officer in 1882.

The chairman of the committee on resolu-

tions was recognized and reported that the

The preamble to the platform is said to

experience and conscience" of the country

after "reaping the bitter fruits of four years

of Democratic control," It scores the Dem-

sectional, partisan and one-sided, and de-clares for a liberal reciprocity and just rela-tion; it says the repeal of the reciprocity

peratic party for its record, unparalleled in

platform would be ready at 8 p. m.

## M : KINLEY

## NOMINATED.

HOBART, OF NEW JERSEY, IS THE SECOND MAN.

The Convention Goes Wild Over the Result. The Silver Men Walk Out

Amid Jeers and Hisses,

The first day of the convention opened with unclouded skies and with the prospect

of extremely hot weather. At 12:20 Senutor Carter, chairman of the Republican national committee, called the Convention to order. By this time all the delegates and nearly half of the gallery space

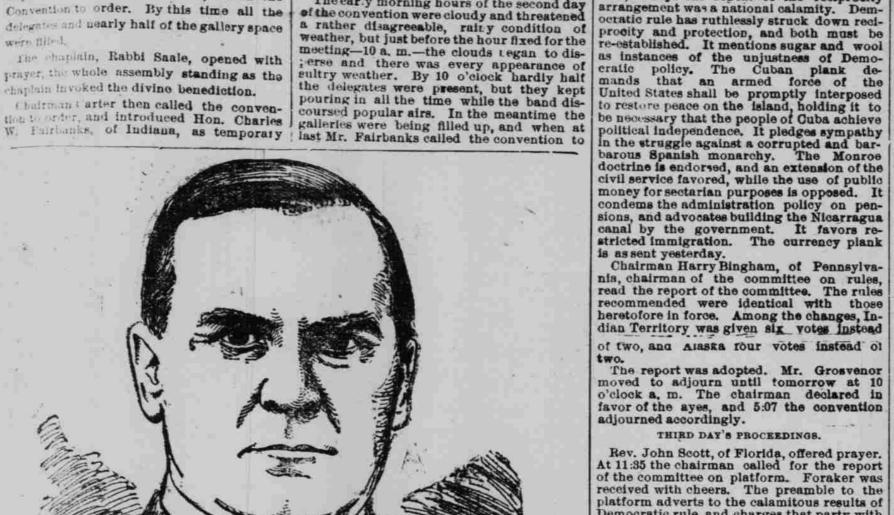
the shaplain, Rabbi Saale, opened with prayer, the whole assembly standing as the chaplain invoked the divine benediction. Chairman Carter then called the convention to order, and introduced Hon. Charles

from the State of Delaware and the delegates and alternates from the State of Texas." This is regarded as a victory for McKinley men, who desire to shut out any further hearing of contests. The following text of the financial plank

was adopted by the sub-committee on resolutions to be reported to the full committee: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of spe-cle payments in 1879; since then every dellar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to free coinage of silver such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. Our silver and paper now in circulation as currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the nost enlightened nations of the earth.'

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The early morning hours of the second day of the convention were cloudy and threatened a rather disagreeable, raity condition of weather, but just before the hour fixed for the coursed popular airs. In the meantime the



Rev. John Scott, of Florida, offered prayer. At 11:35 the chairman called for the report of the committee on platform. Foraker was received with cheers. The preamble to the platform adverts to the calamitous results of Democratic rule, and charges that party with incapacity to direct the country's affairs. The tariff plank extols protection and denounces the present tariff as sectional. The question of rates is declared to be practical and to be general by the conditions of time and production.

