candidates and Principles.

MANY DELEGATES CLING TO GRESHAM

They Hope He May Be Induced to Lead the Reform Hosts.

DELEGATES ARRIVING IN LARGE NUMBERS

The Convention Hall Arranged to Seat Eight Thousand People—The Scramble for Tickets—State Convention of Independents at Lincoln.

The people's party will meet in national convention in this city at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The delegates are already beginning to arrive and there are indications that the natal day of the republic—the Fourth of July—will witness the birth of a great political party which is to be a menace to the old organizations which have so long striven for supremacy in the nation. There is not the slightest evidence of discord in any direction, and there seems a general resolve all around to make this convention a harmonious gathering at which is to be firmly cemented into one symmetrical whole all the heterogeneous elements that go to make up those various political and industrial orders and associations that have heretofore refused to assimilate into any great political organization.

At the first day's session the only business to be transacted will be the perfecting of the temporary organization and the announcement of the committees on credentials, resolutions and permanent organization. There will be but few contests, and the committee on credentials will probably complete its labors in one brief session. The committee on permanent organization will have more to do, but the committee on resolutions, the most important in the convention, will likely be one of the most harmonious.

Agreed on a Platform.

Those of the great rival political organizations who have hoped that the people's party would divide over questions of principle and not be able to agree upon a common platform of declarations will be surprised to know that the people's party platform is already practically agreed upon. The leaders have been in constant correspondence for months past, and has tacitly agreed that the St. Louis platform of February 22 shall be taken as a basis, and that the only extraneous matter to receive consideration will be the denunciation of the force bill, the demand for a broader reciprocity than is offered by the party of republicanism, and the condemnation of the recent state bank plank adopted at the national democratic convention.

The platform which Chairman Taubeneck of the national executive committee has in his pocket this evening, and which General Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Congressman Thomas E. Watson, Jerry Simpson and other leading spirits of the party agree shall be adopted as the war cry of the coming campaign, is as follows:

Platform Planks.

1. We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmers alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(a) We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver.

(b) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

2. The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

3. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

(a) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

The Force Bill.

In addition to the above there will be a plank which is expected to frustrate the herculean efforts that are being exerted by the democratic leaders of the south to reclaim their following from the people's party ranks. This plank will be a denunciation of the republican force bill, and it will be as ringing and as emphatic as the arraignment by the democratic national convention a week ago. The leaders of the independent party have given this subject most careful consideration, have weighed its effect in all its details, and they announce that the die is cast, that the force bill of the republican party will be denounced as an unwarranted, dangerous and unconstitutional interference in state elections. The announcement of Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee that he favors such a plank is regarded as practically settling the matter, as Taubeneck, being a northern man and of past republican affiliations, would be naturally expected to oppose the declaration, if opposition were to be encountered. But Mr. Taubeneck is one of the warmest advocates of the plank, and says it means the electoral votes of five southern states for the people's party presidential candidate this fall. The fear of the force bill is the last bugbear by means of which the democrats of the south are striving to frighten the people's party men back into the democratic ranks. It does not fear any injurious effect in the north from an arraignment of the force bill, because, he says, the western states, where the people's party are strongest in the north, have been opposed to the force bill.

In addition to condemning the force bill, the platform will also endorse the Australian ballot law as a needed reform in all the states.

Free from Hurtful Contentions.

In one very significant respect could the old political parties afford to follow the example that is being set by the people's party leaders in these latter days of practical politics. There are no Hills openly striving for the political nomination; there are no Clevelands with their Whitneys on the ground skillfully laying wires for later political triumph; there are no Harrisons with a horde of office seekers striving frantically for the glorification of their chief; and there are no Blaines to receive the hero worship of their adherents, but destined to go down in defeat with their idolatrous admirers mourning and refusing to be comforted. The man who receives from the national people's party convention the nomination for the presidency of the United States will receive it unsought and it must come to him unbeckoned. The nomination must seek the man and not the man the nomination. Half a dozen prominent leaders of the great independent movement are freely discussed, but not one has yet arrived upon the ground and none is making the slightest effort for that great honor which any one might covet. There will be no headquarters opened for the reception of uncommitted or unpledged delegates, and the badges which were so conspicuous at the recent republican and democratic conventions as expressing loyalty to the personal candidate of the delegate will be unknown in this great independent convention. The only emblem that adorns the breasts of the delegates is a little metal badge worn in the buttonhole and bearing the inscription, "The People's Party."

Will Seek the Man.

