ESTABLISHED JUNE, 1850.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

THE OLDEST NEWSPAPER IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 188. FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1892. SALT LAKE CITY UTAH, TERRITORY. VOL. XXV

ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

The Prohibitionist Convention Chose Their Candidate for the Presidency.

GENERAL JOHN BIDWELL IS THE MAN.

Dr. Cranfill of Texas for Vice-President—Rev. Small Declined the Honor.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The Prohibitionist Platform and Presidential Candidates.

CINCINNATI, July 30.—Two platforms was the answer which interested for a time to split in twain, but tonight the National Prohibition party is united and to all appearance harmonious. The platform which caused the trouble, is a broad, liberal document. The absence of a lay and unmodified income plank is noticeable, however, for the convention seems to accept the plank of the majority of the resolutions committee, and strook it from the platform without a single voice in the affirmative. Nor was there any opposition.

The platform was completed at 1 o'clock. The majority report was taken up section by section, and no serious trouble occurred until the financial and silver plank were reached. An effort made to substitute the minority plank caused a parliamentary tangle, which was further complicated by an amendment offered by Mr. Marts of Illinois, having in view as a substitute both a declaration for the free coinage of the product of American gold and silver mines. Professor Dickie moved to call it debate, but Chairman St. John demanded that it be voted on. The chairman recognized Dickie for an appeal from the decision of the chair it was carried by a vote of 42 to 35, and then there was a tie vote also on the silver question. St. John and Hill of California championed free coinage and Cornelison opposed it. Finally Hill's amendment was lacked and the minority report was defeated by a vote of 37 to 37.

Plank No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without a roll call, vote by states. It was then taken on the fourth plank, it being rejected by a vote of 35 to 39. After the free coinage men had lost their point it was made to strike out "nationalize" and insert a resolution for "free coinage," but was ruled out of order.

The tariff fight followed but it then only a few minutes to defeat the minority plank and adopt the majority.

The other planks went through without amendment, Dickie moving with opposition. Rev. George Woodley, a colored delegate from Nebraska, offered an addition to the "Mine Slave" as follows:

Believing in the purity of the ballot and the freedom of election, we denounce the two old parties for purchasing votes, fraud and intimidation.

The amendment was defeated. The passage of the public school plank was greeted with vociferous cheering.

THE PLATFORM

as finally adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform in order to the blessings of peace and prosperity, present the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, an anti-enemy to popular government, and a public nuisance. It is the cause of the curse that overwhelms private property and crime, degrade manhood, destroy life, thwart the will of the people and deprive the country into the hands of experience office hunters. All laws that make the game of legalized legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are treasons in principles and penalties as a remedy.

We declare anew for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this end. Any party that fails to wage war on the domestic traffic, or that has been in American politics is unworthy of the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government, and only in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give a full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end we decrease in the volume of money to be issued, and to the demand for money, silver should be allowed to make any profit though its issue. It should be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a sufficient sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should only be levied as a defense against foreign governments which levy a tariff upon our products in their markets, the revenue being identical. The revenue of means necessary to an economical administration should be raised by levying the burden upon what the people possess, instead of upon what we consume.

Sixth—Railroads, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people and no higher charge allowed their use than is necessary to give a fair interest on the capital actually invested.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden to industry—one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. Time of residence for naturalization should be extended and a naturalized person should not be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—A naturalized citizen should be allowed to acquire residence in this country, and we favor limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies and other corporations should be restricted.

Ninth—Years of experience and teaches us the part of the Republican the Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of rank law, and we demand national legislation to protect in the right of vote by counties illegal ballots.

Tenth—It is men should be protected by law. It is their right to use days rest in seven.

Eleventh—Arbitration is the wisest, most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Twelfth—Gambling is a mighty concentrating force, money and position, and the foundation of poor, trusts and combinations for the military advancement of private wealth, we say present.

PAYMASTER TO CONGRESS.

Thirteenth—We declare that the Prohibition party, if in and to power, will ever guard the interests of the laboring men, whom the strong and wary and their children and children.

Fourteenth—We stand unequivocally for American public school system, and opposed to any appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. We declare that only by the united support of both common schools should the Republic exist. We demand that no foreign born citizen should be honored and remain a distinguishable people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their shameless violation of the pledges to the Chinese treaty, which was ratified in good faith only a few years ago. We demand that the treaty be renewed in honor and remain a distinguishable people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their shameless violation of the pledges to the Chinese treaty, which was ratified in good faith only a few years ago. We demand that the treaty be renewed in honor and remain a distinguishable people.