Ample protection is promised the producers and manufacturers of wool and woolens and the restoration of and encouragement to the merchant marine is promised. Liberal pensions are advocated and generous treatment of all pensioners; a vigorous and dignified foreign policy is advocated. The Hawaiian Islands should be under our control. No foreign power should be permitted to interfere with the Nicaragua canal. The purchase of the Danish Isles is advocated and Armenian massacres are denounced. The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted to its full extent. We shall not interfere with the existing European possessions on this hemisphere, but such possessions must not be extended. The repeal of the reciproc ity arrangements made by the last Republican administration was a national calamity Reciprocity and protection go hand in hand The Democratic administration is condemned for not keeping faith with the sugar pro-ducer. The Republican party favors such order there were few seats untenanted either protection as will lead to the production on in the galleries or in the sections assigned to American soil of all the sugar which the American people use and for which they pay Since yesterday's adjournment the arrangement of the floor had undergone a

other countries one hundred million dollars change—the positions of several States having been shifted and in a way that is not The government of Spain having lost con-trol of Cuba and being unable to portect the property or lives of resident Americans, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we be lieve the United States government should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the reporters, they have been removed to reisland. The continued enlargement of the mote quarters in the back of the hall where the navy and a complete system of harbor they can neither be seen nor heard from the sea coast defences is strongly urged. The exclusion of illiterate immigrants is favored The convention was called to order at and civil service is advocated; a free ballot is 10:45, three quarters on an hour behind demanded and lynchings are denounced. time, when prayer was offered by the Rev. The remaining planks favor the free homestead policy of the Republican party, the admission of the remaining territories, "The Senator from Massachusetts," said the chairman, and Mr. Lodge rose amid apencouraging temperance, and favors woman's rights, Cheers greeted the financial, reciplause and said: "I desire to say, in behalf of the committee on resolutions that the subprocity and Cuban planks. Eleven delegacommittee has completed a draft of a plattions and two-thirds of the States rose and form and that it is now under consideration cheered the declaration against the coinage by the full committee. The committee is unof silver. Foraker moved the adoption of able to report this morning and ask leave to the platform. Teller was recognized, and sit during this morning's session, hoping to offered the minority report. There was loud be able to report a platform of principles to cheering in the sliver States when Teller

the afternoon session, and, in behalf of the committee, I ask that leave of the conven-11:33. Teller said if the gold plank was tion." Leave was immediately granted.
Mr. Littlefield, of Maine, made the point of
order that the first business in order was the adopted, he must sever his connection with the party. He was cheered and hissed. report of the committee on credentials, but NOMINATIONS FOR PRESIDENT.

The chairman directed the call of States for nominations for President. The first State called was Iowa, when Mr. Baldwin, of ouncil Bluffs, came to the platform and nominated Senator Allison. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, nomi-nated Thomas B. Reed, the nomination being

loudly applauded. Depew performed a like service in behalf of Gov. Morton, of New Senator-elect Foraker put McKinley's name

in nomination. After some bitter abuse of

the Democratic party, he got to McKinley's name, and the convention went wild. The convention gave itself up to unre-strained yelling, cheering, horn-blowing and eat-calling. Then a portrait of McKinley was hoisted on line with the United States flag from the gailery, facing the platform and the cheering began over again, to which the band responded by playing, "Rally Round the Flag," the convention joining in the chorus. After at least twelve minutes of this kind of proceedings the chair began to rap for a restoration of order, but without avail. Foraker stood during all this wild scene, smiling his approval. When order had nearly been restored, Mrs. H. W. R. Strong of California, who had presented the plumes in honor of Ohio's choice made her appearance on the floor, waving one of them, and another uncontrolled outbreak of temporary insanity occurred. After twentyfive minutes of incessant turmoil Mr. Foraker was allowed to resume his speech. He said from what had occurred, it was evident the convention had heard of his candidate before. He closed an eloquent peroration by submitting, in the name of 46 delegates. Wm. McKinley's name for the consideration of the convention. Mr. Hepburn then took the chair and Senator Thurston was recognized and seconded the nominatian of Mc-

Governor Hastings, of Pennsylvania, nomnated Senator Quay, and J. M. Vance, a Negro, from Louisiana, seconded McKinley's

The roll call of States was then begun. Alabama led off with one for Morton and 19 Illinois announced 36 for McKinley, was

