THE EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

Twenty-four hundred additional Turkish troops are now on their way to Crete.

It is thought the Turks are preparing for another massacre. Houses of Christians are being marked by the Turkish soldiers.

Sir Joseph Prestwich, porfessor of geology at Oxford, and the author of valuable geological works, died in London, aged 84.

French officers were grossly insulted at Canea by Turkish soldiers. They were cursed and reviled and swords were drawn threatening their lives.

G. H. Penderson, a fisherman of Astoria, is missing, and, as he was very despondent previous to his disappearance, it is believed that he has committed suicide.

Notices have been posted at all the collieries of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company, of Pennsylvania, that work is discontinued until further notice. Eight thousand men and boys are idle.

President Jordan, of the Stanford university, has arrived at Seattle to take charge of the expedition which is to sail on the steamer Albatross to investigate the seal fisheries on the islands of the north, and study the life and habits of the seals.

The largest single night's catch of salmon which has been made for many years in the Columbia river, was taken between midnight and dawn Tuesday morning. The canneries were compelled to limit the boat to a certain amount of fish each, as they were unable to handle all that was brought in.

Unless significant signs fail, the squadron of United States warships, just now stationed in the harbor of New York, will be dispatched soon on an important mission. Those who should be in a position to know say the destination will be the coast of Cuba. During the last week work on all the vessels has been doubled in response to a special order received from the secretary of the navy. The nature of this order cannot be ascertained.

President Cleveland will take no action as to the Cuban rebellion.

John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was made permanent chairman of the Republican national convention at St. Louis.

Adolph Padelford is dead in Paris. He was the the husband of Bettina Girard, the actress, whom he paid $20,000 to drop her name.

The pump house of the North End Water Works, Tacoma, was burned down, leaving that entire section of the city without water for a day.

Sarah Blackburn obtained a verdict at Oregon City from the Southern Pacific Railway Company for $2,000 for the kililng of Mark Blackburn, by a train at a street crossing.

As a result of the recent warm weather rivers and creeks in Idaho are booming, and lands in many places are overflowed. It is estimated that damage to the amount of $12,000 has been done to the road between Wallace and Osborne.

Owing to poor attendance and bad weather, the Portland baseball club of the Pacific leauge, has been disbanded. The Seattle club followed suit. Tacoma will make an effort to hold together. An effort will be made to have desultory games throughout the summer.

John Connors shot Mamie Mulligan three times in the head, in Chicago. He then shot himself through the right temple. He is dead. The girl is not expected to live. The deed was committed because the girl would not marry him. Connors is 45 years old, and Miss Mulligan is 16.

The British steamer Drummond Castle, Captain N. M. Pierie, from Cape Town, for London, collided with an unknown steamer near Brest, France. She sank in three minutes with 144 passengers and 103 officers and crew on board. Two men were picked up by a fishing boat. The fate of the steamer with which she collided is not known.

News of a terrible earthquake, involving the loss of over a thousand lives, has reached Yokohama from the island of Yesso, which contains the northern provinces of Japan. The subterraneous disturbance lasted about twenty hours, and during that period the utmost terror prevailed. Ground rumblings are described as resembling the roar of distant cannon. Shock followed shock almost in uninterrupted succession. In all it was estimated that about 150 shocks occurred. The whole town of Kumaishi is destroyed by a tidal wave, which accompanied the earthquake. Many disasters to shipping are reported from the tidal wave.

A Requisition Provided For.

Washington.—Acting Secretary of the Interior Sims has approved and provided for a requisition on the treasury for the payment of $22,000 to every state included in the Morrill act of 1890 for the endowment of agricultural and mechanical colleges in the United States. This is to apply for the fiscal year 1896-97.

Belgrade.—A serious conflict has taken place between Servian officials and Montenegrins at Kursamlida. Several persons were killed and wounded on both sides.

Must Be Brought to Trial.

A Cape Town dispatch says the secretary of state for the Transvaal has telegraphed the British high commissioner there that, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal government is convinced that the proofs in its possession, which are at the disposal of Great Britain, now completely justify and compel the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Harris, all of the British South Africa Company, and connected with the raid into the Transvaal. The secretary adds that the Transvaal secretary is obliged to press this step on Great Britain, and also to urge that all control of the British Chartered South Africa Company be transferred to Great Britain.

The Justice Was Speedy.

