

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

As Adopted by the National Convention in Session at Chicago.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own; freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, and the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of government power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal constitution makes silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first change laws passed by Congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the consent of the people of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the few at the expense of the many; the prostration of industry and the impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. The monometallism which the British policy and its imitators have brought to other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by stifling that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard of value shall be the gold and silver dollar, equally with gold, for all debts public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to any policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and to the issuance of such bonds by banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money and President Jackson declared that their power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as an encroachment on the duties of Congress, and we demand that all paper which is not legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for the protection of duties to be levied for so just as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, promptly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decision of the court for nearly one hundred years that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to repeal the constitutional law which remains in force until that decision or which may come from its reversal by the courts as it may hereafter be constituted so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign labor to compete with it in the home market and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufacturers, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal government of these arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriation of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production.

We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Courts and providing trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-Third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

In recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the refusal of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll; and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma as States and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which the duties are to be performed.

The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be apportioned to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be returned to Congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service, favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of the republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The Federal government should care for and improve the waterways of the country, and create waterways of the republic so as to give for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide-water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government it should be established upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of the cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles to the people of the United States, and the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

SOUND MONEY MEN ORGANIZING.

Illinois, Texas and Other States Set on Foot a Movement to Nominate a Ticket.

At Chicago, Saturday, the sound money Democrats of Illinois took the first step to call a National Convention which will represent their views, and Texas is a close second. A conference of leaders, representing the gold organization in these two States, has been held, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, by the sound money Democrats of Illinois, that we are in favor of calling a National Convention of the Democratic party of the United States for the purpose of nominating Democratic candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States upon a Democratic platform, and to that end we invite the advice and co-operation of the sound money Democrats of the United States, and be it further:

"Resolved, that the chairman of the Sound Money organization of Illinois be directed to appoint a commission to prepare an address to the Democrats of the United States, stating the grounds and reasons for putting a national Democratic ticket in the field."

The meeting of the State executive committee was called to order promptly at 8 o'clock. No out-of-town politicians had been invited to take part in the session, which was secret, the only persons who were there besides the members being a few sound money advocates from Texas organizations and a number of sympathizers with the movement from States whose representatives happened to be in the city at this time.

Among those present were the following: Julius A. Goodrich, James H. Eckels, W. T. Healy, Charles A. A. Jones, J. S. Stetson, New York; Judge French, New Jersey; J. B. Everett, Massachusetts; F. L. Manning, St. Louis; Lillian Evans, Adolph Kraus, John P. Hopkins, John R. Walsh, Harry S. Robbins, Thomas A. Moran, R. E. Spangler, C. A. Evans, Frank McVeigh, Russell Whitney, Benjamin C. Cull, Chicago; Judge Robert Lincoln, E. Anderson, C. B. Dawson, Quincy; J. J. Ehrlich, Detroit.

The States represented were Georgia, Michigan, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, Massachusetts, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. The resolutions, the adoption of which were moved by ex-Judge Moran, were unanimously adopted.

THE CONDITION OF CROPS.

A Decline Shown Almost All Along the Line.

The July returns to the statisticians of the Department of Agriculture at Washington make the following averages of conditions: Corn, 92.4 per cent; winter wheat, 75.6; spring wheat, 93.3; combined spring and winter wheat, 84.4; oats, 95.3; winter rye, 83.8; spring rye, 98.6; barley, 88.1; tobacco, 91.5; potatoes, 92.5; rye, 98.2; apples, 61.2; peaches, 51.8. Average of potatoes compared with 95.3; of tobacco, 93.8. The report on the average of corn, which is preliminary, shows 98.7 as compared with that of 1895, a decrease of 1.3 points. This makes in round figures \$1,000,000 against \$2,000,000 for the planted last year. The averages for the principal crop States are: Ohio, 105; Michigan, 106; Indiana, 103; Illinois, 103; Iowa, 97; Missouri, 99; Kansas, 105; Nebraska, 102; Texas, 83; Tennessee, 91; Kentucky, 96. The average condition of corn is 92.6 against 92.3 in July last year. The average condition in the principal States is as follows: Ohio, 106; Michigan, 109; Indiana, 111; Illinois, 98; Iowa, 91; Missouri, 81; Kansas, 102; Nebraska, 103; Texas, 39; Tennessee, 90; Kentucky, 97. The condition of winter wheat is 75.6 against 77.9 in June and 65.8 last July. The averages by States are: New York, 70; Pennsylvania, 70; Kentucky, 64; Ohio, 60; Michigan, 73; Indiana, 66; Illinois, 80; Missouri, 75; Kansas, 75; California, 100; Oregon, 95; Washington, 100. The condition of spring wheat is 93.3 against 99.9 in June and 102.2 in July, 1895. State averages are: Minnesota, 88; Wisconsin, 97; Iowa, 96; Kansas, 96; Nebraska, 90; South Dakota, 99; North Dakota, 96; Washington, 97; Oregon, 93.