Mr. Madden, of Chicago, presented to the chairman a gavel made from a portion of the house in which Lincoln once lived. Judge Denny, of Kentucky, presented a sec ond gavel made from the wood which formed part of the homestead of Henry Clay, the fether of protection. Mr. Torrange of Mr. Indiana cast its 30 votes for Mckinley, lowareast its 26 votes for Allison; Kansas for Mckinley, 20; Kentucky, 26 for Mckinley, Louisiana cast a curlous vote; half a vote for Allison; half a vote for Quay, four for Reed, and eleven for Mckinley; and so the voting went on until Massachusetts gave one vote the Mckinley and the reat for Reed. The father of protection. Mr. Torrence, of Minnesota, then presented, in the name of that State, to the chairman of the convention, the for McKinley and the rest for Reed. The table which stood in front of the presiding McKinley column steadily increased. When Mississippi's 18 votes were cast for McKit ley another of the colored delegates demanded a poll, which showed one vote for Quay and 17 for McKinley. Montana cast one vote for McKinley, one for Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, one blank and one absentee. The chairman called the name address itself to the "awakened intelligence, of Mr. Hartman's alternate and he voted blank. There was a decided sensation when the vote of New York was challenged by capacity, dishonor and disfavor. It renews and emphasizes its allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. It denounces the present Democratic tariff as Warner Miller. It had been announced as 54 for Morton and 17 for McKinley. Joseph II. Newmans was absent in the first district and the name of his alternate was called. Mr. Gruber raised a laugh by saying : "He is just leaving the room to avoid voting." The next alternate was called and voted for McKinley, The delegation voted solidly for Morton until half the votes were received, when the vote were divided between McKinley and Morton. Then came quite a number of breaks for McKinley and three absentees were noted in the ninth district. The vote was Morton 54, McKinley 17. When Ohio was reached the requisite number of votes were given to name McKinley and the con-vention recognizing the fact without announcement broke into cheers. Texas delayed the final announcement by a challenge by one of the dissatisfied colored brethren. Another colored delegate challenged the vote of Virginia and again delayed the call. Virginia's vote on a poll stood Reed 1; McKinley 23. All the rest of the roll of States went solid for McKinley. New Mexico cast one vote for Allison and also McKinley. Alaska cast its newly conferred four votes for McKinly. The absent delegate from New York, Mr. Parkhurst, here appeared and by unanimous consent, cast his vote for Morton, making the total vote:
Morton 55; McKinly 17. All the States having
been called, the president announced that
Wm. McKinly had received 66½ votes, and the scene of an hour before was repeated. Delegates and spectators arose and cheers and huzzas rent the air.

Thomas B. Reed, the chairman said, had ton, 58; Allison, 85%, and Don Cameron, 1. Lodge, Hastings, Platt and Henderson, of lowa, all pledge their States' support to Mc-Kinley, the former moving to make the nomination unanimous and the others seconding the motion. Mark Hanna was called for and responded. There was no response to calls

for "Quay." HOBART FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Mr. Morgan G. Bulkeley, of Hartford, Conn.; Garrett Hobart, of New Jersey; Charles Warren Lippett, of Rhode Island; Henry Clay Evans, of Kentucky, and Gen. James A. Walker, of Virginia, were put in nomination for Vice President. Hobart was nominated on the first ballot.

Thurston and Fairbacks were made chairmen, respectively, of the two committees to notify the nominees for President and Vice

The result of the ballot for Vice-President was announced as follows: Hobart, 5331/4; Evans, 2771; Bulkeley, 39; Lippitt, 8; Walker 24; Reed, 3; Thurston, 2; Frederick Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; absent 23.

The convention adjourned sine die at 7:55

The vote on the call of states resulted as follows:

The Vote for President.

