

great excitement, immediately previous to the withdrawal of silver men from the convention, as narrated in the regular proceedings today:

In announcing the purpose asserted in this paper it is due to our constituents and to ourselves that there shall be a public showing vindicating the facts.

The sole authorized expression of national Republican faith from June 9, 1892, until the present date has been the platform adopted in the national convention at Minneapolis. Neither the utterances of state conventions nor the attitude of individuals could change the tenor of that platform, nor abate the sanctity of its binding force. Every delegate to this convention was elected as its adherent and its advocate. True, one of its most important paragraphs has been subjected to such a divergence of construction as to make its language unsatisfactory during the intervening time, and dangerous if continued in the future; but of the intention contained within that language there has never been a doubt. It is the rightful province of this convention to revise the party tenets and to announce the party purpose. The majority of this convention, in the exercise of such authority, has today made official enunciation of Republican law and gospel. With much of the platform we agree, believing that in many essential particulars it compasses the need of humanity, affirms the maintenance of right and proposes the just remedy for wrong. But it declares one elemental principle not only in direct contravention of the expression of party faith in 1892, but in radical opposition to our solemn conviction. We recognize that in all matters of mere method it is but just and helpful that the minority shall yield to the will of the majority, lest we have chaos in parties and in government. But as no pronouncement by majorities can change opposing knowledge or belief sincerely entertained, so it cannot oblige minorities to abandon or disavow their principles. Assuredly as it is requisite for peace and progress that minorities shall yield to majorities in matters of mere method, just so surely is it necessary for that same peace and progress that minorities shall not yield in matters of fundamental truth.

The Republican platform of 1892 affirmed that the American people from tradition and interest favored bimetallicism and demanded the use of both gold and silver as standard money. This was accepted by us as a declaration in behalf of the principle upon which rests the interests of every citizen and the safety of the United States. In such terms the platform was then satisfactory to the believers in bimetallicism within our party, but because of equivocal construction and evasion since it has been demonstrated to be insufficient. The platform this day adopted in the national Republican convention at St. Louis says: That the declaration of 1892 has been by a majority of the party construed to justify a single gold standard for our monetary basis, and at the recent trend of the official power of the party has been in that direction, we can but assume that the money plank of the new platform, being much more favorable to perpetuate gold monometallicism, will be determinedly used in behalf of that idea.

The Republican party has won its power and renown by pursuing its purposes courageously and relentlessly; it is therefore only in accordance with the party's history to assume that if it shall come to present authority in the United States it will crystallize into law and administration under this tempting platform the perpetual single gold standard in our finances. This, if long continued, will mean the absolute ruin of the producers of the country and finally of the nation itself.

The American people not only favor bimetallicism from tradition and interest, but from that wise instinct which has always been manifest in the affairs of the people destined for the world's leadership. Under the operation of our great demand for advancement we have become to other nations the greatest debtor nation in the world. We pay the vast charges which every year accumulate against us in the clearing house of the world with the money of the world procured by the disposal of our commodities in the markets of the world. We are a nation of producers. Our creditors are nations of consumers. Any system of international or national finance which elevates the price of human product makes our burden lighter and gives promise of that day when it shall be entirely lifted and our country freed financially, as it is politically, from the domination of the monarchy and foreign autocracy. Any system of finance which tends to depreciate the price of human productions which we must sell abroad but in so far adds to the burden of our debt, and conveys a threat of the perpetual servitude of the producers of our debtor nation to the consumers of creditor nations. To us it is a folly without parallel that this country or any political party therein should deliberately accept a money system which enriches others at our expense. History, philosophy, morals, all join with the commonest instinct of self-preservation in demanding that the United States have a just and substantially unvarying standard composed of all available gold and silver, and with it our country will progress to financial enfranchisement. But with a single gold standard the country will go on to worse destruction, to continued falling prices, until our people would become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the consumers in the creditor nations of the earth.

To such an unholy end we will not lend ourselves. Dear as has been the Republican party to its adherents, that name is not so dear as the faith itself. And we do not sacrifice one jot or tittle of the mighty principles by which Republicanism has uplifted the world when we say that at the parting of the ways we cling to the faith, let the name go where it will.

We hold that this convention has succeeded from the truth; that the triumph of such secession would be the eventual destruction of our freedom and our civilization. To that end the people will not knowingly follow any political party; and we choose to take our place in the ranks of the great mass of citizens who realize that the hour has come for justice. Did we deem this issue less important to humanity, we would yield, since the associations of

all our political lives have been intertwined with the men and the measures of this party of past mighty achievements. But the people cry aloud for relief; they are bending beneath a burden growing heavier with the passing hours; endeavor no longer brings its just reward; fearfulness takes the place of courage, and despair usurps the throne of hope; and, unless the laws of the country and the policies of political parties shall be converted into mediums of redress, the effect of human desperation may some time be witnessed here as in other lands and in other ages.

Accepting the fiat of this convention as the present purpose of the party, we withdraw from this convention to return to our constituents the authority with which they invested us, believing we had better discharge their trust by this action which restores to them authority unsullied than by giving cowardly and insincere endorsement to the greatest wrong ever wilfully attempted within the Republican party—once the redeemer of the people, but now about to become their oppressor, unless providentially restrained by the votes of freemen.

This document was signed by Senators Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho and Cannon of Utah, Congressman Hartman of Montana, and Mr. Cleveland of Nevada, as the representatives of their respective states on the committee on resolutions.

THE FIGHT FOR FINANCE.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The full committee took up the platform promptly after being called together at 10:30. After reading it as a whole, Chairman Foraker stated that the sub-committee had given the different declarations the fullest consideration during the night and had the counsel of the best thought of the party, not only in deciding on the principles of the party but also in the form for expressing the same. It was decided to take the sections up serially for consideration.

The whereas in which the history and mission of the party were covered was adopted without opposition. Then came the preamble in which the indictment of President Cleveland's administration was strongly expressed. There was some difference of opinion as to the severity of the language of this indictment. Chairman Foraker defended it very earnestly, and it was adopted without any change. The plank on the tariff was adopted as reported, including a reciprocity clause. There was no opposition to even the language in any of the sections until the sugar bounty section was reached. There was some objection to the form of this resolution and brief speeches were made in support of various propositions. One of these was to amend the resolution by declaring for a specific duty on sugar and another for a specific declaration for tariff protection. None of these were accepted and the resolution as sent out last night by the Associated Press was adopted. The committee also adopted the resolutions declaring specifically for the adequate protection of wool and woollens, and still another for the encouragement of American shipping.

At 11:20 the financial question was