...THER CROP BULLETIN.

...Weekly Report of the Texas ...Bureau.

...TEMPERATURE BELOW THE NORMAL.

...Showers Above and Sunshine Below ...Normal—Good Weather for Farm ...Work—The Growing Crops.

...Austin, Texas, April 28. — United ...States Department of Agriculture, Climate and Crop Service of the Weather ...Bureau, Texas Section—Crop bulletin for ...the week ending Monday, April 27, 1896:

...General Remarks—Partly cloudy to cloudy ...weather prevailed throughout this week ...with no precipitation except a ...trace on the coast, in the vicinity ...of Galveston, and in the vicinity ...of San Antonio. The principal ...rainfall for the week was ...in general, with a tendency of ...it over the western portion of ...the state in excess of an inch over the east...ern portion.

...The temperature on an average ...for the week was lower than normal, as ...a rule, throughout the normal ...climatic conditions prevailed ...throughout.

...General—The week opened with the ...mercury ranging from 5 to 8 degrees ...below the normal, with the greatest ...deficiency in the northwestern portion of ...the state, after which it fell slightly, but ...still above the normal throughout ...most of the state. The temperature on an average ...for the week ranged from 3 degrees ...below normal over the southern portion ...of the state to about 7 degrees above ...in the northeastern portion. The high...est temperature at the several stations ...during the week ranged from 77 de...grees on the east coast district to 92 ...in the vicinity of Dallas, Fort ...Worth and Waxahachie and the lowest was ...32 degrees in the vicinity of Palestine ...and 37 degrees on the coast district.

...CONDITION OF CROPS.

...Weather—The weather during the past week was ...generally favorable for farm work, ...farmers have been very busy planting ...growing crops, and, as a rule, they ...are up with their work. Corn ...planting is completed in most ...counties and farmers are now ...busy with hoe and hoe, which is now ...needed. Early-planted cotton is ...coming up and is being worked. Late-planted cotton is ...being very well. It is reported in ...some places that rain would be bene...ficial to the crop.

...Corn—Corn is growing rapidly and early corn ...has been worked out and is needing rain ...in some localities. Planting is completed. ...Late corn is doing well, except ...in some sections. Voluntary ...oats are doing very good and are heading out ...well.

...Cotton—Cotton has been rather dry for ...the week, but as a rule they are doing ...well. The fruit crop continues recep...tive to the weather and berries are being ...picked in the northern counties ...and they are of a very nice ...size.

...Wheat—There has been no precipitation to ...speak of, but as a rule they are doing ...well. Wheat is needed ...in some localities.

...Oats—Oats are doing very well. Oats are ...heading out and will be ready ...for harvest in a few days.

...Other Crops—Other crops are doing ...well. Sugar cane is needed ...in some localities.

...Stock—Stock are doing well. Grass is ...growing rapidly and stock are ...being turned out on it.

...Remarks—Rain is needed in some ...localities.

...CORRESPONDENTS' REMARKS.

...Bowie—Miss Tonie Ford: The ...weather during the past week has been ...very favorable for farmers ...but they are doing ...well. Farmers are well up with ...work. All things considered, pros...pects are flattering.

...Brownwood—J. Glenock: Weather ...favorable for farming. Corn looking ...fine. All planted and most of it up ...and growing. Farmers up with their ...work and prospects generally fine.

...Cisco—J. S. Rogers: Crops looking ...fine, but needing more progress. ...The excessive wind prior to the ...rain.

...Cuero—A. A. Blessolor: The weather ...for the week was very cloudy, ...with threatening rain, which was ...great help to the growing crops, as it ...put the surface of cotton, although ...some of all kinds are doing fairly ...well.

...Dallas—J. Reisdorf: All wheat is ...looking high and promises a fair crop. ...Favorable weather; also oats are ...doing. Some corn is up and ...others are still planting; also cotton, or ...good seed will yet be planted.

...Fort Worth—J. T. Corn and cotton doing ...well. About one-half of the cotton ...planted and coming up. Winter ...wheat and oats looking for rain ...and threatening, but no precipita...tion.

...Gainesville—N. L. Bartholomew: Needing ...farming interests.

...Graham—Wright & Wright: Rain is needed ...Crops suffering from drouth.

...Granbury—A. B. Grant: Crops doing ...well. Still planting cotton, but generally ...up with their work. Corn has ...improved and is in a fair state of ...growth. Oats and wheat generally in ...fine condition.

...Greenville—Wayland Dailey: Grass grow...ing.

