

American politics follows as a natural consequence of such degeneracy, and is true alike in cities under Republican and Democratic control. Each accuse the other of extravagance in Congressional appropriations and both alike are guilty. Each protests when out of power against the infractions of Civil Service laws and each when in power violates those laws in letter and spirit. Each professes fealty to the interests of the toiling masses; but both covertly truckle to the money power in administration of public affairs. Even the tariff issue as represented in the Democratic Mills bill and Republican McKinley bill is no longer treated by them as the issue upon the great and divergent principles of government, but it is a mere catering to different sectional and class interests. The attempt of many States to wrest the Australian ballot system from its true purpose and so deform it as to render it extremely difficult to new parties to exercise the right of suffrage is an outrage upon popular government. Competition in both parties for the vote of slums and the assiduous courtship of the liquor power and subservience to the money power resulted in placing those powers in the position of practical arbiters of the destiny of the nation.

We renew our protest against these perilous tendencies and invite all the citizens to join us in upholding the party that has shown in five National campaigns that it prefers temporary defeat to abandonment of the claims of justice, sobriety, personal rights and the protection of American homes.

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

Issuing National currency belongs to Congress alone as the representative of the sovereign power of the Nation, and should not be delegated to private individuals or corporations. The insufficiency of the production of gold and the variance of the relative values of gold and silver render it impracticable to rely upon either gold or silver for safe, sound, sufficient currency. We favor, therefore, the issue of legal tender Treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver but upon a plan similar to that which now floats \$340,000,000 greenbacks on \$100,000,000 of gold reserve, and makes them more acceptable and convenient than either gold or silver coin. In the extension of this plan, rather than in the coinage of gold or silver, lies the solution of the monetary problem that is disturbing all nations.

FOR A TARIFF PLANK,

the minority offered the following: Our tariff should be so levied as to furnish revenue for the needs of the government, economically administered, relieving the necessities used by the mass of the people and for the benefit of labor, protecting American productions and manufactures against competition of foreign nations. The details of our tariff laws having become a foot ball of party politics to the great disturbance and damage of our protective industries and commerce, we believe such details could be better adjusted by a tariff commission to recommend to Congress the

duties to meet the wants of the government so graduated as to protect American skill and labor against the competition of the world.

The following was offered by the minority as an additional plank to the platform:

Recognizing and declaring that the prohibition

TO LIQUOR TRAFFIC

has become the dominant issue in national politics, we invite to full party fellowship all those who, on this one dominant issue, are with us agreed. In full belief that this party can and will remove sectional differences, promote national unity and insure the best welfare of our entire land.

The financial and other economy planks are extremely distasteful and the defeat of the minority resolution was taken hardly, and members acknowledged that some of their associates are thinking of leaving the convention. The trouble is known only to the leaders, and Mr. Stephens of Pennsylvania saw a light out of the storm and moved to take the fealty resolution from the table and add it to the platform. Mr. Wolfenberger of Nebraska opposed it, while Chairman Dickie defended it. Mrs. Gougar, amid the scenes of yelling and disorder, asked Mr. Wardwell, treasurer of the Standard Oil company, if he made the statement that unless the convention adopted the plank, he would walk out of the convention and desert the Prohibition party. When the uproar subsided Mr. Wardwell denied the statement, which was greeted with great enthusiasm. After some further debate, and amid considerable disorder, the resolution was placed on the platform, and the star of peace once again shone on the party. The platform as a whole was then adopted, and afterwards the following resolution, offered by Rev. J. G. Evans of Abingdon, Ill., was carried:

Resolved, That we favor liberal appropriations by the Federal government for the World's Columbian Exposition, but only upon condition that the sale of intoxicating drinks upon the Exposition grounds be prohibited, and that the Exposition be kept closed on Sunday.

On motion of Mr. St. John it was ordered that the convention reassemble at 8:30 and proceed to ballot for a candidate for President of the United States.

THE CANDIDATES.

The convention followed the season's convention of fashion and made a first ballot nomination for the presidency. General John Bidwell, an old California pioneer, a former congressman and now a wealthy landowner of California, was nominated by an unmistakable majority, receiving 590 votes out of a total of 974, 487 votes being necessary to a choice. It was greeted with deafening cheers, whistles and catcalls.

The evening session was opened with prayer, after which ex-Governor St. John of Kansas, at the request of the California delegation was given the floor to place before the convention General John Bidwell of California. He assailed the circulation of unsigned dodgers in the convention attacking Bidwell's record because the latter voted for Pacific Railroad land grants and against the tax on wine years ago.

He said Bidwell would stay in the race till noon. He reviewed Bidwell's career and said he was a man competent and able to administer the office of President if elected.

John Hipp in behalf of Colorado seconded the nomination and Connecticut and Florida followed suit. When Illinois was called Dr. J. G. Evans arose and announced the retirement from the field of David McCullough and seconded Bidwell's nomination. Iowa and Kentucky also seconded Bidwell as did Michigan. At last New York was reached and another name was put in nomination. John Floyd Thomas, on behalf of the New York delegation nominated W. Jennings Demorest. He urged Demorest as a more available man than Bidwell because there would be no charges to meet and no record to explain. C. N. Grandison, a colored professor of North Carolina, seconded Demorest's nomination. L. B. Logan of Ohio earnestly put in nomination Gideon T. Stewart. When the call of States was furnished a ballot was taken with the following result:

	Bidwell	Demorest	Stewart
Alabama	4	4	
Arkansas	2		
California	12		
Colorado	9		
Connecticut	14		
Delaware	3	1	
Florida	0		
Georgia	2	10	
Illinois	24	13	33
Indiana	22	10	6
Iowa	24	2	3
Kansas	27		
Kentucky	25	5	5
Louisiana	4		
Maine	4		
Maryland	15	6	2
Massachusetts	24	10	10
Michigan	17	0	20
Minnesota	22	1	3
Mississippi	3		
Missouri	22	2	3
Montana	2	1	
Nebraska	12	8	
Nevada	1		
New Hampshire	2	2	
New Jersey	25	4	2
New York	70	12	6
North Carolina	8	8	
North Dakota	3		1
Ohio	2		08
Oregon	3		
Pennsylvania	15	17	3
Rhode Island	9		
South Carolina	3		
South Dakota	3		
Tennessee	30		
Texas	11		
Vermont	8		
Virginia	9	8	4
Washington	6		
West Virginia	2	1	
Wisconsin	31		6
Wyoming	1		
Total	590	139	179

The cheers which greeted Bidwell's victory lasted some time. On motion of Georgia, Bidwell's nomination was made unanimous and another outburst followed, ending with cheers for Bidwell and Demorest.

John Lloyd Thomas, late secretary of the national committee, was presented with a purse of \$200 in appreciation of his services. It was approaching one o'clock a. m. when the nominating and seconding speeches for Vice-Presidential candidates got under way. The following candidates were presented for Vice-President: Sam Small of Georgia, William Satter of Minnesota, Joshua Levering of Mary-