The selection of a candidate is to be the last work of the convention and the choice is to be made after calm and mature meditation. The magic of but one name is sufficient to take this convention by storm and that name will never be mentioned within the precincts of the Coliseum, if the wisher of this great popular American are to be respected. Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana could have the nomination by the merest signal of assent, but he has forbidden his friends to allow his name to be mentioned in this connection, and his friends are so loyal that they are disposed to accept his wishes as their law.

The other gentlemen who are prominently mentioned in connection with the presidential nomination are General James B. Weaver, ex-congressman from Iowa and formerly the greenback candidate for the presidency; Hon. Marion Cannon, president of the California farmers alliance and a prominent writer and worker in the reform movement; Hon. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota; Hon. John Willits of Kansas, the farmers alliance candidate who was defeated for governor of that state by but 5,000 majority; ex-United States Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska and Congressman John Davis of the Fifth district of Kansas. The only candidate for whom any delegates have been instructed is General Weaver of Iowa, and it is probable that he has not more than 100, so that nine-tenths of the delegates will probably come to the national convention uninstructed and uncommitted.

Vice Presidential Nomination.

There is a disposition to give the vice presidency to some live young campaigner of the party, and the eloquent Tom Watson of Georgia, leader of the people's party in the national house of representatives, could have the nomination if he would accept it. Watson's chief ambition just now, however, appears to be again to wrest his district from the democratic hosts of Georgia, and he says he would rather defeat General Black, his chivalrous democratic opponent, than to be elected vice president upon the people's party ticket.

Hon. J. H. Davis of Texas, who accepts the soubriquet of "Cyclone Davis," is also mentioned for the vice presidency, and his well known forensic abilities fill all the qualities required of a candidate.

Temporary Chairman.

The temporary chairman of the convention will be Hon. C. H. Ellington, a prominent farmers alliance leader of Georgia. The first choice of the national committee fell upon Congressman Tom Watson of Georgia, but Watson has informed Chairman Taubeneck that he cannot leave Washington at this time, as he desires to record himself on various important measures now on the calendar. As it was particularly desired that the honor should go to the south, Mr. Watson suggested Mr. Ellington for the temporary chairmanship and the committee has announced that this selection will be ratified. The committee has not selected a secretary, but John W. Hays of Philadelphia, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, has been mentioned for the place and will probably be chosen.

WHAT THE CHAIRMAN SAYS.

Mr. Taubeneck Talks of Candidates and the Probable Platform.

Mr. H. B. Taubeneck, chairman of the executive committee of the independent party, arrived from St. Louis about 6 o'clock last evening. When asked by a reporter what in his opinion would be the platform adopted by the convention, he said:

"It will be the platform adopted at the industrial conference at St. Louis. That is, the three planks referring to money, transportation and land may possibly be revised somewhat, but I do not believe there will be any material alteration of the principles as laid down at St. Louis. In addition to those three planks we will have a strong plank opposing all federal interferences in elections. In other words, we will oppose what is now know as the force bill. At the same time we will declare for the Australian ballot system of voting, a free vote and a fair count."

"Will you have a woman suffrage or prohibition plank in the platform?"

"No, I think not. That question was definitely settled at the St. Louis convention. We have nothing in regard to either woman suffrage or pensions in the platform adopted at the St. Louis conference. My opinion is that they will be dropped by the Omaha convention."

"What will you have to say in regard to free silver?"

"We shall declare for free silver and unlimited coinage of silver, just as the law stood in 1873 before silver was demonetized."

"Do you expect the silver men of the west will become a part of your party and join in the coming campaign?"

Silver States and Candidates.

"Yes, I do. I have the very best assurances that the silver men not only of the silver producing states but also of the nation are going to join hands with us. I have received a letter from General Warner, president of the Bimetallic league, saying the executive committee of that society has passed a resolution stating that neither the Minneapolis nor Chicago conventions had given any hope of free silver, and calling upon the silver men of the nation to send delegates to Omaha to confer with the people's party. The western silver clubs and Colorado have already opened headquarters at the Millard hotel."

"Who are likely to be the candidates before the convention?"

"That I cannot state positively. The tide has been toward Gresham, and, in my opinion, he will be our nominee, provided he can be induced to accept, with a strong man from the south for vice president. I have received letters from Arkansas saying that if Gresham is nominated we will carry that state by 30,000. The same news comes from Colorado, Montana, Washington and California. Texas favors Gresham; so does Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He is a perfectly satisfactory man to the silver men of the west. From a private letter I understand Weaver is for him and will make the nominating speech. In regard to second place on the ticket, there has been a number of names mentioned, but so far, from the correspondence I have received, everything is at sea.