...Hillsboro—H. L. McGowen: Corn in fair ...condition. Cotton planting about half over. ...Coming well. Rain would be bene...ficial.

...Jacksboro—R. B. Wayland: All farming ...conditions encouraging. Cotton has ...come well and some is ready for the ...hoe; corn not yet in.

...Jacksboro—P. Weatherhead: All crops ...doing well. Corn being worked. Wheat ...fine crop and doing well.

...Kerrville—C. F. Morner: Crops growing ...fine. Oats still being planted on sod ...land.

...Lampasas—N. D. Lane: No important ...changes in standing weather or crop con...ditions.

...Lockhart—A. H. Kent: Farm work well ...in hand. Good stands of cotton and ...corn and prospects good.

...Lockney—Frank Strauhan: The cop...ious rains have revivified all kinds of vegetables, etc., ...so far no damage to crops from wind, ...hail or storms.

...Lockney—Sheffert & Tips: Weather has ...been fine for growing and working of ...crops.

...Luling—E. A. Lindsey: All crops do...ing well.

...Marshall—L. L. Prouty: The week has ...been favorable for farming interests.

...Mineral Wells—J. S. Sloan: Crops doing ...nicely. Farmers busy.

...Montgomery—A. Bretegler: Cotton ...is now general. Everything ...looking and ground in good con...dition.

...Navasota—J. H. Greenwood: Farm...ing advanced with cotton planting ...nearly ended.

...Palestine—J. C. Holmes: Favorable ...for agricultural purposes. Cot...ton well. Grain promising and fair ...generally.

...Paris—W. Krech: Cotton all ...up and coming slowly. Corn con...tinues to do well. Rain would soon be ...needed but not necessarily needed. ...Very delightful. Crops ahead of ...usual.

...Pecos—B. Kitchens: Weather very ...fine all winter.

...Rusk—J. Wood: All crops doing well. ...Plenty of rain.

...Sherman—J. J. Crowley: Wheat suf...fering for rain; also oats. Corn ...looking good and, but cotton only a ...few days in sprouting. Weather ...is favorable for garden stuff, but cotton ...and corn generally will up with ...a freeze.

...Stephenville—W. H. Cobb: The week has been ...very favorable for farming ...interests. Warm and good ...weather. Corn worked out and ...looking fine. Cotton. Rain would be ...very welcome.

...Sherman—J. McDermott: Weather ...for the past week was favorable for ...farming and work ground in fine con...dition; cotton planted. Cotton ...up in patches and it will need hoeing ...in a few days. Corn is up, but does ...not look well in places.

...Waco—L. M. Cline.

...Weather Director, Galveston, Texas.

A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

...Christian Endeavorers of Texas: ...Arrangements are being made ...for the convention executive ...committee. This is to remind you that the ...Texas convention ever held in ...the state will be in the Alamo City June ...2, 3, 4, 5. Let everybody begin to get ...ready. We want at least 500 Christian ...Endeavorers to visit our historic city. ...We want all our people to see our ...Alamo and our secrets with ...us. Let everybody begin to get ready. ...Some one will be held in the parlors ...of the beautiful old oaks of San Pedro park. This is San Antonio's pet park—a lovely spot. It will be cool and comfortable. We can accommodate any ...people, and ample street car facilities will be provided. The park is a fifteen minutes ride from the center of the city. Arrangements will be made to supply dinners and lunches at the park.

2. The 25 maximum rate has already been granted by a number of roads and no doubt all will give the rate. Surely you can afford to embrace this unparalleled opportunity to visit San Antonio and get full of Christian Endeavor inspiration.

3. Best of all, our dear Dr. Francis E. Clark has promised to be with us provided his health will allow. He is in fair health now and is planning upon his visit. Let us pray for him that strength and health may be given him for his onerous duties. And perhaps Mrs. Clark will come and Mr. Dentler, superintendent of Christian Endeavor in China, will be here. Is this not a sufficient feast of the feast of fat things to be provided?

4. The Young Men's Christian association hall, corner of Crockett and Losoya streets, will be Christian Endeavor headquarters. Delegates will go there at once and be assigned homes.

Three special requests:

1. We urge all intending visitors to notify J. H. Rea, chairman of the entertainment committee, at the earliest possible date of their intention to come. Send your name, place of residence and character of entertainment desired, whether boarding house, hotel or private residence and also approximate price.

2. Let every delegate secure and wear a white ribbon cap.

3. Let all societies send to the United society for Christian Endeavor, Tremont temple, Boston, for a copy, and practice the convention songs.

Let the singing host advance upon the Alamo!