Paul Kamaune, a kanaka, was hanged in the prison corridor in Folsom, Cal., for the murder of Mrs. Ellen Robinson at Latrobe, Eldorado county, on May 6, 1896. The execution was deovid of sensational incidents, and was witnessed by only the few persons required by law. The murderer died without a word or a tremor on the scaffold. He was pronounced dead exactly 11 minutes after the fall of the drop, his neck being broken. It was the quickest execution on record, the body being cut down just 12 minutes after the prisoner left his cell.

Few Troops Will be Moved.

The programme for the annual movement of troops has been definitely arranged at last, and the necessary orders will go forward at once to department commanders. There will be much disappointment over the fact that with the exception of two companies of the 11th infantry, the movements are confined to two regiments. It is understood that lack of funds is the cause for limited changes.

Ten Thousand Drowned.

A Yokohama dispatch says: It is estimated that 10,000 people were drowned by the tidal wave on the island of Yesso, in the northern part of Japan, which accompanied a succession of frightful earthquakes lasting about twenty hours. In addition to the town of Kumassia, which was wholly destroyed, many other coast towns have been washed away entirely or in part.

The Strike Situation.

Every cannery on the lower Columbia river is in operation, some of them taxed to their utmost capacity to handle the catch of fish, and it looks as if the fishermen's strike is about over for this year.

Venezuela for Gold.

Minister Andrada, of Venezuela, has received advices from Caracas as to the final ratification of the constitutional amendment by which Venezuela adopts the gold standard.

Fortune's Favorite.

George Delong, who had been picking strawberries in Benton Harbor, Mich., has fallen heir to a fortune of $150,000 by the death of an uncle in the St. Louis tornado.

Five to Be Hanged.

Judge Parker, of the federal court, of Fort Smith, Ark., has sentenced Dennis Davis, George W. Wilson, Frank Carver, Jesse and John Nofice to be hanged July 9, for murders committed in the Indian territory. Carver killed his mistress, Annie Maledon. This is the second time he and Davis have been sentenced.

Some Silver Statistics.

Of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, there are now on hand 132,998,452 fine ounces; the cost of this bullion is $119,941,055; its coining value $172,541,414. The total number of silver dollars coined from bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to June 1, 1896, was 46,104,651. Upon this coinage there was a seignorage or profit of $10,117,234.

Patterson Was Elected.

C. T. Patterson, of Tacoma, has been elected commander of the G. A. R. for the department of Washington and Alaska.

Drowned in the Umatilla.

A young son of A. B. Hogue, of Pendleton, while playing on a footlog over the Umatilla river, lost his balance and fell into the rapidly running stream and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Burial of the French Family.

The burial of the French family, the victims of the reservoir disaster at Baker City, took place in that city, the seven bodies all being interred in one grave. The funeral was the most impressive, and the bodies were followed to the cemetery by a procession of carriages one mile in length.

Outbreak of Natives.

A new outbreak of the natives of Matabeland occurred between Umtali and Salisbury. At a meeting in that vicinity June 9, of a number of chiefs under Makoni, all except four agreed to revolt, and several whites were murdered.

General Dimond Is Dead.

General W. M. Dimond, of the California National Guard, died at the Gilsey house in New York.

Hold-Up Near Baker City.

The McEwen-Canyon City stage was held up, six miles from McEwen, Or., by two masked men armed with revolvers. They relieved one passenger of $12 and then emptied the mail sacks, taking all they deemed valuable.

Massacred to a Man.

The report that the party headed by the Marquis de Mores, consisting of 35 men, bound for the Soudan to enlist the Arab chiefs against the British, has been massacred to a man, is confirmed. The members of the DeMores expedition were killed near Cademas.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.

San Francisco Building Collapsed, Burying Seven Persons.

San Francisco, June 24.—The three-story building at the corner of Fifth street and Mint avenue collapsed at 4 o'clock this afternoon, burying a dozen persons in the ruins. Two bodies have been recovered, and it is feared there are others in the debris. The list of dead follows:

Mrs. Ernstein Silverstein, of 205 Stevenson street.

John May, laborer.

The injured are:

Patrick McKeown, proprietor of the Brighton house, severe internal injuries; may die; Richard Bucking, H. Shepard, Dennis Griffin, Emeile Luenberger, John Lyons, Simeon Dean, Miss Sarah Byrne, skull fractured, right arm broken, right thigh fractured; Mrs Joseph Byrne, Mrs. J. L. Mahler, Miss Bessie Wilson, Miss Pearl Woodward.

