

be seen and something of what they said could be heard.

It was here that we witnessed the proceedings of the last session. The business in order was the choice of a candidate for vice president. Stevenson was named first, by the eloquent Congressman Williams, of Illinois. The nomination was received with enthusiasm by some delegates; but the enthusiasm fell so far short of being general that it aroused no expectation of his election. It seemed then, as it had from the beginning, that Towne, the only other serious candidate must be named. But Towne's reception was so cold in comparison with Stevenson's that this expectation soon subsided.

His name was applauded loud and long by the spectators, led by a woman who swung a banner to beat time for the applause, but the delegates made no demonstration. It was when Senator Grady sprung Hill's name that the audience exhibited greatest excitement. But the excitement was not favorable to Hill. There were suspicions that Tammany had bargained for him. Said a Stone democrat sitting back of the delegates, a democrat who had no choice for the place: "If they nominate Hill I shall stay away from the polls." He added: "Bryan wouldn't live six months after inauguration if Hill were vice president." But the delegates were not excited by Hill's nomination. Most of them realized the hopelessness of Tammany's play. And from the moment that Hill withdrew, the spectators, too, realized that the choice would fall upon Stevenson.

If the vote had been between Stevenson and Towne, and there had been a second ballot, Towne would have got more votes than he did get. Some of his votes were thrown away upon local favorites under the pressure of the unit rule, while some others were given to Stevenson in the fear that a third and objectionable man might slip in. But Stevenson was doubtless after all the choice of a clear majority of the convention.

Upon the nomination of the vice presidential candidate, the audience arose, and after a brief demonstration quickly dispersed. L. F. P.

#### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT KANSAS CITY, JULY 4.

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal procla-

mation of the inalienable rights of man, and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony therewith by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter.

We declare again that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic.

We hold that the constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it or in violation of it.

We assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home.

Believing in these fundamental principles, we denounce the Puerto Rico law, enacted by a republican congress against the protest and opposition of the democratic minority, as a bold and open violation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Puerto Rico a government without their consent and taxation without representation.

It dishonors the American people by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding general of our army, which the Puerto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted occupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose helplessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity.

In this, the first act of its imperialistic programme, the republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy inconsistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people and the world that the United States has no disposition nor intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island of Cuba, except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound

peace reigns all over the island, and still the administration keeps the government of the island from its people while republican carpet bag officials plunder its revenues and exploit the colonial theory to the disgrace of the American people.

We condemn and denounce the Philippine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unnecessary war, sacrificed the lives of many of our noblest sons, and placed the United States, previously known and applauded throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and un-American position of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self-government.

The Filipinos cannot be citizens without endangering our civilization; they cannot be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America.

The greedy commercialism which dictated the Philippine policy of the republican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even this sordid and unworthy plea fails when brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many millions, has already cost more than any possible profit that could accrue from the entire Philippine trade for years to come.

Furthermore, when trade is extended at the expense of liberty, the price is always too high.

We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes in desirable territory which can be erected into States in the union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to the seizing or purchasing of distant islands to be governed outside the constitution, and whose people can never become citizens.

We are in favor of extending the republic's influence among the nations, but believe that influence should be extended, not by force and violence, but through the persuasive power of a high and honorable example.

The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in no wise diminished, and the democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish war involves the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign.

The declaration in the republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia convention held in June, 1900, that the republican party "steadfastly adheres to the Monroe doctrine," is manifestly insincere and deceptive. This profession is contradicted by the avowed policy of that party in opposition to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine to acquire and hold sovereignty over large areas of territory and large numbers of people in the eastern hemisphere.

We insist on the strict maintenance of the Monroe doctrine and in all its integrity, both in letter and in spirit, as necessary to prevent the extension of European authority on this continent, and as essential to our supremacy in American affairs. At the same time we declare that no American people shall ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority.

We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and intimidation and oppression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of our citizens have fled from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small standing army and a well-disciplined state militia are amply sufficient in time of peace.