"Gresham would certainly be the strongest man we could nominate," said Mr. Taubeneck, "if he could be induced to accept the nomination. There appears to be much uncertainty as to his position, but unless the judge makes some definite announcement soon the convention may conclude to nominate him. The truth is, however, the question of candidates is not being discussed yet. If the presidential candidate is a northern man of course the vice presidential candidate will be from the south."

Work of the Convention.

"Who will be your choice for temporary chairman of the convention?"

"The temporary chairman, I think, will be C. H. Ellington of Georgia. Our first choice was Congressman Tom Watson, but he has declined and recommended Ellington. The present intention of the committee is to accept Watson's recommendation and nominate Ellington."

"What will your platform be?"

"It will be based upon the St. Louis platform, but will contain several additional planks. One will be an arraignment of the force bill and another will be an endorsement of the Australian ballot system. Many delegates also favor the denunciation of the plank in the democratic platform demanding the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issue. The most important declaration, however, will be against the republican force bill. It will mean five states sure for us in the south and I think will be the means of raising the total of people's party states this fall to at least eight. I have no doubt we will carry eight states and think the chances are bright for ten or twelve. By arraying ourselves against the force bill, we take the last legs from the democratic party in the south, as that is the only argument they advance to reclaim their brethren from the people's party ranks. We propose, too, in in this convention to give the old parties a lesson in harmony. There will be no bickerings, no desecrated leaders, and no regrets to carry away and endanger the success of the ticket next fall."

IN STATE CONVENTION.

National Delegates Selected at Lincoln Amid Great Enthusiasm.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 30.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The state convention of the people's independent party assembled at Bohanan's hall in this city at 11 o'clock and was called to order by J. V. Wolfe, chairman of the state central committee. Mr. Wolfe was made temporary chairman by acclamation and his brief address was roundly applauded.

J. A. Edgerton of Buffalo county was made temporary secretary by acclamation and C. H. Pirtle of Lancaster county was made assistant secretary.

The chair, on motion of a delegate from Douglas county, appointed a committee on credentials, composed of one delegate from each congressional district. The list is as follows: First district, Elias Baker; Second, T. C. Kelsey; Third, D. Collins; Fourth, E. W. Menier; Fifth, J. S. Kennedy; Sixth, A. E. Sheldon.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows: W. Steele, Hamilton county; D. Clem Deaver, Douglas; E. P. Ingersoll, Johnson; J. D. Hatfield, Antelope; Daniel Freeman, Gage.

An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock this afternoon and Mrs. McCormick, president of the Kansas Woman's alliance, addressed the convention, her remarks being repeatedly cheered.

There Were No Contests.

It was nearly 3 o'clock when Chairman Wolfe called the convention to order after recess and the committee on credentials was not ready to make its report. The Lincoln Glee club entertained the convention with a song, after which the committee on credentials made its report. No contests were reported and the committee was discharged. The committee on permanent organization recommended that the temporary officers be made permanent and the suggestion was adopted.

At this point Paul Vandervoort wanted all the old soldiers in the convention to stand up and be counted. They did so, to the number of 165. The ex-confederates were then called and five stood up, while the convention gave three cheers for the blue and the gray. Vandervoort then moved that the convention endorse the St. Louis platform by a rising vote.

George Abbott of Fal's City opposed the motion because he thought it might embarrass the national convention.

A delegate from Holt county settled the matter by assuring the convention that the only platform that would be considered by the Omaha convention would be the St. Louis platform. Vandervoort's motion was then carried without a dissenting vote.

The work of selecting eight delegates to the national convention was taken up. William Crane of Jefferson county made a fervid appeal for the farmers, asserting that neither of the old parties had honored the farmers by sending one to their national conventions. D. Clem Deaver of Omaha moved that each congressional district select one delegate and then the convention select the other two. The motion was carried.

Selecting the Delegates.

The First district named J. V. Wolfe of Lancaster; Second, J. Kelly McComdas of Douglas; Third, W. A. Poynter of Boone; Fourth, I. D. Chamberlain of Polk; Fifth, W. A. McKeighan of Webster; Sixth William Neville of Lincoln. Pending the nomination of the remaining two delegates, a glee club from Custer county made its appearance and sang several songs to the delight of the audience. They went wild over it. The Lincoln Glee club sang "Get Off the Earth," which called out another burst of enthusiasm. A martial band then made its appearance and after one or two selections, in which the bass drummer exerted himself to the utmost, leaving the convention in a condition to listen to almost anything. It was probably this fact which enabled them to listen with patience to a song entitled, "Young Eli," written and composed and sang by a young delegate from Valley. At the conclusion of the thirteenth verse a delegate suggested that there were still two more delegates to select.