Mattie H. Dougherty,
Chairman Correspondence Committee.

...AN KEEPS WELL IN THE LEAD.

Figures Showing That McKinley Outstrips All Competitors.

McKinley	94	Bradley	16
Reed	53	Undecided	59
Morton	52		
Quay	18	Total	197
Allison	25		

Major McKinley's lead over his rivals for the republican presidential nomination continues to increase. Conventions held during the week ending Tuesday chose 16 delegates, of whom fifty-six are for McKinley, eighteen for Quay, nine for Reed and twenty-one as yet unpledged. The Ohio man now has 94 to his credit with 25 as the total strength of his opponents, a majority of 12, with fifty delegates unpledged.

Aside from the increased lead given McKinley, there was no feature during the week. Reed has added two more delegates and now has 53 less than McKinley, while Quay gathered eighteen delegates from his own state of Pennsylvania, which places him ahead of Allison in the race.

During the week there were no silver conventions. Two unpledged delegates from the Second Alabama district declared for McKinley. Henry Demas and A. B. Wisberg, two delegates from Louisiana, credited to Reed, have declared for McKinley. The two unelected delegates from the Third Massachusetts district will vote for Reed on the first ballot, as will C. M. Ferguson and H. G. Gore from the Second Texas district.

Up to and including the elections held last Thursday, 197 delegates had been chosen, as shown by the following table:

STATES.	McKinley	Reed	Morton	Quay	Allison	Bradley	Undecided
Alabama	18	1					1
Arkansas	18						6
Connecticut	4	2					
Florida	5						
Georgia	15	9					
Illinois	58						
Indiana	15						
Iowa	26						
Kansas	16						18
Kentucky	12						1
Louisiana	9						
Maine	14	12					
Massachusetts	29	4					8
Maryland	16						
Michigan	28	4					
Minnesota	18						
Mississippi	15						
Missouri	34						
Nebraska	16						
New Hampshire	8	6					
New Jersey	20						
New York	75	26					2
North Carolina	9						
North Dakota	8						
Ohio	46						
Oregon	8						
Pennsylvania	64	4		50			2
Rhode Island	8						
South Carolina	18						
South Dakota	8						
Tennessee	24	12					
Texas	18	15	6				
Utah	6						
Virginia	24						
West Virginia	9						
Wisconsin	26						
District of Columbia	4	1					
Indian Territory	6						
New Mexico	6						
Oklahoma	6						
Total	661	53	18	50	25	16	59

Additional contests are reported from Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. They numbered 32. McKinley has 19 of the contestants, Reed 8, Bradley and Allison 2, while 3 are anti-McKinley and 3 are unpledged.

A table showing their division by candidates and States is given below, which will serve to explain in some measure the claims of partial advocates of the rival candidates. It will be noted that the division of the contestants is so nearly even between McKinley and the field that they are not likely to affect the result at St. Louis, even should they be seated:

STATES.	McKinley	Reed	Morton	Quay	Allison	Bradley	Undecided
Alabama	3	6	2				2
Florida	2						
Georgia	3	2					2
Kentucky	2					2	
Louisiana	2						1
Mississippi	10		12				4
New York	2						
Pennsylvania	2						1
South Carolina	3		3				1
Tennessee	2		10	2			4
Texas	2	4					
Virginia	2						
Total	34	12	27	2	2	2	15

INDORSED BY THE BAR.

The Candidacy of Mr. Dohley for District Attorney Approved.

Rusk, Texas, April 27.—At a meeting of members of the bar of Rusk, Texas, the following resolutions concerning the candidacy of W. E. Dooley, Esq., for district attorney of the Second judicial district, were adopted:

Whereas, W. E. Dooley, Esq., a member of the Cherokee county bar, is a candidate for the nomination by the democracy of said district as district attorney of said district; and

Whereas, For the past seven years Mr. Dooley has been a citizen of said county and an honored member of said bar, and in both capacities has earned the esteem and respect of the good citizens of said county, who have always and do still recognize him as a man possessing that honesty and manliness of character that careful regard for law, that faithful, intelligent and fearless regard for duty as a citizen and as a lawyer, and that intimate knowledge of the laws of this state, which will enable him to discharge the duties of the office of district attorney in a manner satisfactory to the people and with credit to himself and the district office in which he aspires; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we cordially endorse Mr. Dooley as a capable and recommend same to the favorable consideration of the people of said district.

R. C. Dickson,
Frank H. Hodge,
Jas. D. Guinn,
J. E. Shook,
E. P. Wilson.

MULDOON PRIMARY.