To add to the horror, a fire broke out in the ruins shortly after the accident, but it was extinguished before reaching any of the victims.

Carelessness of the grossest sort is responsible for the collapse of the lodging-house, and the loss of life it caused. From the statements of several people, it is evident that the disaster had been expected. Warnings were given and unheeded. Contractor P. Gleason himself, who had charge of the construction of the under-paving, or street work, on which the building was raised, says he explained to some of the workmen several days ago that if they continued operations along the line in which they were working, there was sure to be a collapse.

The resources of the receiving hospital were totally inadequate to the care for the wounded. Nine people were taken to that institution within three-quarters of an hour, and while two were being treated in the operating room, the remaining seven were huddled in the outer office, where they writhed and groaned in agony, until the doctors were able to attend them.

Two women gave up the only sofa in the room to a man whose injuries were so painful that he could neither stand nor sit.

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Woodburn Announces Two New Mechanical Devices.

Woodburn, Or., June 24.—Mr. A. Ohlhoff, a civil engineer of Portland, has been in Woodburn for the last ten days making a drawing, plans and specifications of a patent potato-digger, originated and gotten up by Peter Schorbach, of this place. It is a wonderful piece of machinery, and yet very simple. It will dig, sort and sack the potatoes, doing the work of sixty men. It will require two teams and two men to operate the machine. One man will handle the horses, and the other tie the sacks. Already agriculture firms in the East are becoming interested in this potato-digger, and one firm has secured an option on the patent for the United States. Mr. Schorbach leaves today for Portland with his model, which is a perfect brass one, drawings and papers, where he will have them upon exhibition for a few days before forwarding them to the patent office at Washington.

George Cathey, a 12-year-old boy and a son of Dr. B. A. Cathey, has invented a device for opening, closing and locking any gate which swings on a pivot. Mr. Ohlhoff says it is the best patent gate he has ever seen, and thinks there is a fortune in it for somebody who will push it.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Locomotive Boiler Exploded, Killing Seven and Injuring Others.

Woodville, Tex., June 24.—At Doucette, three miles north of Woodville, today, the tram engine boiler of the Nebraska Lumber Company exploded, killing seven men outright, and seriously, if not fatally, injuring three others. It seems the engineer was just ready to start for the log camp, when the explosion took place, some eight or ten men being in the cab. Some of the victims had their heads torn from their bodies, and were otherwise mutilated beyond recognition. The killed are:

A. I. Doucette, president of the Nebraska Lumber Company; Grant Hammersly, Charles Walforth, Charles Smith, William Sargent; a man known about the mill as "Frenchy," but whose right name could not be ascertained; another unknown man.

The wounded are: Dan A. Harman, fireman, arms terribly lacerated and painfully scalded about the face and neck; D. C. Sullivan, section hand, badly scalded; — Dowling, scalded about the face and neck.

The reports of just how the accident happened are somewhat conflicting. One reason given is that the engineer let his water get low with a hot fire and then turned on the injector.

Two Were Killed.

Montpelier, Vt., June 24.—In a rear-end collision on the Central Vermont railway near here this morning between a cattle train and the Montreal express, J. Seskinde, of Chicago, and Edward Brown, of Janesville, Wis., cattlemen, were killed.

A Fresh Massacre Near Van.

London, June 23.—A Constantinople dispatch to the Chronicle says a fresh massacre of Armenians is reported to have occurred near Van. Sixty were killed.

Urged to Settle the Venezuela Question

London, June 23.—The Daily News (liberal) has an article in which it again strongly urges upon the government a prompt settlement of the Venezuela question.

None of us realize how much people talk about us behind our backs.

CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS

McKinley for President, Hobart for Vice-President.

NOMINATED ON FIRST BALLOT

Thrilling Scenes in the Hall When the Results Were Announced—Silver Men Bolted the Gold Standard Platform.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Republican national convention has nailed its principals to the masthead and placed in command of the ship, which is to bear it to fortune or disaster in November, its popular idol, William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey.

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

Vote by States for President.