Sat Down on Jay Burrows.

Nominations were called for, and right here is where the convention proceeded to sit down upon Jay Burrows. Poynter nominated General C. H. Van Wyck, Vandervoort named J. W. Edgerton, William Crane of Jefferson county, the same man who made so impassioned an appeal for the selection of none but farmers, placed the name of Jay Burrows before the convention, while B. F. Pratt of Merrick county brought out J. H. Powers. There were cheers for Van Wyck, Edgerton and Powers, but the nomination of Burrows was received with eloquent silence.

With a look of grim determination on its face the convention settled down to avenge itself for what it believed to be Burrows' treachery to the independent party. The roll call was started and as county after county was called, and votes were announced for Van Wyck, Powers or Edgerton, the friends of Burrows, if there were such in the hall, listened in vain for a vote for him. The roll call was completed and before the conclusions could be footed up the nomination of Van Wyck and Powers was declared unanimous without a dissenting vote.

He Was Deliberately Insulted.

Not a vote had been cast for Burrows. The insult was evidently deliberate and premeditated, for all forenoon it had been whispered about that Burrows would be given a rebuke at the afternoon session. Before the roll call was commenced Van Wyck endeavored to withdraw his name, but the convention would not have it. Before the call was completed the name of Edgerton was also withdrawn. Mr. Powers was called to the platform and greeted with an ovation of cheers. There were loud calls for Van Wyck, but he had disappeared. A committee was sent in search of him. They found him at the hotel and returned with him to the convention hall.

Probably no man in Nebraska has ever been honored with so great an ovation as that which was given ex-Senator Van Wyck this afternoon. As he appeared at the entrance of the hall he was greeted with cheers which were redoubled as a half score of brawny farmers hoisted him upon their shoulders and advanced with him triumphantly down the aisle.

Delegates carried flags before him, while others waved them wildly in the air. The band started then "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," but the identity of the selection was swallowed up by the cheers that were being so lustily given. When the senator had regained his breath he addressed the convention, thanking the members for the unexpected honor they had conferred upon him. He then proceeded to talk upon the issues presented by the people's party, not neglecting to allude to the manner in which he had been treated by the independents during the past two years.

Favors for the Veterans.

The business of the convention being practically over the delegates were ready for additional enthusiasm. It came upon a motion that it was the sense of the convention that all ex-union and ex-confederate soldiers be sumitted to the Omaha convention as far as possible. J. M. Snyder, a gray-headed delegate from Sherman county, took the platform in support of the motion. He claimed that the independent party was the only one in which the blue and gray could be reunited. An ex-confederate in the audience joined the old man on the stage and as they clasped hands the convention came to its feet with a mighty hurrah.

Snyder then called for all old soldiers to come to the platform. One hundred and fifty men at once mounted the stage. Catching up the big silk flag belonging to the Custer county delegation, Snyder waved it over the heads of the soldiers and then led a procession round and round the big hall. The building fairly rocked with enthusiasm for at least ten minutes. No similar scene has ever been witnessed in a Nebraska convention and it gave many a spectator in the gallery something of an idea of the earnestness and enthusiasm of the independent party in this campaign. A few more speeches followed, but the convention had exhausted itself and was ready to go home.

A long-haired delegate from Endicott named Urias Keele attempted a speech, in which he paid particular attention to THE OMAHA BEE, but he was called to order by Allen Root of Douglas, who asserted that the discussion of THE BEE had no place in an independent convention.

STILL LOOKING TO GRESHAM.

Indiana and Illinois Delegates Hope the Judge Will Lead Their Hosts.

C. A. Power, Samuel T. Jones and M. C. Rankin, all of Terre Haute, members of the Indiana delegation, arrived yesterday morning wearing Gresham badges.

Mr. Power was the originator of the Cincinnati conference held a year ago. It was he who went to Florida and caused the call to be made. He is quite a prominent man in the independent cause. When asked his opinion on the silver question he produced from his inside pocket a resolution which he said expressed his views exactly and which he expects the convention to adopt. Here is the resolution: "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver on equal terms with gold of present weight and fineness and condemn the action of the president in attempting to barter away the sovereignty of the American people over their domestic affairs, through an international conference composed of foreign aristocrats, opposed to free government."