Muldoon, Texas, April 25.—The democratic primary met here today. H. M. Ingalsbee was elected permanent chairman and Dr. H. H. Mitchell secretary. Elected delegates to the county convention were appointed the following committee on resolutions: John A. Kerr, J. L. Kerr, M. J. Smith; also the following committee on representation: S. O. Kerr, W. H. Taylor and J. T. Kimbrough.

The committee on resolutions submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted:

We, your committee, submit as follows: Be it resolved: 1. That we, the democrats of precinct No. 3, Fayette county, Texas, declare our sympathy with the administration of president Cleveland and are in favor of a sound money, a money that will pass for 100 cents anywhere and always. Be it further

Resolved, That our delegates are instructed to vote for the nomination of W. H. Robson for congress (first district). Be it further

Resolved, That our delegates are instructed to vote for A. H. Keer for renomination in the State senate. Be it further

Resolved, That our delegates be uninstructed as to county nominations.

SILVER FACTION ORGANIZING.

Victoria, Texas, April 25.—The county democratic executive committee will probably be called together next week. The silver men are waiting to see what action they will take about submitting the silver question to the voters. Mr. C. C. Thurmond, Sr., who was appointed chairman of the silver forces by Mr. Blake, State chairman of the bimetallic league, has appointed prominent citizens in this county and is organizing the forces, but it is not thought that any other action will be taken, provided they get a square deal from the executive committee.

Should the silver men decide to run a free silver ticket, it will be a very serious matter for the democrats, as it would drive the sound money men out, and they badly muddled in consequence of the Dallas conference.

DONLEY A CANDIDATE.

Rusk, Texas, April 25.—W. E. Donley, Esq., of this county has consented to make the race for district attorney of this district. Mr. Donley is a son of the late Judge S. F. Donley and is a son-in-law of Judge John H. Reagan. He is well qualified for the position. The bar of Cherokee county met here today and indorsed his candidacy and recommended him to the democrats of this district for the nomination.

REPUBLICAN ROW.

Crockett, Texas, April 24.—The republican county convention was held at the court house yesterday. The feasibility of putting out a county ticket from a democratic down to constable was discussed, and as a result the convention was split wide open and nothing whatever was accomplished. The convention broke up in a row.

INTEREST IN GOOD ROADS.

Coast Country Peoples Will Attend the Coming Meeting.

Galveston, Texas, April 25.—The coast country people are deeply interested in the good roads movement as essential to the development of what they choose to the garden spot of Texas. With good roads and good drainage the entire territory between Galveston and Houston would come into active demand, mainly for fruit and vegetable growing and for small farmers, the two cities named affording a market for much of the produce, while for the early fruits and vegetables, there would be no lack of markets elsewhere. The Texas Coast Diversification association, recently formed at Dickinson, will meet in this city May 2, when the subject will be taken up with the coast country well represented at the convention of the State good roads league to be held here June 3. Messrs. C. H. McKenzie, A. S. Newson and H. M. Springfield, who were appointed by Mayor Fly to represent Galveston on the occasion, have taken hold of the matter in earnest and say they will spare no effort to make the gathering next week a success and to contribute to the objects and purposes of the association. The Galveston members of the board have not been heard from, but they are understood to be in full sympathy with the objects and purposes of the association.

UNION DEPOT MASTER.

It has been heretofore announced that all the preliminary details had been arranged for the construction of the new Union depot on the site recently selected and that the work of preparing the ground for the building would soon begin. It was supposed that the various railroads centering in Galveston had mutually agreed upon the site and other considerations and that there would be no further hitch after the franchise bill from the city had been granted and the property secured. It was astonishing of a surprise, therefore, to find that there is a very serious hitch in the matter of incorporation, capitalization and other details, and that there is some doubt, even to the present site and a disposition on the part of some of those interested to go further west where it was thought a desirable site could be obtained for depot purposes at much less cost. Officials of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, International and Great Northern, Santa Fe and La Porte roads were in consultation in regard to the matter yesterday afternoon and all of the affiliated and they seem to have had much difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. This evening it is said, since the adjournment of the conference, the Santa Fe will go ahead and build the Union depot on the site selected and the other roads will decide later whether they will come jointly into the arrangement.

LOVEJOY VS. RUNGE.

The Runge-Lovejoy case occupied the attention of the district court all today and two speeches are to be made tomorrow before the hearing is concluded.

There were originally three cases. In the first Lovejoy claimed that in 1891 he instructed Runge to buy a large quantity of wheat futures for him, and that Runge claimed that the money he gave was exhausted, and that losses incurred aggregating $1,000, and to indemnify Runge Lovejoy turned over to him a tract of land in Liberty county. Lovejoy now claims that Runge did not buy the wheat, and that the land, or mortgage, he set aside.