Sixteenth—We favor the Australian system of voting, and that the laws be so amended as to secure to every citizen the right of suffrage in an unfettered manner, and that the election of practical officers of the dealing of the nation.

We renew our protest against the perilous tendencies of secret lodge and the citizens to join in upholding the party that has brought to the National campaigns that lawless temporary defeat to abandon all of the sources of justice, liberty, plenal equal and the protection of American home.

The minority, composed of almost half the delegates, the resolutions committee, through Chairman of New York, offered the following as a substitute for the financial war and tariff planks:

Issuing National money belongs to Congress alone as it is representative of the sovereign law of the Nation, and should set forth upon its face its intrinsic value and its relation to the other media in circulation or exchange. The insufficiency of the production of gold and the variance of the ratio values of gold and silver, rendering it impossible to rely upon either as a river for safe, sound, sufficient money. We favor, therefore, the national legal tender Treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion, coinage similar to that which now Congress, issues greenbacks on Bullion, of equal intrinsic and makes their equivalent and convenient for the slighter silver coin. In the extensive property that falls to every one the domestic affairs of this been in American politics is unsecuring of the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government, and only in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give a full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end we decrease in the volume of money to demanded, and to that end we favor silver should be allowed to make any profit though its issue. It should be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a sufficient sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should only be levied as a defense against foreign governments which levy a tariff upon our products in their markets, the revenue being identical. The revenue of means necessary to an economical administration should be raised by levying the burden upon what the people possess, instead of upon what we consume.

Sixth—Railroads, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people and no higher charge allowed their use than is necessary to give a fair interest on the capital actually invested.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden to industry—one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. Time of residence for naturalization should be extended and a naturalized person should not be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—A naturalized citizen should be allowed to acquire residence in this country, and we favor limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies and other corporations should be restricted.

Ninth—Years of experience and teaches us the part of the Republican the Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of rank law, and we demand national legislation to protect in the right of vote by counties illegal ballots.

Tenth—It is men should be protected by law. It is their right to use days rest in seven.

Eleventh—Arbitration is the wisest, most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Twelfth—Gambling is a mighty concentrating force, money and position, and the foundation of poor, trusts and combinations for the military advancement of private wealth, we say present.

PAYMASTER TO CONGRESS.

Thirteenth—We declare that the Prohibition party, if in and to power, will ever guard the interests of the laboring men, whom the strong and wary and their children and children.

Fourteenth—We stand unequivocally for American public school system, and opposed to any appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. We declare that only by the united support of both common schools should the Republic exist. We demand that no foreign born citizen should be honored and remain a distinguishable people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their shameless violation of the pledges to the Chinese treaty, which was ratified in good faith only a few years ago. We demand that the treaty be renewed in honor and remain a distinguishable people.

The platform was completed at 1 o'clock. The majority report was taken up section by section, and no serious trouble occurred until the financial and silver plank were reached. An effort made to substitute the minority plank caused a parliamentary tangle, which was further complicated by an amendment offered by Mr. Marts of Illinois, having in view as a substitute both a declaration for the free coinage of the product of American gold and silver mines. Professor Dickie moved to call it debate, but Chairman St. John demanded that it be voted on. The chairman recognized Dickie for an appeal from the decision of the chair it was carried by a vote of 42 to 35, and then there was a tie vote also on the silver question. St. John and Hill of California championed free coinage and Cornelison opposed it. Finally Hill's amendment was lacked and the minority report was defeated by a vote of 37 to 37.

Plank No. 3, relating to finance, was then adopted without a roll call, vote by states. It was then taken on the fourth plank, it being rejected by a vote of 35 to 39. After the free coinage men had lost their point it was made to strike out "nationalize" and insert a resolution for "free coinage," but was ruled out of order.

The tariff fight followed but it then only a few minutes to defeat the minority plank and adopt the majority.

The other planks went through without amendment, Dickie moving with opposition. Rev. George Woodley, a colored delegate from Nebraska, offered an addition to the "Mine Slave" as follows:

Believing in the purity of the ballot and the freedom of election, we denounce the two old parties for purchasing votes, fraud and intimidation.