Mr. Power is for Gresham with all his might and says his nomination means nothing more nor less than his election.

"But it is understood Judge Gresham has declined to allow his name to be used," was stated.

"That is not true. In the first place he cannot decline something which has never been offered him. He has been visited by committees, it is true, but they were merely conferring with him and had no authority to act. I think I know as much about Judge Gresham's attitude on the question of his candidacy as any man, as I was the first to approach him, and have a letter with me now from him written last February, in answer to one I wrote him. He has not declined and I think he will be nominated by acclamation and elected."

"What will be the result if he should decline or if some other man should be the nominee?"

"The election would go to the house, but we are not figuring on that. The country is on the eve of a political revolution. We are going to have 1860 repeated, so far as breaking up and reforming parties are concerned, and there is no man living today who can so stir the laboring masses and the poor man as Gresham can. He is another Lincoln in the sense that he is a man of the people."

All Calling for the Judge.

A second installment of the Indiana delegation, headed by Samuel W. Williams, delegate-at-large, arrived at noon. In the party were Jame. M. Shepard, a farmer delegate from the Second congressional district; Rev. Thomas Wadsworth of the same district; Ed Pierson, delegate from the Eighth district, Henry A. Robinson, state president of the Farmers Mutual Benefit association; Thomas Force, state president of the alliance, and S. M. Holcolmb of the First congressional district. Friends of the latter say he will be nominated for congress, with almost a certainty of election.

Samuel W. Williams was chairman of the Indiana state convention. He declined to make any statement for publication, but in speaking of Judge Grasham he said every citizen of the Hoosier state has the highest regard for and the greatest confidence in the judge.

Said he: "I know aim personally and I love him. Weaver also has a large following in ourstate, is a favorite with the alliance and also with the Farmers Mutual Benefit association. I have heard but little of Vandervoort, but will state that one out of every twenty-six citizens of Indiana is an old soldier, and that may be considered favorable to Vandervoort.

"I am very favorably impressed with Omaha and the hospitable and unselfish manner in which the strangers are being received. It is the proper thing, however, as the convention will do more to advertise Omaha than anything it has ever had. There are some remarkable features about this convention. It is the first national convention of the new party, and will be the largest political convention ever held. It will have 1,776 delegates, and come nearer filling every chair than any ever held, and there will not be a federal officeholder entitled to a seat. Omaha is larger than I supposed, and the buildings are larger and better than I had pictured them."

Illinois Wants the Judge.

A. Ashton of Rockford, Ill., a member of the delegation from that state, came in this morning and made himself at home at the Arcade. The Illinois delegation will consist of ninety-two members and Mr. Ashton expects from his state in all about 300 people. Mr. Ashton is for Gresham and was one of a committee of twenty-five men who waited on the judge last week in anticipation of the convention.

"And did he say he would accept?"

"No; neither did he refuse. Of course we had no authority to speak for the party but we found the judge in perfect accord with us. I consider him an honest man and do not believe he would have permitted the committee to leave without a declaration on his part if he intended to refuse to allow the use of his name."

"What is your opinion on the silver question?"

"I am in favor of putting coinage back to where it was in 1873."

After Principles, Not Men.

Samuel T. Jones of Terre Haute, one of the delegates from the Hoosier state, is quartered at the Arcade. In an interview he said: "It makes but little difference who the man is—it is principles we are after. We have had too many generals in times past and now we want the common people to have a show. I am an old soldier, served under Joe Hooker, and would like to see a man who has squinted over a northern gun nominated for president and a confederate soldier for second place. We want to bury war grievances and that is the way to do it."

The South Wants Him.

J. H. McDowell of Nashville, president of the Tennessee state alliance, is here as a delegate-at-large.

"We are for Gresham if he will accept; if not, Weaver. I am an old-time democrat and only severed my connection with that party ten days ago. There are 20,000 democrats in my state who have left the party and joined us within the past thirty days. We want a northern man for president and a southern man for second place. C. W. Macune of Texas, editor of the National Economist at Washington, D. C., would suit us for vice president. The people's party will carry Tennessee, at least we have a good fighting chance."