Decline in Condition of Cotton.

The July returns for cotton to the Department of Agriculture at Washington make the average condition of cotton 92.5 against 97.2 in June, a decline of 4.7 points. The condition in July last year, 1895 was 92.25 per cent. The averages for the States are as follows: Virginia, 87; North Carolina, 100; South Carolina, 98; Georgia, 91; Florida, 50; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 100; Louisiana, 100; Texas, 80; Arkansas, 100; Tennessee, 107; Missouri, 90; Oklahoma and Indian Territory, 92.

TILLMAN'S SPEECH.

BEFORE THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

He was Received With Cheers, Mingled With Hisses—He was Allowed Fifty Minutes.

When Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina mounted the stage to open the great debate in behalf of free coinage. A striking figure he was as he faced his audience. With no pretensions in dress, shabby coat, wearing a heavy silver chain across his breast he instantly drew the eyes of the 20,000 people present. They turned toward him as if he were an antagonist. His thick-set, commanding form was full of defiance. His head, thrown back, was round and compact. The features, strong and powerful, were cast in a classical mould. The nose was straight, the lips thin and compressed, the jaw square and pugacious, but the eyes gave to his face a sinister expression. It was a face seen never to be forgotten. On one lapel of his coat he wore a Cuban flag, on the other a pitchfork. One moment the 20,000 people held their breath as they gazed. Then they broke forth. Cheers, mingled with hisses, rent the air. Mr. Richardson, who was wielding the gavel, with the aid of the assistant sergeant-at-arms, quickly suppressed the demonstration. His first sentence showed that he had a good, well modulated voice, but as he proceeded he pitched it in a key so shrill that it grated like a file. He was characteristic from the beginning. He realized that, so far as the galleries were concerned, he faced an audience which he felt was largely hostile. He introduced himself to them by saying that he came before them as he was not as "the lying newspapers had represented him to be." A round of applause from the pit greeted this announcement, but it was drowned in the storm of hisses from the galleries which were increased to a perfect whirlwind of sibilant sounds as he said: "I come from a State which was the home of secession."

Senator Tillman turned defiantly and fiercely surveyed the vast congregation who were hissing him.

Then with a contemptuous toss of his head he looked down at the silver delegates before him, his eyes blazing, and said with a sneer: "There are only three things that hiss," said he with a curl of his thin lips, "A goose, a serpent and a man." Raising his head and addressing the galleries he shouted that the man who hissed South Carolina, forgot the history of the revolution when that State kept alive the fires of liberty. This provoked a wild demonstration from the silver man. "South Carolina in 1860," he said, "led the fight in the Democratic party which disrupted it. Disruption," he continued, while the galleries hissed, "brought about the war and the war emancipated the black slaves."

"Now," he added, sweeping his arm through the air above his head, "we are leading the fight to emancipate the white slaves." This time the silver men had their innings but they did not applaud very lustily when he declared that with conditions reversed he was willing to again see the Democratic party disrupted.

Repeatedly, as he proceeded, the galleries hissed and several times the sergeant-at-arms threatened to clear the galleries. The silver men had a chance to shout their approval when he declared that they were adopting a new declaration of independence, "16 to 1, or bust." The storm of hisses issued from them again when he repudiated the denial that this was a sectional contest. "I say it is a sectional issue," he cried, "and it will prevail."

After these pyrotechnical expressions, so characteristic of the man, he drifted into statistics to show the bondage of the South and West to the East, and these dry figures gave the hostile galleries another opportunity to cry him down. "Time, time," they shouted. This aroused the Senator again to angry resentment. He paced the platform like an enraged lion. "I know, I know," he cried with arms aloft, "you are against us. There is not a paper in this city that is not in the power of the money influences. They will not give us a fair show. They characterize us as howling derisives and silver lunatics." Many of the delegates crowded up the aisles and stood at the foot of the stage, studying intently the features of the remarkable man before them.