	Mokiniez	Monton.	Quar.	REED.	ALLIBON,	CAMERON.
П	Alabama 19	1		2		274
3	Arkausas16					
	California 18	****	****			***
	Col'o'do(bolted)				****	
,	Connecticut 7	***		5	****	19/9
,	Delaware 6		****	****	****	
	Florida 6	2			****	***
-	Georgia 22 Idaho (bolted)	****	2	2	****	
,	Illinois46	****		2		
	Indiana30					
. 1	Iowa				26	1000
9	Kansas20	****				(*)
	Kentucky 26	****		****	***	
3	Louisiana11		1/2	4	1/0	
	Maine	***		12	****	
,	Maryland15		****	29	****	7404
П	Massachusetts. 1	****		17.75		
	Michigan 28 Minnesota 18	****		****	****	
	Mississippi17		1			
3	Missouri34			****		1409
1	Montana 1			****	****	1
	Nevada 3	****	****		****	1835
1	Nebraska16	****	****		****	100
Н	New Hampshire	****	****	8	tente.	8.3
9	New Jersey19		****	1	****	13
	New York17 North Carolina 193	55	****	236	(E) 4.50	**
1	North Dakota. 6	3		200		*3
1	Ohio45		****	***	****	, i
ч	Oregon 8			****		Talg
3	Pennsylvania 6		53	****		
	Rhode Island		****	8		
3	South Carolina 18	****	****	****		1.0
1	South Dakota 8	****	****	****		-
	Tennessee24 Texas21	****	• • • • •	5	3	
	Utah 3				3	23
,	Vermont 8	****				
8	Virginia23		****	1		*.4
t	Washington 8		J			
1	West Virginia 12	****		****		
Н	Wisconsin24	****	2.00			2/4
1	Wyoming 6	****	****	****	****	*2
3	Arizona 6 New Mexico 5		****	****	1	
	Okalahoma 4	****	****	1	1	5.5
	Ind. Territory 7			-		000
,	Dist. Celumbia.			1	1	
1	Alaska 4			****		*:*
9						<del>-</del>
ı	Totals8811/	58	611/4	841/4	3514	1

Totals 6811/ 58 611/4	8414	351/4 1
Necessary to a choice		454
Total number delegates presen	t	906
The Vote for Vice P		
Hobart,	Bulkeloy	. Evans.
Alabama10	1	11
Arkansas	1	5
California14	1	8
Connecticut	13	10000
Delaware 6	****	
Florida 5		3
Georgia 5	****	21
Illinois44		. 4
Indiana12		16
Iowa 8	10	5
Kansas	****	***
Kentucky 8	****	17
Louisiana A		8
Ma ne 2	2	5
Maryland	1	1
Massachusetts	4	12
Michigan		7
Minnesota		12
Mississippi		5
Missouri19		23
Montana1		1000
Nebraska16		
Nevada 3		
New Hampshire 8		****
New Jersey20		
New York72	****	
North Carolina 11/2		2014
North Dakota 3	****	3
Ohio25	6	15
Oregon 8		
Pennsylvania64	****	
South Carolina S		15
South Dakota 8		
Tennessee		24
Texas11_		12
Utah 5		100
Vermont 8		
Washington 8		
Wisconsin 3		20
West Virginia13		
Wyoming 6		_
Arizona 6	1	1
Oklahoma 4	1	2
Indian Territory 6		
District of Columbia 2	V	7

Rhode Island, Lippitt 8.
Virginia, James A. Walker 24.
Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, R.ed 3.
Indiana, Missouri, Thurston 2. Kentucky, Maine, Depew 3. Maine, Morton L. Iowa, Grant 2. Absent -- Montana 5, Nevada 3, Texas 7, Col-Brado 8. Total absent, 23.

Necessary to a c oice, 448.

THE CANDIDATES.

Sketches of the Republican Nominees

for President and Vice-President. William McKinley, Jr., was born at Niles, Ohio, February 26, 1844. He enlisted in the United States army in May, 1861, as a private soldier, in the Twenty third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out as captain of the same regiment and brevetmajor in September, 1865. He settled at Canton, Stark county, Ohio, where he has since resided, and entering the legal profession was prosecuting attorney of Stark county from 1869 to 1871. He was elected as a Republican to every Congress from the Forty-fifth to the Fifty-first, inclusive, though in the Forty-eight Congress his election was contested, and his opponent was seated by the House late in the session, He soou became a recognized leader, and particularly as an advocate of protective tariff. In the Fifty-first congress he was made chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and in that capacity prepared the bill (H. R. 9416) to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, which became famous as the McKinley bill. The bill passed the House May 21, 1890, and went through the Senate September 10th. It was sent to a conference committee, whose report was agreed to by the House September 27th and the Senate September 30th, and was approved by the President on October 1st. In the following Congressional elections Major McKinley was not successful, but in November, 1891, he was elected Governor of Ohio by a majority of about 21,000 over ex-Governor James E. Campbell, after a campaign of national interest, inasmuch as it was fought almost exclusively on the tariff issue. At the Republican National Convention, in Minneapolis in 1892, Governor McKinley was made for the nomination for President. In November, 1893, he was re-elected Governor of Ohio



GARRETT A. HOBART.

Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, who was nominated by his party for the vice-presidency at the St. Louis convention, is a power in the Republican party, although somewhat unknown to the masses. His place as a leader has been won on pure merit. At twenty-seven Mr. Hobart's capacities were so well appreciated by the Legislature of his State that he was made Speaker of the House. His father was a man of means, and lived in style at Long Branch. Garrett was educated for the bar, and began practice at Paterson, which is still his home. He was a forceful, floquent speaker, with a head full of sound political logic, and had a way of solving difficult situations that drew men about him and wedded them to his leadership. Born a politician, he loved the difficulties and dangers of politics, and became as valuable to his party in a Democratic State as a skillful pilot to a shop-owner in a rocky channel. His grand coup, from a party view, was the carrying of New Jersey for the Republicans at the last gubernatorial election. From that time he has been marked for the vice-presidential nomination. Mr. Hobart's personality is attractive. He is five feet eight and one-half inches in height and is rather heavy. He has an honest, open face, smooth-shaven, save for an iron-gray mustache. His hair is gray, his eyes are big, brown, and lustrous, and his dress is ultrafashionable. His only jewelry is a solid gold watch fob. Mr. Hobart is fifty-two. He has declined congressional honors many times. He is married and has a son. In 1872 he was elected a member of the

1873 and 1877, he was elected senator from | ing of our foreign commerce. Passaic county. He was re-elected to his position, and served in the office from that time until the expiration of the year 1882, being president pro tem. of the body the last two years he was a member. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican caucus of the legislature for United States senator, but not elected as the legisla-

ture was Democratic and John R. McPherson was chosen. In 1884 he became a member of the Republican National Committee. He has been active in business life. He is the president of the Passaic Water Company, the Acquackanok Water Company; the Paterson Railroad Company; the Consolidated Lines, the Morris County Railroad and the People's Gas Company. He is a director in several national banks, including the First National bank of Paterson, and the Paterson Savings Institution. He is also on the directory board of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, and Lehigh and Hudson River railroad, the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, the Pioneer Silk Company, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, the American Cotton Oil Company, and some forty or more additional corporations. With many of these concerns he holds the position of legal adviser.

Mr. Hobart is a resident of Paterson, where he has a beautiful home, which is the centre of the social amenities of the city.

STORM IN THE WEST. Crops in Iowa and Nebraska Destroy-

ed With Loss of Life. A terrible windstorm passed over Republican City, Neb., Saturday, and did much damage, and resulted in some loss of life The towns touched by the storm bave not been heard from, but it is known that the residence of P. Duncan was completely demolished, and the debris strewn in all direc-

and may die. At Mason City, Iowa, the heaviest rain in eighteen years fell. It fell to a depth of over four inches. In the north and west part of the city it was accompanied by hail and wind, and crops for a distance of twenty miles, twomiles wide, were destroyed. Corn which was not cut off was destroyed. Rye and barley, because of its early maturity, suffered most.

tions. Mrs. Duncan was killed and Mr.

Dunean, two sons and a teacher badly hurt,

American Firemen in London. The international fire brigade tournament was opened at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, Saturday. Chiefs Hosmer, of Massachusetts and Eton of Hartford, Conn. were present in behalf of the International Fire Engineers' Association of the United States, and representatives from the New York, Illinois, Michigan, and Florida associations were also in attendance.

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted the National Convention.

The Republicans of the United States. assembled by their representatives in National Convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their country-men in the following declaration of facts

For the first time since the Civil War the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the Government. It has been a record of unparalieled incapac-ity, dishonor and disaster. In administra-tive management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eke1 out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by \$262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemp-tion fund, pawned American credit to alien

syndicates and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest de-mands that the Government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable of conducting it with-out disaster at home and dishonor abroad and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequalled success and prosperity. The Tariff Plank.