Among the Tennessee delegates are John Jellicorse, congressional lecturer for the Fourth district; G. W. Green, delegate from East Tennessee; J. C. Roberts, state lecturer and delegate-at-large; L. K. Taylor, editor of the Toiler, the official organ of the state alliance at Nashville and delegate-at-large; John F. Brown of Bedford county, T. C. Pinner, J. W. James, Chattanooga, member of the national executive committee; D. M. Osbourne and J. P. Price.

Alabama People Pleased.

J. C. Manning, chairman of the Alabama delegation, is editor of the Alabama Re-

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

ANOTHER CANDIDATE

General Bidwell Nominated by the Prohibitionists for President.

JUST LIKE A REGULAR CONVENTION

Exciting Scenes and Animated Discussions On the Floor of the Hall.

MRS. GOUGAR PUTS HER FOOT IN I AGAIN

She is Called to Time for Bringing Up Issues Long Since Dead.

PLATFORM ON WHICH THEY WILL BATTLE

Delegates Disagree on Many of the Planks—The Documents as Finally Agreed On—Proceedings of the Convention—The Ticket.

Cincinnati, O., June 30.—Bulletin—General Bidwell of California was nominated for president on the First Ballot

CINCINNATI, O., June 30.—The friends of cold water got plenty of it today. There was a terrific downpour of rain and the delegates to the national prohibition convention straggled bedraggled into the hall this morning. The platform committee was still in session when the convention was called to order. The subcommittee made a report to the full committee at 3 a. m. and a fight at once ensued over the tariff and silver planks which had also torn up the subcommittee. The free coinage men were defeated in the subcommittee and a plank was submitted to the full committee antagonistic to absolutely free coinage. The tariff plank reported by the subcommittee was that of the Ohio prohibition party. It declares for a graduated income tax and tariff only where foreign nations bar out our products, the revenue to be only incidental. Prohibition is made as strong and clear-cut as possible and a liberal labor plank is inserted. The repression of monopolies is demanded and one term of a longer period for president is favored, as is also the arbitration of labor disputes and government control of transportation. The fusion question is ignored.

The followers of General Bidwell are elated over the result of the caucus of the New Yorkers opposed to Demorest. They decided not to present Bascom's name, but to vote for Bidwell. It is claimed Bidwell will receive three-fourths of Demorest's own delegation.

Mrs. Gougar's Foot in It.

The reference to the slave auction block in the speech of Mrs. Gougar last night led Delegate Gibbs of Virginia to offer a resolution soon after the opening this morning that it was the sense of the convention that unnecessary references to the late unpleasantness should be avoided by the speakers, which was adopted.

There was a call for Miss Willard and in response to the urgent demand she came forward. Her first words were a denial that she favored or ever had favored fusion with the people's party or any other. She explained her actions at the people's party convention on the ground that she was willing to accept the aid possible from farmers and workingmen. She closed by pledging herself and the Women's Christian Temperance union to stand by the prohibition party.

Started After Campaign Funds.

Dr. J. G. Evans of Abingdon, Ill., presented a plea for funds to carry on the campaign. Subscriptions of $1,000 each were made by the Voice, the prohibition organ, and W. T. Warnwell of New York. Pennsylvania gave $1,200, Virginia and Illinois $1,000 each, California and Wisconsin $500 each. Other subscriptions brought the total up to $20,000.

The convention then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling the following reports were made by the committee on platform:

Majority Report.

The prohibition party in national convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform to secure the blessings of peace and prosperity, presents the following declaration of principles:

1. The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, the arch enemy of popular government and a public nuisance. It is the citadel of forces that corrupt politics, promote poverty and crime, degrade the nation's home life, thwart the will of the people and deliver the country into the hands of rapacious class interests. All laws that under the guise of regulation legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are "vicious in principle and powerless as a remedy." We declare anew for the entire suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by federal and state legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this result. Any party that fails to recognize the dominant nature of this issue in American politics is undeserving of the support of the people.

2. No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

3. The money of the country should be issued by the general government only in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and to give full opportunity for the employment of labor; to this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded and no individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita, and be made to increase with our increase in population.

4. We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Tariff Plank.

5. The tariff should be levied only as a defense against foreign governments which levy a tariff upon or bar out our products from their markets, revenue being incidental. The residue of the means necessary to an economical administration of the government should be raised by levying a tax on what the people possess instead of what we consume.

6. Railroad, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people, and no higher charges allowed than is necessary to give fair interest on the capital actually invested.

7. Foreign immigration has become a burden upon industry, and one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore, our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. The time of residence for naturalization should be extended and no naturalized person should be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Alien Ownership of Land.