STATES.	Votes....	McKinley	Reed.....	Morton...	Quay.....	Allison....
Alabama	22	19	2	1	....	....
Arkansas	16	16	....	....	....	....
California	18	18	....	....	....	....
Colorado	8	....	....	....	....	....
Connecticut	12	7	5	....	....	....
Delaware	6	6	....	....	....	....
Florida	8	6	....	2	....	....
Georgia	26	22	2	....	2	....
Idaho	6	....	....	....	....	....
Illinois	48	46	2	....	....	....
Indiana	30	30	....	....	....	....
Iowa	26	....	....	....	....	26
Kansas	20	20	....	....	....	....
Kentucky	26	26	....	....	....	....
Louisiana	16	11	4	....	½	½
Maine	12	....	12	....	....	....
Maryland	16	15	1	....	....	....
Massachusetts	30	1	29	....	....	....
Michigan	28	28	....	....	....	....
Minnesota	18	18	....	....	....	....
Mississippi	18	17	....	....	1	....
Missouri	34	34	....	....	....	....
Montana*	6	1	....	....	....	....
Nebraska	16	16	....	....	....	....
Nevada	6	3	....	....	....	....
New Hampshire	8	....	8	....	....	....
New Jersey	20	19	1	....	....	....
New York	72	17	....	55	....	....
North Carolina	22	19½	2½	....	....	....
North Dakota	6	6	....	....	....	....
Ohio	46	46	....	....	....	....
Oregon	8	8	....	....	....	....
Pennsylvania	64	6	....	58	....	....
Rhode Island	8	....	8	....	....	....
South Carolina	18	18	....	....	....	....
South Dakota	8	8	....	....	....	....
Tennessee	24	24	....	....	....	....
Texas	30	21	5	....	....	3
Utah	6	3	....	....	....	3
Vermont	8	8	....	....	....	....
Virginia	24	23	1	....	....	....
Washington	8	8	....	....	....	....
West Virginia	12	12	....	....	....	....
Wisconsin	24	24	....	....	....	....
Wyoming	6	6	....	....	....	....
Arizona	6	6	....	....	....	....
New Mexico	6	5	....	....	....	1
Oklahoma	6	4	1	....	....	1
Indian Territory	6	6	....	....	....	....
Dist. of Columbia	2	....	1	....	....	1
Alaska	4	4	....	....	....	....
Total	922	661½	84½	58	61½	35½

Vote by States for Vice-President.

STATES.	Hobart...	Evans....	Bulkley..
Alabama	10	11	1
Arkansas	10	5	1
California	14	3	1
Colorado	....	....	....
Connecticut	....	12	....
Delaware	6	....	....
Florida	5	3	....
Georgia	5	21	....
Idaho	....	....	....
Illinois	44	4	....
Indiana	12	16	....
Iowa	8	5	10
Kansas	20	....	....
Kentucky	8	17	....
Louisiana	8	8	....
Maine	....	5	2
Maryland	14	1	1
Massachusetts	14	12	4
Michigan	2	7	....
Minnesota	6	12	....
Mississippi	13	5	....
Missouri	10	23	....
Montana	1	....	....
Nebraska	16	....	....
Nevada	....	3	....
New Hampshire	8	....	....
New Jersey	20	....	....
New York	72	....	....
North Carolina	1½	20½	....
North Dakota	3	3	....
Ohio	25	15	....
Oregon	8	....	....
Pennsylvania	64	....	....
Rhode Island	....	....	....
South Carolina	3	15	....
South Dakota	8	....	....
Tennessee	....	24	....
Texas	11	12	....
Utah	5	1	....
Vermont	8	....	....
Virginia	....	....	....
Washington	8	....	....
West Virginia	12	....	....
Wisconsin	3	20	....
Wyoming	6	....	....
Arizona	4	1	1
New Mexico	....	6	....
Oklahoma	4	2	....
Indian Territory	6	....	....
District of Columbia	2	....	....
Alaska	4	....	....
Totals	553½	280½	39

The last day of the convention was held in session for ten hours to accomplish the work cut out for it, and the scenes at different times were tragic, dramatic and inspiring. Fully 15,000 people were in the vast auditorium to hiss or cheer by turns.

The bolt of the silver men from the West furnished the most dramatic incident of the day. Led by Senator Teller, they had previously declared their intention of refusing to subscribe to the gold plank in the platform, but, after Senator Teller had made his final appeal to the convention not to take the step which would drive him and his colleagues out of the ranks of the party which in the past honored them, and they had delighted to serve, the convention had voted, 818½ to 105½, to stand by the gold declaration in the platform. When Senator Teller made his declaration, saying: "I must sever my connection with the political party which makes the gold plank one of the principal articles of its faith," he paused and swpet his eyes across the hall. The galleries rose with a yell, and mingled with the yell was a fusilade of hisses. There was a pathos in the senator's voice, and those nearest could detect a glimmer of tears while he said there would be heartburnings and grief in the sacrifice he and his colleagues were to make for their consciences.

