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SLOAN P. SHUTT,

Editor and Proprietor.

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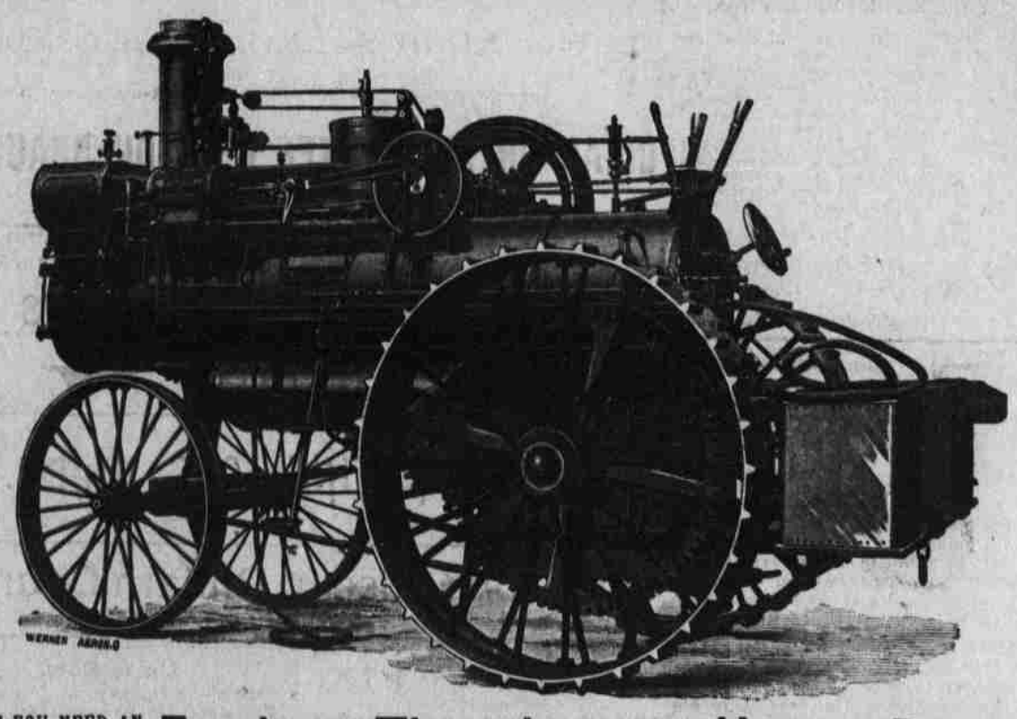

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CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS

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			4
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

*Cameron received one vote in the Montana delegation.

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 degredation 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 republican administration was a national disgrace, 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 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 necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets in return for our open markets to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

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

"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; since then every dollar has been as good as gold; we are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country.

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

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

"Our foreign policy should be at all times, firm, vigorous and dignified, and all our interests in the western hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaragua canal should be built, 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 must 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 any 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 republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth, demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We, therefore, favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

"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 from 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, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall 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 interest of the territories and the United States. All 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 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.

"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 opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home.

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