In the second suit, Lovejoy asks judgment against Kaufmann & Runge for about $500, for sums of money alleged to have been received by them on sundry and divers accounts.

In the third suit against Kaufmann & Runge, Attorneys Vidaurri & Cox and Weaver, McCarthy & Co., he asks judgment for $193, which he claims Atwood Violett & Co. owed, but refused to turn over to him, because of an objection interposed by Kaufmann & Runge, and that they subsequently turned same over to Weaver, McCarthy & Co.

THE LOCOMOTIVE FIREMEN.

When Grand Master Sargent of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was in Galveston last week he looked over the ground pretty thoroughly and made various suggestions as to preliminary arrangements for the meeting of the international association of locomotive firemen of the United States, Canada and Mexico, which is to be held in this city in September. As a result several leaflets are made today, one of these being the manifesto of harmony half for ten days for the meetings of the association, which will embrace the ladies, and of the Grand operatives to be held in this city in September. Dignitaries of all the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen, Locomotive Engineers, Railroad Brakemen and all National labor organizations are expected to be in attendance upon the national session of the association. Brothers and the local committees are preparing to give them all a royal reception.

SCHROEDER'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late Charles A. Schroeder, who was found dead in his cell in the county jail yesterday morning, took place from his late residence this afternoon and was attended by a number of relatives and friends, in response to notice from the family of his death. Interest in verifying them as to the cause of his death still seems greater than that of his obtaining the poison by which Schroeder met his death, and the manner in which he secured it, and who gave him the poison, although the police officers are keeping diligent search to find the persons who brought it into and kept it in the jail.

THE SEWER QUESTION.

At a special meeting of the city council tonight the proposition of the Sewer company to lease their plant to the city for $600 a year, constituted the city purchasing it at a price after three years for $6,500, was accepted as a contract.

A resolution was adopted to take measures to abrogate the charter of the Sewer company and grant to the city possession of such streets and alleys as are occupied by the company with a view to putting in a sewer system by the city.

REPUBLICANS FOR GOLD.

Nearly Five Hundred Sound Money Delegates Chosen So Far.

SIX HUNDRED VOTES ARE SURE.

Some Excerpts From Platforms and Declarations Given in Support of These Figures.

Washington, April 24.—(Chicago Times-Herald)—The republican National convention at St. Louis will declare against the free coinage of silver at the ratio and for gold as the monetary standard of the United States.

That this will be the action of that convention on the currency question is unerringly indicated by the platforms adopted by the State republican conventions which have been held. A majority of the delegates in the National convention will hail from States in which by resolution the republican party has already declared for maintenance of the existing gold standard, either without qualification or with the added condition that bimetallism can be secured only by international agreement. The delegates from States which have adopted the gold standard as the base of our currency system number 456, or a majority of fourteen over all possible opposition, even if an extra number of delegates be admitted from the Territories. States yet to hold their conventions will add 138 more votes to the anti-silver column, giving an assured majority of 144 over all possible dissent.

Conventions have now been held in twenty-eight States, and in all but five of these some expression on the currency question was made by resolution. The five States which failed to adopt planks concerning gold and silver were Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia, Kansas and Florida, all Southern States but one.

The resolutions adopted by the twenty-three State conventions vary somewhat in phraseology and intent, but may easily be divided into three classes:

1. For the gold standard without reservation or qualification.

2. For maintenance of the existing gold standard and opposition to the free coinage of silver until bimetallism can be brought about by international agreement.

3. For the use of so much silver in the currency as can be maintained at parity with gold, expressing or implying opposition to the free coinage of silver.

4. Of doubtful meaning, or for bimetallism undertaken by this country alone, or openly or covertly favoring the free coinage of silver.

Analyses of the platforms adopted by the twenty-three State conventions shows that the republicans of those States whose expressions are to be placed in the first three classes are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Only the last named class may be suspected of favoring free coinage.

ANOTHER CLASSIFICATION.

Further analysis would justify classification of the States as follows:

For gold without qualification—New Jersey, Kentucky, Connecticut, Texas, Wisconsin, Rhode Island—29 delegates.

For gold until international agreement—Minnesota, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maine, New York, Maryland, South Dakota and North Dakota—213 delegates.

For independent use of silver in currency, but opposed to free coinage—New Hampshire, Nebraska, Ohio, Iowa—56 delegates.