The amendment was defeated. The passage of the public school plank was greeted with vociferous cheering.

THE PLATFORM

as finally adopted is as follows:

The Prohibition party in National convention assembled, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all true government and His law as the standard to which all human enactments must conform in order to the blessings of peace and prosperity, present the following declaration of principles:

First—The liquor traffic is a foe to civilization, an anti-enemy to popular government, and a public nuisance. It is the cause of the curse that overwhelms private property and crime, degrade manhood, destroy life, thwart the will of the people and deprive the country into the hands of experience office hunters. All laws that make the game of legalized legalize and protect this traffic, or make the government share in its ill-gotten gains, are treasons in principles and penalties as a remedy.

We declare anew for the suppression of the manufacture, sale, importation, exportation and transportation of alcoholic liquors as a beverage by Federal and State legislation, and the full powers of the government should be exerted to secure this end. Any party that fails to wage war on the domestic traffic, or that has been in American politics is unsecuring of the support of the people.

Second—No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex, and equal labor should receive equal wages without regard to sex.

Third—The money of the country should be issued by the general government, and only in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of business and give a full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end we decrease in the volume of money to demanded, and to that end we favor silver should be allowed to make any profit though its issue. It should be made legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a sufficient sum per capita and made to increase with our increase in population.

Fourth—We favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold.

Fifth—Tariff should only be levied as a defense against foreign governments which levy a tariff upon our products in their markets, the revenue being identical. The revenue of means necessary to an economical administration should be raised by levying the burden upon what the people possess, instead of upon what we consume.

Sixth—Railroads, telegraph and other public corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the people and no higher charge allowed their use than is necessary to give a fair interest on the capital actually invested.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Seventh—Foreign immigration has become a burden to industry—one of the factors in depressing wages and causing discontent, therefore our immigration laws should be revised and strictly enforced. Time of residence for naturalization should be extended and a naturalized person should not be allowed to vote until one year after he becomes a citizen.

Eighth—A naturalized citizen should be allowed to acquire residence in this country, and we favor limitation of individual and corporate ownership of land. All unearned grants of land to railroad companies and other corporations should be restricted.

Ninth—Years of experience and teaches us the part of the Republican the Democratic parties have resulted in the present reign of rank law, and we demand national legislation to protect in the right of vote by counties illegal ballots.

Tenth—It is men should be protected by law. It is their right to use days rest in seven.

Eleventh—Arbitration is the wisest, most economical and humane method of settling national differences.

Twelfth—Gambling is a mighty concentrating force, money and position, and the foundation of poor, trusts and combinations for the military advancement of private wealth, we say present.

PAYMASTER TO CONGRESS.

Thirteenth—We declare that the Prohibition party, if in and to power, will ever guard the interests of the laboring men, whom the strong and wary and their children and children.

Fourteenth—We stand unequivocally for American public school system, and opposed to any appropriation of public money for sectarian schools. We declare that only by the united support of both common schools should the Republic exist. We demand that no foreign born citizen should be honored and remain a distinguishable people.

Fifteenth—We arraign the Republican and Democratic parties for their shameless violation of the pledges to the Chinese treaty, which was ratified in good faith only a few years ago. We demand that the treaty be renewed in honor and remain a distinguishable people.

Sixteenth—We favor the Australian system of voting, and that the laws be so amended as to secure to every citizen the right of suffrage in an unfettered manner, and that the election of practical officers of the dealing of the nation.

We renew our protest against the perilous tendencies of secret lodge and the citizens to join in upholding the party that has brought to the National campaigns that lawless temporary defeat to abandon all of the sources of justice, liberty, plenal equal and the protection of American home.

The minority, composed of almost half the delegates, the resolutions committee, through Chairman of New York, offered the following as a substitute for the financial war and tariff planks:

Issuing National money belongs to Congress alone as it is representative of the sovereign law of the Nation, and should set forth upon its face its intrinsic value and its relation to the other media in circulation or exchange. The insufficiency of the production of gold and the variance of the ratio values of gold and silver, rendering it impossible to rely upon either as a river for safe, sound, sufficient money. We favor, therefore, the national legal tender Treasury notes, exchangeable in gold or silver bullion, coinage similar to that which now Congress, issues greenbacks on Bullion, of equal intrinsic and makes their equivalent convenient for the slighter silver coin. In the extensive property that falls to every one the domestic affairs of this