8. Nonresidents should not be allowed to acquire land in this country, and we favor the limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of lands to railroad companies or other corporations should be reclaimed.

9. Years of inaction and treachery on the part of the republican and democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of mob law, and we demand that every citizen be protected in the right of trial by constitutional tribunals.

10. All men should be protected by law in their right to one day's rest in seven.

11. Arbitration is the wisest and most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

12. Speculations in margins, cornering grain, money and products, the formation of trusts and combines for the arbitrary advancement of prices should be suspended.

13. We pledge that the prohibition party, if elected to power, will ever grant just pensions to disabled veterans of the union army and navy, their widows and orphans.

14. We stand unequivocally for the American public school and are opposed to any appropriation of public moneys for sectarian schools. We declare that only by united support of such common schools, taught in the English language, can we hope to become and remain a homogenous and harmonious people.

15. We arraign the republican and democratic parties as false to the standards reared by their founders, as faithless to the principles of their illustrious leaders of the past, to whom they do homage with their lips; as recreant to the "higher law," which is as inflexible in political affairs as in personal life, and as no longer embodying the aspirations of the American people or inviting the confidence of the enlightened, progressive patriots. Their protest against the admission of "moral issues" into politics is a confession of their own moral degeneracy. The declaration of an eminent authority, that municipal misrule is "the one conspicuous failure of American politics," follows as a natural consequence such degeneracy, and is true alike in cities under republican and democratic control. Each accuses the other of extravagance in congressional appropriations and both alike are guilty; each protests when out against infractions of the civil service laws, and each, when in power, violates those laws in letter and spirit; each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses, but both covertly truckle to the money power in their administration of public affairs. Even the tariff issue, as represented in the democratic Mills bill and the republican McKinley bill, is no longer treated by them as an issue upon the great and divergent principles of the government, but is a mere catering to the different sectional and class interests.

The attempt in many states to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and so deform it as to render it extremely difficult for new parties to exercise the right of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. The competition in both parties for the vote of the slums and the assiduous courting of the liquor power and subserviency to the money power has resulted in placing those powers in a position of practical arbiters of the destinies of the nation. We renew our protest against these perilous tendencies and invite all citizens to join in the upbuilding of a party that has shown in five national campaigns that it prefers temporary defeat to the abandonment of the claim of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

Minority Report.

The minority, composed of almost half of the members of the resolutions committee, through Wheeler of New York, offered the following as a substitute for the financial and silver and tariff plank:

"The issuing of national currency belongs to congress alone, as the representative sovereign power of the nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. Insufficient production of gold and the variance of the relative values of gold and silver makes it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for a safe, sound and sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal tender treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion, on a plan similar to that which now floats $340,000,000 greenbacks on the $100,000,000 gold reserve and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In the extension of this plan, rather than in the coinage of gold or silver, lies the solution of the monetary problems that are disturbing all nations."

For the tariff plank the minority offered the following: "Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of government economically administered, relieving the necessities of use by a mass of the people and for the benefit of labor, protecting American productions and manufactures against competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws having become the foot ball of party politics to the great disturbance and damage of our protected industries and commerce, we believe such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to congress the duties to meet the wants of government, so graduated as to protect American skill and labor against the competition of the world."

The following is offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform: "Recognizing and declaring that prohibition of the liquor traffic has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who on this one dominant issue are with us, agreed in full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land."

All Tangled.

The minority report was signed by twelve members.

The majority report was taken up section by section and no serious trouble occurred until the financial and silver planks were reached. An effort was made to substitute the minority plank and caused a parliamentary tangle, which was further complicated by an amendment offered by Hartz of Illinois, having in view as a substitute for both, a declaraton for the free coinage of the American product under certain conditions.

Prof. Dickie endeavored to cut off debate, but ex-Governor St. John demanded that it continue.

The chairman recognized Dickie, but on appeal from the decision of the chair it was reversed by a vote of 482 to 453, and there was a warm discussion of the silver question. St. John and Hitt of California championing free coinage and Carscadden opposing it. Finally Hartz' amendment was beaten and the minority report was defeated by a vote of 337 to 316.

Plank No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without division.

A vote by states was then taken on the fourth plank, it being rejected by a vote of 335 to 596.

After the free coinage men were beaten an effort was made to strike out "unlimited" and adopt a resolution for "free coinage," but it was ruled out of order.

The tariff fight followed, but it took only a few moments to defeat the minority plank and adopt the majority.

Other planks went through without amendment, though meeting with opposition.