Doubtful, or for free coinage of silver—Oregon, Utah, South Carolina, Arkansas—44 delegates.

While the platforms adopted by the States in the third class contain no explicit expressions against the free coinage of silver, the plain inference from the language employed, and the known sentiments of the republicans of those States—Iowa, Ohio, New Hampshire and Nebraska—wholly justify placing them in the anti-silver column, notwithstanding the doubtful, meaningless or unfortunate language of their resolutions.

It will be seen that a majority of the delegates from the States which have already held their State conventions are opposed to the free coinage of silver until an international agreement can be arranged. The States which explicitly employ words to this effect have 86 delegates in the convention, and to them should be added Ohio, with forty-six delegates, where the convention declared for bimetallism by international agreement "if that can be obtained," but coupled with this expression the unfortunate and misleading alternative "or under such restrictions of legislation," etc.

OPPOSED TO FREE COINAGE.

Though the Iowa and New Hampshire platforms are even less satisfactory and explicit, no doubt exists that the republicans of those States, with the republicans of Ohio, are opposed to free coinage of silver, which would certainly occur if the policy which they demand shall be maintained. The Nebraska platform, which is placed in the third class, is much more satisfactory than any of the other three, for it contains an explicit declaration against free coinage. Classifying the twenty-three States according to this analysis of their platforms, and adding the number of delegates which each will have in the National convention at St. Louis, we reach the following result:

	Delegates.
New Jersey—Gold	20
Kentucky—Gold	26
Connecticut—Gold	12
Texas—Gold	23
Wisconsin—Gold	24
Rhode Island—Gold	8
Minnesota—Gold until international agreement	18
Tennessee—Gold until international agreement	24
Maryland—Gold until international agreement	16
Massachusetts—Gold until international agreement	29
Pennsylvania—Gold until international agreement	64
Maine—Gold until international agreement	12
New York—Gold until international agreement	72
South Dakota—Gold until international agreement	8
North Dakota—Gold until international agreement	8
Ohio—Gold, international agreement or prudent use of silver	46
New Hampshire—Gold, international agreement or prudent use of silver	8
Nebraska—Gold, use of silver, but no free coinage	16
Total for gold, or against free coinage	455
Oregon—Doubtful or free silver	8
Utah—Doubtful or free silver	6
South Carolina—Doubtful or free silver	18
Arkansas—Doubtful or free silver	12
Total probably for free coinage	44

GOLD WITHOUT QUALIFICATION.

In other words, States representing more than one-half of all the delegates in the three anti-silver classes have already declared against free silver and for the gold standard, with or without qualification, and the following States, all of which are practically certain to declare for gold or against free coinage when they yet to hold their conventions and adopt their platforms:

	Delegates.		
Illinois	58	Vermont	4
Indiana	30	West Virginia	9
Michigan	28		
Delaware	6	Total	135

It is therefore, a moral certainty that the St. Louis convention will declare against the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 under existing conditions, and it would require a bold man to predict that it will also demand the maintenance of the existing gold standard until bimetallism can be brought about by an agreement between the chief commercial nations of the world.

While it is true the platforms adopted by State conventions bind only the delegates-at-large, and leave the district delegates free to vote as they wish, the State conventions are in all cases fairly representative and the resolutions adopted by them may be regarded as indicating the position of the party in the States.

SIGNIFICANT DECLARATIONS.

The salient points of the currency platforms adopted by the twenty-three States named in the foregoing article are appended:

Minnesota—Earnestly opposed, under present conditions, to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. International reconsideration is favored.

Wisconsin—The republicans of Wisconsin are unyielding in their demand for honest money. We are unalterably opposed to any policy that will give to this country a depreciated or debased currency.

Tennessee—We are unalterably opposed to any scheme that will give to this country a depreciated and debased currency. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold will be maintained, and in consequence are opposed to a free and unlimited and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

Massachusetts—We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard, except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be maintained at the highest point, so that it can not be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept and every obligation redeemable in coin must be paid in gold.

Pennsylvania—The republican party favors international bimetallism, and until that can be established upon a secure basis, opposes the coinage of silver, except upon government account, and demands the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value.

CONNECTICUT UNEQUIVOCAL.

Connecticut—We are unalterably opposed to the issue of unsecured paper currency, either by the government or the banks, or the free coinage of silver at any ratio, and favor a single standard of value, and that standard gold.

Maine—We (Mr. Reed) is opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, and until such agreement can be obtained, believes the present gold standard should be maintained.