Cheers then came from the silver delegates and the gold men were on their feet from the admiration of the man, not of his cause. The hisses were few this time.

No one who witnessed the scenes will forget them to his dying day, the picture of Senator Frank Cannon, of Utah, facing from the platform 10,000 irate, hissing, jeering people, as he read the valedictory of the silver men. The very courage displayed by him won for him the admiration which compelled silence. When he had finished he turned and shook hands with the chairman and other friends on the platform.

He then locked arms with Senator Teller, and the two men left the stand and moved down between the walls of yelling delegates to where the standard of the Idaho delegation stood. There they were joined by the handsome, stalwart Dubois, and the three continued their march to the main door, their followers falling in behind them as they left the building.

Carter and Mantle of Montana, kept their seats, signifying their willingness to abide by the plartfom.

The silver men who bolted immediately perfected plans to place Senator Teller in nomination as an independent silver candidate for president.

After this sensational incident the convention turned to the work of selecting the standard-bearers. It was a foregone conclusion that McKinley would be nominated.

Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, nominated Allison, Senator Lodge nominated Reed, Hastings nominated Quay, Depew nominated Morton, and Foraker, in a masterly effort which turned the convention into bedlam, nominated McKinley.

Save for the tumult that followed Wolcott's speech placing Blaine in nomination four years ago, the demonstration had no parallel in the nation, at least in length. The applause lasted twenty-seven minutes.

Just at the close of the shouting thousands were ready to sink from sheer exhaustion. Altogether the scene was a remarkable one, and testified to the popularity of the candidate who had been placed in the field.

The ballot was then taken and McKinley's vote exceeded the expectation of his friends, as he received 661½, within a vote and a half of 200 more than a majority, and almost three times as many as his five opponents.

Major William McKinley.

The nomination was made unanimous with enthusiastic speeches from the representatives of the other candidates.

After the decision of the Platt forces not to present the name of Governor Morton, the nomination of Hobart, of New Jersey, for vice-president, became a certainty. The McKinley force was thrown for him, which was too potent to overcome, besides, it was the general sense of the delegates that the situation required the nomination of an Eastern man for vice-president. The nominating speeches were brief.

Bulkley, of Connecticut; Lippitt, of Rhode Island, and General Walker, of Virginia, were also placed in nomination, but it only required one ballot to determine the result. Hobart received 530½ votes, 90 more than a majority. Evans, his nearest competitor, received 280½. There were scattering votes for Reed, Thurston, Grant, Depew, Morton and Brown.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Protective Tariff, Reciprocity and the Gold Standard.

The platform adopted by the national Republican convention is as follows:

"The republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historic justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of 30 years of republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience and conscience of their countrymen, in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war, the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor and disaster.

"In administrative management, it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful republican rule.

"In the broad effect of its policy, it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise and crippled American production while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for 30 years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism and success of the administration of President Harrison.

"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, encourages home industry, and puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American 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 such foreign imports as come into competition with American products, as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but protect American labor from degradation 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 wants rest.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last republican administration was a national disgrace, and we demand their restoration and extension on such terms as will enable 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 the twin measures of republican policy, and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be re-established. Protection, for what we produce; free admissions for the necessities of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interest which gain open markets in return for open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

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

"To all of our products—to those of mine and field, as well as those of the sheep and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of husbandry, as well as to the finished products of the mill, we 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 interests in the foreign-carrying trade, so American ships, the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered and owned by Americans, may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

"The republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; it made then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

"We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement, with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably, the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether of gold 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 kind treatment and generous recognition. Wherever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employement, as they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the pension bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls, as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

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

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

"We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its fullest extent, and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect, by responding to the appeals of an American state for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment.

"We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking parts of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

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

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

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

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and 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 the entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"The republican party is mindful of the rights of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunity and equal pay for equal work and protection to the home.

"We favor the admission of women into wider spheres of usefulness, and we welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from dmocratic and populist mismanagement and misrule.

"Such are the principles and policies of the republican party.

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