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

We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement, and then it wants rest. We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republi-can Administration was a National calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other Nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries, and secure

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

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

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

We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars New Jersey House and was re elected and and Stripes, and manned, office red and chosen Speaker. He declined an election in owned by Americans—may regain the carry-

> The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency

or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free ccinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial Nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to pro-mote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened Nations of the earth.

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

Foreign Relations. Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign Power should be pe mitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua Canal should be built, owned and operated by the United States; and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much needed naval station in the West

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

Monroe Doctrine.

We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full ex tent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not in-

terfered, and shall not interfere, with the terfered, and shall not interfere, with the existing possessions of any European Power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European Powers from this hemisphere, to the ultimate union of all of the English speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants,

From the hour of achieving their own in-dependence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and op-pression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for

The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens or to comply with its treaty obliga-tions, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

The Navy.

The peace and security of the Republic and the maintenance of its rightful influ-ence among the Nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its posi-tion and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and sea coast

Foreign Immigration. For the protection of the equality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor, we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither

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

Free Ballot. We demend that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such

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

National Arbitration. We favor the creation of a National board of arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and em-ployed engaged in interstate commerce.

Homesteads. We believe in an immediate return to the We be leve in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party, and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory Free Homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from home fide residents thereof and the right of bons fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

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

Temperance. We sympathize with all wise and legiti-

mate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality. Rights of Women. The Republican party is mindful of the

rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protec-tion to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

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

CREAT ADVANTAGE TO FARMERS. American Government to Establish a Blological Survey.

The Secretary of Agriculture will establish department to be called the biological survey. The result is expected to be a tremendous economic advantage. Agri culturists, horticulturists and stook raisers are to be given charts showing the exact position of each State and Territory where certain animals and vegetables can be advantageously raised. These will be supplemented by a large catalogue containing every land animal and vegetable of the world, and indicating the areas in which they may be received or cultivated by Americans. Millions raised or cultivated by Americans. Millions of dollars are thrown away each year by farmers and other producers who plant seed in the wrong soil or climate, or who undertake to breed animals where the atmosphere and food resource is uncongenial. An efficient corps of naturalists connected with the biological bureau will make a detailed sur-vey of the whole country, counting and classifying the living species found in each county of each State and Territory. They will also note the conditions of climate, altitude and soil, and will note how far each condition influences the distribution of the species. The chief of the new survey will be Dr. C. Hart Merriam. A survey of the entire country will be made and charts will then be published showing the exact location of the various species. No other country in the world has ever instituted a survey of

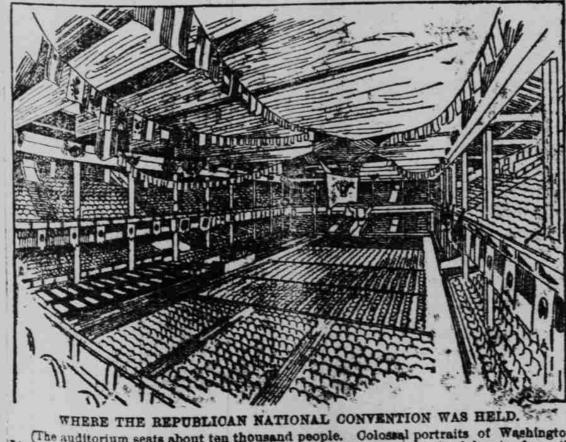
PLAGUE OF CATS IN WASHINGTON. Government Responsible for the Troublesome Feline Army.

What to do with the army of stray cats is a problem that Washington will be called upon to solve before a great while. The city is overrun with tramp cats and they make the nights hideous with their yowis. A nervous citizen has filed a complaint with the district authorities. This citizen suggests that some humane method of putting the cats to death should be adopted by the city. The Government is largely responsible for the plague. A few years ago the Treasury building became overrun with rats. After every way of exterminating them failed, neveral hundred cats were turned loose in the vaults. The rats soon disappeared, but the cats increased rapidly and became a great nuisance, not only in the Treasury building, but throughout the city.