This republic has no place for a vast military service and conscription. When the nation is in danger the volunteer soldier is his country's best defender.

The national guard of the United States should ever be cherished in the patriotic hearts of a free people. Such organizations are ever an element of strength and safety. For the first time in our history and coeval with the Philippine conquest has there been a wholesale departure from our time-honored and approved system of volunteer organization. We denounce it as un-American, un-democratic and un-republican, and as a subversion of the ancient and fixed principles of a free people.

Private monopolies are indefensible and intolerable. They destroy competition, control the price of all material, and of the finished product, thus robbing both producer and consumer. They lessen the employment of labor, and arbitrarily fix the terms and conditions thereof, and deprive individual energy and small capital of their opportunity for betterment.

They are the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many, and unless their insatiate greed is checked all wealth will be aggregated in a few hands and the republic destroyed.

The dishonest paltering with the trust evil by the republican party in state and national platforms is conclusive proof of the truth of the charge that trusts are the legitimate product of republican policies; that they are fostered by republican laws, and that they are protected by the republican administration in return for campaign subscriptions and political support.

We pledge the democratic party to an unceasing warfare in nation, state and city against private monopoly in every form. Existing laws against trusts must be enforced; and more stringent ones must be enacted providing for publicity as to the affairs of corporations engaged in interstate commerce and requiring all corporations to show before doing business outside of the state of their origin that they have no water in their stock and that they have not attempted and are not attempting to monopolize any branch of business or the production of any articles of merchandise; and the whole constitutional power of congress over interstate commerce, the mails, and all modes of interstate communication, shall be exercised by the enactment of comprehensive laws upon the subject of trusts.

Tariff laws should be amended by putting the products of trusts upon the free list to prevent monopoly under the plea of protection.

The failure of the present republican administration, with an absolute control over all branches of the national government, to enact any legislation designed to prevent or even curtail the absorbing power of trusts and illegal combinations, or to enforce the anti-trust laws already on the statute books prove the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the republican platform.

Corporations should be protected in all their rights and their legitimate interests should be respected, but any attempt by corporations to interfere

with the public affairs of the people or to control the sovereignty which creates them should be forbidden under such penalties as will make such attempts impossible.

We condemn the Dingley tariff law as a trust-breeding measure, skillfully devised to give the few favors which they do not deserve and to place upon the many burdens which they should not bear.

We favor such an enlargement of the scope of the interstate commerce law as will enable the commission to protect individuals and communities from discriminations, and the public from unjust and unfair transportation rates.

We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of congress as a step forward in the republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the national government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon national banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent national bank currency, secured by government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The republican currency scheme is therefore a scheme for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them.

We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable.

We are opposed to government by injunction; we denounce the blacklist and favor arbitration as a means of set-

ting disputes between corporations and their employes.

In the interest of American labor and the uplifting of the workingmen, as the corner-stone of the prosperity of our country, we recommend that congress create a department of labor, in charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet, believing that the elevation of the American laborer will bring with it increased production and increased prosperity to our country at home and to our commerce abroad.

We are proud of the courage and fidelity of the American soldiers and sailors in all our wars; we favor liberal pensions to them and their dependents, and we reiterate the position taken in the Chicago platform in 1896 that the fact of enlistment and service shall be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the immediate construction, ownership and operation of the Nicaragua canal by the United States, and we denounce the insincerity of the plank in the national republican platform for an isthmian canal in face of the failure of the republican majority to pass the bill pending in congress. We condemn the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a surrender of American rights and interests not to be tolerated by the American people.

We denounce the failure of the republican party to carry out its pledges to grant statehood to the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma, and we promise the people of those territories immediate statehood and home rule and a territorial form of government for Alaska and Puerto Rico.

We favor an intelligent system of improving the arid lands of the west, storing the waters for purposes of irrigation, and the holding of such lands for actual settlers.

We favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law and its application to the same classes of all Asiatic races.