By a Nebraska Clergyman.

Rev. George Woodby, a colored delegate from Nebraska, offered as addition to the "mob rule" plank the following: "Believing in the purity of the ballot and freedom of elections, we denounce the two old parties for purchasing votes, fraud and intimidation."

The amendment was defeated.

The passage of the public school plank was greeted with vociferous cheering.

Consideration of the platform having been completed a minority resolution, intended as an addition to the platform, inviting into the party all persons who consider with the prohibitionists that the liquor question is the dominant issue, then came up and precipitated a fight. Mrs. Gougar, St. John and Strong, anti-fusionists, opposed it and it was defeated.

When St. John endeavored to have the platform as a whole put on passage considerable confusion arose and there were cries, "Gag rule," raised.

Dodge of Michigan was recognized and offered an amendment to insert the words "consist of gold, silver and paper" between the words "should and be issued" in the first line of the financial plank. It being discovered that the words had been inadvertently omitted, they were inserted.

The recognition of Dodge was a dangerous precedent, giving an opportunity to renew the silver squabble, much to the annoyance of those who wanted to finish the work. Ill feeling was also engendered in another direction, and there was danger of there being being a split, not only in the convention, but in the party, and of a bolt by some members of the New York, Pennsylvania and other delegations, the financial and other economic planks being extremely distasteful. The defeat of the minority resolution, making prohibition the only test of party fealty and the principal tie still binding them to the party,

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

KANSAS REPUBLICANS MEET

They Make an Effort to Select a State Ticket, but Do Not Succeed.

THREE VAIN ATTEMPTS TO NOMINATE

Prohibition is Endorsed in the Platform Adopted—Some of Its Other Planks—Favorites for the Gubernatorial Nomination—Their Strength.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 30.—The republican state convention was called to order at 10:30 by Chairman Buchanan of the central committee. The question which absorbs all others is the fight for the gubernatorial nomination between Morrill, Smith and Murdock. The first struggle between the factions was on the selection of temporary chairman. F. B. Dawes was nominated in behalf of the Smith forces, and Judge Frank Martin was made a candidate for the Morrill combination. A ballot resulted in the selection of Martin.

On assuming the gavel he made a vigorous speech, which was well received. Committees were then appointed.

A resolution of sympathy with James G. Blaine and family in their recent affliction was passed and F. B. Dawes, the Smith candidate for temporary chairman, was called on and spoke on the issues of the day.

After an address by Susan B. Anthony on the woman suffrage question and the appointment of the various committees the convention took a recess until 3 o'clock.

Permanent Organization.

Upon reassembling the committee on permanent organization recommended the following permanent organization: Chairman, Hon. W. P. Hackney of Cowley county; secretary, Charles M. Sheldon of Osage county; assistant secretary, C. G. Moore of Morris county.

The other committee not being ready the convention proceeded to the selection of a state central committee by legislative districts.

The credentials committee reported no contests. While waiting for the resolutions committee to report Hon. Dick Blue moved that D. M. Valentine be renominated for associate justice of the supreme court. The renomination was made by acclamation and the convention then adjourned to 8 p. m.

At the evening session the early hours were occupied by speechmaking, the platform committee still being out. Finally at 9:30 p. m. that committee reported through Hon. George L. Douglas, its chairman.

The resolutions endorse the Minneapolis platform, favor legislation to prevent gambling in futures; endorse the recommendation of the postmaster general for governmental control of the telegraphs and telephones; favor free delivery of mails in the country districts; demand a full, vigorous and manly enforcement of the prohibitory laws; favor equal taxation and the assessment of all property at its actual value; demand a liberal appropriation by the state for the exhibition of Kansas products at the World's fair; demands strict legislation for preserving the purity of the ballot; favors an amendment of of the constitution so as to allow women to vote. Other planks relate to purely state affairs.

After a long debate the platform was adopted, and then at 12:15 a. m. the convention proceeded to ballot for governor.

The gubernatorial candidates were Smith, Morrill, Murdock, Wright and Riddell. After three ballots without a choice the convention adjourned till tomorrow morning.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

McPherson Objects to the Senate Considering the Silver Bill Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30.—When the senate adjourned on Wednesday it was with the arrangement fixed up by unanimous consent that the bill for the free coinage of silver would be voted on at 2 p. m. on Friday, but when the senate adjourned today that arrangement had been entirely broken up and the prospects for final action on the bill appeared to be as remote as ever. It was Mr. McPherson who wrought the change in the situation. When the bill was la