Armenians in the United States. The 10,000 Armenians in the United States liberally support the one newspaper of their language printed in this country. The letters of the Armenian alphabet greatly re-semble the Hebrew in style.

Balloon Races. Balloon races will be a feature of the Providence (R. L) State Fair in Septem-

If you want to steer well keep your eyes looking on the ground at a point a than thirty feet ahead of the bicycle.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

delegates and alternates.

platform seats.

Dr. W. G. Williams,

very satisfactory to the reporters, because instead of having Senators Teller, of Colora

io; Lodge, of Massachusetts; Chauncey M.

Depew and Thomas C. Platt, of New York,

in close proximity to each other and to the

the chairman overruled it on the ground

that that committee had been called and had

not been ready to report. The report of the

committee on permanent organization was then presented and read. It named Senator

J. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, as chairman,

chairman. He made a long speech which

was frequently applauded. He could not be

heard at a great distance. His reference to

the impossibility of compelling flity-cent

dollars to circulate in unlimited numbers on

parity with gold was greeted with a loud

burst of applause, while Senator Teller

smiled sardonically and one of the Western

delegates in the rear emitted a dismal owl

Mr. Lamb, delegate from Virginia, offered

a resolution which was agreed to that until a

permanent organization is effected the con-

vention will be governed by the rules of the

A resolution was also adopted ordering

that roll of States and Territories be called

and each delegation announce the names of

the persons elected to serve on the several

committees as follows: On organization,

rules, credentials, resolutions. Also that all

resolutions in respect to the platform shall

be referred to the committee without de-

The States were then called for their selec

tion of delegates as members of the several

When the name of Senator Teller was an-

nonneed as a member of the committee on

rules for his State there was a small out-

burst of applause, after which the call was

When Massachusetts sent up the name of

Senator Lodge as its representative on the committee on resolutions, there was a counter

demonstration on the part of the gold stand-

Mr. Clayton, of Arkansas, sent up a re-

solution which he desired to have read and

referred, but objection was made to its being

read and it was referred without reading. It

related to the determination of election con-

last Republican convention.

proceeded with.

(The auditorium seats about ten thousand people. Colossal portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan and Admiral Farragut looked downed on the delegates from the gallery. Each was framed in American flags. The platform is at the left of the picture.

an announcement of the places and times of meeting of the four committees, the convention at 1:47 adjourned. The platform committee conducted its labors behind closed doors. Just as soon as the committee on credentials had organized, Mr. J. C. Cohen, of Nebraska. submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

"That the roll of delegates and alternates prepared by the national committee for the purpose of the temporary organisation be.

idents, one from each State, as agreed on by the delegation. The reading of the list of vice presidents was interrupted by applause as popular names were reached.

Mr. Mudd, of Maryland, made the point of order that although the convention might manent organization it could not act upon it until the report of the committee on cre-dentials had been acted upon. There was

purpose of the temporary organisation be.
and the same is hereby adopted by the dommittee as the true and correct roll of the delimatter and alternates of the convention, and
that this committee proceed with the heating
of convention here now, he said. The
chairman overruled the point of order and
promptly put the question on the adoption
of the report of committee on permanent organisation. While a rising vote being taken,
Mr. Mudd made another point of order that
the roll of States must be called according to
the rules.

Another resolution from the colored peo-ple of Illinois affecting their rights other temporary officers permanent officers as a race was treated in a like manner. After of the convention, and gave a list of vice-pres-

for McKinley. Arkansas and California cast solid votes for McKinley. Connecticut cast five for Reed and seven for McKinley; Delaware a solid vote for McKinley; Florida, eight for McKinley; Georgia two for Reed, two for Quay and 22 for McKinley. One o the colored delegates from Florida, amid angry protests, insisted on challenging the vote, and Senator Thurston, who had re-sumed the chair, decided that the right to challenge should be given every delegate. The delegation being polled it was found that Morton had two votes in F.ori a and McKinley only six is stead of eight as an-nounced by the chairman of the delegation.