Jefferson said: "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none." We approve this wholesome doctrine and earnestly protest against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and land-grabbing of Asia, and we especially condemn the ill-concealed republican alliance with England which

must mean discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa.

Believing in the principles of self-government, and rejecting, as did our forefathers, the aim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South African republics. Speaking, as we do, for the entire American nation, except its republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic burghers in their unequal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence.

We denounce the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high, and which threaten the perpetuation of the oppressive war levies.

We oppose the accumulation of a surplus to be squandered in such barefaced frauds upon the taxpayers as the shipping subsidy bill, which, under the false pretense of prospering American ship-building, would put unearned millions into the pockets of favorite contributors to the republican campaign fund.

We favor the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes, and a return to the time-honored democratic policy of strict economy in governmental expenditures.

Believing that our most cherished situations are in great peril, that the very existence of our constitutional republic is at stake, and that the decision now to be rendered will determine whether or not our children are to enjoy those blessed privileges of free government which have made the United States great, prosperous and honored, we earnestly ask for the foregoing declaration of principles the hearty support of the liberty-loving American people, regardless of previous party affiliations.

The Viceroy—Say to the Christian nation that another Christian nation has declared war against us, and when it sends over the next batch of missionaries, to send also 10,000 rapid-fire guns and 200,000 rounds of Lyddite shells. We, being a heathen nation, do not make them.—Life.

The Orange Free State has been captured by England and renamed Orange River State. "Free" is a bad word, and the first work of the new schoolmaster was to wipe it off the blackboard.—Charles F. Lummis, in Land of Sunshine.

THE COCKALORUM LYNCHER.

For The Public.

I'm a rootin', tootin' roarer from the West!  
I wears bullet holes fer buttonin' m' vest!  
I'm a shoutin', shriekin' horror,  
I can fill a town with sorer,  
An' I'm fireproof by every kind'uv test!  
I'm a-goin' East with twenty stacks uv blues!  
I'm a-wearin' gloves an' patent leather shoes!  
I'll be shakin' hands with Willy,  
I'll make Washin'ton look hilly,  
I'm "McKinley an' Expansion!"—win or lose!

I believe in savin' money fer the state;  
An' I've saved it late an' early—mostly late.  
Fer I've helped t' hang a dozen,  
An' I've set the bullets buzzin'  
At the lynchin's where they try you while you wait.

What's the use uv havin' juries an' a jail?  
What's the use uv haybus carkus an' uv ball?  
When you know your man you ketch 'im,  
Then you take 'im out an' stretch 'im;  
An' you're savin' time an' money—never fail!

I was cockalorum lyncher at the Gap,  
But I'm go'n' t' where I've got t' tip m' cap:  
"Cockalorum," he ain't in it  
Fer a single blessid min'it,  
But the "Cockalorum," gents, don't care a rap!

When ol' Dewey tuk the Philippines b' stofm,  
That's the time he played the races on their form!  
Fust he got young Ag an' tipped 'im,  
Then he took Ag, gents, an' stripped 'im  
Till there wa'n't enough uv Ag t' make a quor'm!

Then that vigilance committee was sent out;  
An' ol' Denby knowed what it was all about;  
Fer he brought back word t' hang 'em;  
An' Mark sez, sez'e: "Yes, dang 'em!"  
An' they lynched them Phillipeens, without a doubt!

I was cockalorum lyncher at the Gap,  
But I'm goin' t' where I've got t' tip m' cap!  
Bill McKinley beats creation,  
Fer he's lynched a whole dam nation  
Uv the nigger Phillipeens—er I'm a yap!  
E. J. SALISBURY.

"Now, we shall have some desperate fighting," said the young lieutenant, as he looked out on the bay of Mania.  
"Yes," observed Fighting Joe, "I, too, noticed the report in that New York paper of the war's being over."  
G. T. E.

It is not so much the Transvaal as the transvalues in which the British government is interested. — Boston Transcript.