New York—We recognize in the movement for the free coinage of silver an attempt to degrade the long established standard of our monetary system, and hence a blow to public and private credit, at once costly to the National government and harmful to our domestic and foreign commerce. Until there is a prospect of international agreement as to silver coinage, and while gold remains the standard of the United States and of the civilized world, the republican party of New York declares itself in favor of the firm and honorable maintenance of that standard.

Maryland—We believe in the gold standard upon which to base our circulating medium and are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until an international agreement of the chief commercial countries of the world shall give silver a larger use.

Texas—Every dollar resting on gold as money of final redemption.

Ohio—We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchange that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor, and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of the values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

IOWA'S ALLISON PLATFORM.

Iowa—He (Mr. Allison) has been favorable to a free bimetallism, and he has at all times labored to maintain an abundant currency of gold, silver and paper, made interconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commercial world.

New Hampshire—We favor the enactment of currency laws that will provide a circulating medium in gold, silver and paper, which will always be interchangeable at its face value, because each and every dollar of it is of the same purchasing power as a gold dollar.

South Carolina—We stand with our party in its demand for "both gold and silver as standard money." We believe that legislation should secure and maintain the parity of values of the two metals, to the end that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the American dollar—silver, gold and paper—shall be the same any and everywhere. We believe that bimetallism alone can secure the result.

Arkansas—True bimetallism; parity to be preserved.

Kentucky—We are opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, believing that it would involve the country in financial ruin. The gold dollar is the best dollar and least liable to fluctuation, and for these reasons, and in order to conform our standard to that of other great commercial nations, we favor it as the standard money of the United States and the maintaining on a parity with it every other dollar, whether of silver or paper.

South Dakota—Opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, except by international agreement.

Nebraska—Against the free and unlimited coinage of silver and for a currency of gold silver and paper "as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor."

New Jersey—The gold standard should be maintained. Agitation for free coinage of silver is a serious obstacle to our country's prosperity.

North Dakota—Opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver until it can be arranged by international agreement.

Oregon—Favor the use of both gold and silver at parity.

Rhode Island—Inflexibly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The existing gold standard should be maintained.

Utah—Bimetallism, which is the full recognition of gold and silver and their free coinage in the mints at the ratio of 16 to 1. Silver and protection declared to be indivisible.

Walter Wellman.

THE KING'S RETURN.

How He Punished Those That Had Abused Hospitality.

Sylvan D'Arcy in Philadelphia Times.

In the palace of Penelope, in Ithaca, sounds of laughter and loud cheer were heard. The queen was seated on the throne and round about her were the courtiers and nobles, the great dames and the beautiful damsels.

Before the throne stood one of the great princes who had congregated about Penelope, seeking her hand in marriage.

"It is now twenty years, most gracious and beautiful queen," he said, "since our king and your husband, Ulysses, departed from these shores. We have all heard of the great and wondrous deeds he has performed, yet with it all can we call him noble? All these long years he has left you, the pearl of the universe, the wisest and best of women! Not one word has he vouchsafed you that he still lives, and yet refuses to listen to the offers that I and the other princes continue to lay before you.

"Where are our guests, gracious queen," he continued, as Penelope raised her hand to stop his speech. "It is twenty years today since our master sailed away. Why longer delay to give your answers? You have put us off for all these years under the pretense of completing the funeral robe for Laertes. But we have heard that which has made it of no use to the daytime, for night was the undoing of the ravenous-mouthed figures. Oh, queen, do not remain longer in doubt! I but voice the sentiments of all your followers. We implore you to settle our hopes and fears this day; we beg you to fix your choice upon one of us."

For a moment the queen sat there as if stunned by the importunate of the prince, their drawing her robes faces to its full height, she looked around her, her face overspread with dignity and hauteur.

"You know not what you say," she said, in a low, firm voice; then turning to her train, she passed from the presence-chamber to her own apartments.

In the meantime a very different scene was being enacted in another and more lowly part of the kingdom. Eumaeus, a swine-herd, had found at his door that morning a poor beggar pleading for succor. And the man, himself in need, gave of his little to the stranger. While they two were in the Eumaeus suddenly started up at sight of Telemachus, the son of Ulysses, who had just this moment returned from a long and fruitless search for his father.

"How now, Eumaeus?" cried the youth; "tell me, how progress things at the palace?"

"Alas, master," answered Eumaeus, "all is not well. Since the nobles tried to take your life, before you went in search of our beloved king, that they might more readily lay claim to our queen, the land has been sorry stricken. Day after day the palace echoes with laughter; the king's substance is squandered, and the queen is not free from the importunate of the nobility. They molest her continually and desire her to marry one of them. But she, noble soul, is true to her lord, and will have none of them. You know the web she has been making for Laertes? This very day, I heard some say, she would be reminded for never finishing it. And they declared last night that this day should see the exciting in the mind of Penelope on one of the princes."