Continuing, Senator Tillman declared that the only way to avert revolution would be to select a man whose record would fit the platform. Soon the hissing began again at some radical utterance, and the South Carolinian took occasion to say that "Four years ago the New York Senator was hissed and I am now. Where is New York's leader?" From the gallery came the cry, "In the soup," which brought down a wave of cheers for Hill topped with a foam of hisses.

Senator Tillman stood waiting for the noise to subside, and then using his hand before his mouth for a speaking trumpet, called like a fog horn his defiance: "You can just as well understand that I am going to have my say if I stand here until sundown." He was permitted to go on with comparative quiet after the chairman had pleaded with the audience and threatened to clear the galleries, and then he surprised his hearers by an attack on Senator Hill because the Senator from New York had refused to make the first speech on the platform and give the South Carolina man the reply.

Incidentally he said of Hill: "Ho

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.

It is impossible to live any higher than we look. A cultivated devil has the sharpest claws. Overcoming a difficulty, changes it into a blessing. The right course for us is the first one we come to. Most troubles will run when we look them squarely in the face.

God is still looking for people who can be trusted with money. It is hard to find a poorer man than the rich man who never gives. When sin runs to hide, it forgets that it cannot cover up its tracks. We cannot pick out the Lord's own by looking over a church register. Whenever a man gains a victory over himself, the Lord has helped him. God never made a law without also making a penalty for its violation. There is hypocrisy in praying for what we are not willing to work for. No man can give his best service where he has not first given his heart. We must know God with the heart before we can praise him with the lips. We are all the time making character, whether we are doing anything or not.

Christ may be as certainly rejected by indifference, as by crying "Crucify him!" It takes close acquaintance with many other people to introduce us to ourselves. An awful thing about sin is, that it is possible to fall into the pit from heaven's doorstep.

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I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures. Mrs. E. C. MORTON, Needham, Mass., Oct. 22, '94.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

ARTHUR SEWALL. Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., November 25th, 1835. He has been a life-long Democrat, never changing his allegiance. He was president of the Maine Democratic State committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1769, when his great-grandfather took title only three removes from a grant of King George M. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crookes, of Bath. There are two children—Herold M. and Wm. D. Herold M. was appointed during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States Consul General at Samoa, but has since gone over to the Republican party.

Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in ship-building and ship-owning. In the early days he built wooden whalers and coasters for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been Sewall & Son for three generations. Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Railroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad-building.

A Half Million Fire in Nashville. At Nashville, Tenn., Friday, a fire broke out in the center of the third floor of Rosenheim's dry goods store and almost an entire square of the best and most popular business houses in Nashville were either burned to the ground, gutted or their stocks so horribly damaged by smoke and water that they were practically ruined. Most of the houses and the loss will aggregate not less than \$500,000. The figure may be swelled to three-quarters of a million. Several casualties reported.

Don't take substitutes to save a few pennies. It won't pay you. Always insist on Hires Rootbeer.

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A MINISTER'S WIFE.

The Frank Statement of the Pastor of Bethel Church.

From the Advertiser, Elmira, N. Y. Dr. Williams.—Dear Sir:—My wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than three years, suffering at times with terrible pains in her limbs, and other times with a severe "crick" in her back which causes great agony. She spent much for physicians and bad medicine, but secured only temporary relief, finally she concluded to try Pink Pills. She has taken eight boxes and I can say from the first one she has improved until now she is almost entirely free from pain, and has grown much stronger and feels confident that, by the blessing of God, they will effect a permanent cure. We take great pleasure in recommending them to our friends.

(Signed) Rev. J. H. Bunker, Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church, Elmira, New York.

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Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in ship-building and ship-owning. In the early days he built wooden whalers and coasters for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been Sewall & Son for three generations. Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Railroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad-building.

A Half Million Fire in Nashville. At Nashville, Tenn., Friday, a fire broke out in the center of the third floor of Rosenheim's dry goods store and almost an entire square of the best and most popular business houses in Nashville were either burned to the ground, gutted or their stocks so horribly damaged by smoke and water that they were practically ruined. Most of the houses and the loss will aggregate not less than \$500,000. The figure may be swelled to three-quarters of a million. Several casualties reported.

Don't take substitutes to save a few pennies. It won't pay you. Always insist on Hires Rootbeer.

Wash us with Pearline! "That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!" "We want Pearline—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—Pearline! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up!"

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