"Enough, enough!" cried the enraged prince. "Do they dare to insult my mother in her own house, in her own kingdom?"

And he would have rushed to the palace had not the beggar suddenly interposed.

"Slowly, slowly, rash youth," he said, laying his hand on the shoulder of Telemachus gently.

"Look!" answered the beggar.

And suddenly the old man stood up and towered in majesty over Telemachus. His eye flashed with strength and vigor of manhood, and his noble carriage beseeke him a hero and a king. Eumaeus fell down to worship, feeling sure that Jove himself had thus revealed himself, and Telemachus was made with astonishment.

"Who, who art you not know me? I am Ulysses, your long-absent father!"

Then father and son fell into each other's arms and wept for joy. When they were seated now more Ulysses told them all his adventures.

"When the Phaeacians," he concluded, "so kindly sent me here in the wonderful ship that need no guide, no pilot, I slept. And when the vessel touched the strand I still slept. And as they carried me and bed and all to the docks, and when I awoke this morning I knew not my own land, which for twenty years I have not seen. But the wise Minerva appeared to me as a shepherd, told me where I was and led me here disguised. She told me how she had warned you to come home. Telemachus, and thus I find you here. Now listen how we shall avenge ourselves on the base marauders and disturbers of the queen's peace."

A long conversation ensued, and Ulysses finished by saying that he would appear at the banquet that day disguised as the beggar, and he commanded Telemachus to pay no more attention to him than he would to any stranger seeking help. Then Telemachus went to the palace, and when he had seen the queen, he went into his rooms and remained there. No one saw knew he had returned.

Then suddenly a loud shout was heard. It was only the princes, greeting what the herald had just proclaimed:

"I, Penelope, queen of Ithaca, to the lands within my domain:

"This day will I give myself in marriage, with my crown and lands as dowry, to him who shall prove himself worthy by bending the bow of strength that I shall handle on."

That was all. But it filled the nobles with rejoicing, and when the time for the banquet drew near all were gathered in the great hall. Their joy was to receive a check, however. When Penelope entered, radiant in all her jewels and her robes of cloth of gold, and indignation at seeing his father so treated with his own hall. Not a look from Ulysses quieted him and things went on as before.

Then, at last, they called for the feat of strength. Penelope smiled, and commanded that that all weapons should be removed from the room, since in the excitement they might be put to a wrong use. When this was done, twelve rings were arranged, several feet apart, in a long row down the hall. Then a large bow and a quiver full of arrows, which Ulysses had won in one of his heroic deeds, were brought out.

"Whosoever can string this bow and shot an arrow through the twelve rings, may have me for his bride," said Penelope.

Telemachus first took the bow and tried to bend it to fit the arrow to the string. His struggle as he would, he could not so much as move it.

"He is only a stripling," cried a hurly noble. "Give it to me!"

And so they tried, one after another. They greased the string with tallow and oil, but no one could bend the bow. When all had tried, Ulysses stepped forward and begged permission to try. How they jeered, and buffeted him for daring to even ask so high a favor. But Penelope cried out:

"Let him try. Though he is so old, he says he was once a soldier. Let him try!"

Then they made way, and Ulysses, taking the bow, bent it as easily as if it had been a willow wand and sent the arrow flying through the twelve rings, where, at the end of its course it struck into the wall and remained fast.

And then Minerva took the disguise from Ulysses, and the blood revealed.

Ulysses, and Ulysses!" he cried in thunderous tones. "Now see how I shall reward you all for daring to affront your queen, for daring to make us a house a place of revelry!"

Then, with unerring aim, he shot an arrow at each intruder till all were dead. There was no chance of escape, for all the doors had been secured.

And so perished the men who had abused hospitality and failed to defend weakness. And so did Ulysses return to his kingdom and his queen after the toil, the hardships and privations of war and the accomplishment of heroic deeds.

LAVACA COUNTY FOPS.

Hallettsville, Texas, April 25.—The democratic primary conventions held some days since for the purpose of nominating a county ticket for that county, proved to be and unpolished lumber. They adopted resolutions to stay in what they call "the white house," and there work all night, closed doors and there work all night, closed doors and there work all night. It is reported to a committee of the convention that the work of the convention was done in the daytime, the night was the undoing of the ravenous-mouthed figures. Oh, queen, do not remain longer in doubt! I but voice