

Bryan the Man

The Boy Orator of the Platte the Standard Bearer of Democracy for the Great Fight.

The Convention Stampeded to Him.

NO NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT UNTIL TO-DAY.

It is Probable That John R. McLean of Ohio will be on the Ticket with Bryan. The Work Nearly Done. Great Excitement Prevails.

16 TO 1.

CHICAGO, July 10th.—The greatest crowd that has yet assembled in the Coliseum, in Jackson Park, struggled and fought to get near the doors hours before the time set for the opening session this morning, at 11 o'clock.

The WATCHMAN'S bulletins during the session are as follows:

10:45—The first business in order is the ballot for President. There seems to be some doubt as to whether a two-thirds vote of all States is required to nominate or simply two-thirds of the vote cast.

The best authorities say the latter and these bulletins will be based on that supposition. There are in all 930 votes, but it is expected a number will refrain from voting.

10:52—It has just been learned that Senator Hill will not attend convention today. It is said that he is ill. It is also learned that Tillman will go to Bryan on second ballot. He is for Blackburn on first ballot.

Delegates come in slowly. It is said that Boies' vote will likely split up after the first ballot. Bland's strength is put at 350 to 375; Bryan about the same.

11:03—New York delegation has sent a committee to Senator Hill's hotel to get him to come to the convention.

11:04—Chairman Harity rises. He is loudly cheered. Harity nominates Rob. E. Pattison for President.

It is stated at the New York delegation headquarters that Senator Hill had withdrawn from the convention. At 10:42 he had not arrived and his associates were organizing. They said Hill would not again come to the hall.

DOWN TO BALLOTING.

11:07—Nominations for President are closed. Roll of States ordered for first ballot.

The official count of the ballots after making corrections on account of absentees and declarations to vote, is as follows:

Table with 5 columns: Name, 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th. Includes Bland, Bryan, Boies, Matthews, McLean, Blackburn, Pattison, Campbell, Russell, Penoyer, Hill, Stevenson, Teller, Not voting.

On the third and fourth ballots there was no material change in the votes of any of the candidates except the two leaders.

During the next ballot Illinois asked permission to retire to caucus but the request was declared out of order until the result of the ballot should be announced. Delaware went into caucus in the convention hall.

On the fifth ballot there was no count made as the assurance that Bryan would be the nominee caused a stampede to him and his nomination was made unanimous.

THE BRYAN STAMPEDE

At this juncture Ohio withdrew McLean and announced her vote for Bryan. Pandemonium reigned supreme. The Bryan boomers carried guidons, flags, and banners to every part of the vast building, yelling themselves hoarse, throwing hats, canes and umbrellas high into the iron rafters. State after State fell in line for him and when it became known that only four votes were needed Montana changed her vote to Bryan. This was enough, but before it could be recorded Boies had been withdrawn and Bryan's nomination was more than assured.

BLAND'S LETTER.

While the chairman was trying to restore order a Missouri delegate leaped to the platform and read a letter from Bland asking that his name be withdrawn whenever it would appear that another man was the choice of the delegates. This was the signal for another great outburst that lasted nearly an hour.

MADE UNANIMOUS.

When order was restored Senator Turpie moved to make the nomination unanimous. The delegates from the States that had not been voting objected, but the chairman

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ruled that only delegates that were voting should have a voice in the matter and it carried.

HOW THE NOMINATION WAS MADE. It was a pretty question for awhile, when it was learned that New York would refuse to vote, as to whether a two-thirds of the total number of delegates present or two-thirds of those voting should be considered in reckoning on the necessary majority. The chair ruled, on precedent, that only those voting would be considered in reckoning the proportion.

NOT VOTING. The number of delegates who did not vote on the various ballots were 185, 160, 162 and 162 respectively.

The convention adjourned until 8 p. m.

THE EVENING SESSION.

CHICAGO, July 10th. 8:21 p. m.—The weather is clear and warm. Delegates are coming in slowly and an effort is being made to dispense with formal presentation of candidates and proceed at once with the balloting for Vice President. It looks as if votes will be cast for McLean, Matthews, Sibley, of Penna., Geo. F. Williams, of Mass., and Sewell, of Maine, if such a suggestion is followed. The general opinion is that McLean will be nominated.

8:58 p. m.—Convention is called to order while delegates are earnestly conferring in the aisles. Gen. Bragg secures platform and says he rises to question of State privilege and asserts that some one stole the Wisconsin banner during the afternoon stampede for Bryan and carried it around the hall. He explained that he only wanted to set matters right.

9:08—Gov. Stone, of Missouri, takes platform to move adjournment until noon to-morrow. Henry, of Miss., amends the motion so as to read at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The roll of States is ordered on the motion.

9:10—Roll call down to California. All States vote "Aye."

9:11—Illinois and Indiana vote: "No!" Great cheering.

9:14—"Ayes," 201; "nays," 45. Roll of Illinois ordered.

9:16—Motion to adjourn almost carried.

9:26—Audience and delegates leaving seats and going out.

Roll call cannot be heard. Motion to adjourn until 10, a. m. tomorrow carried.

IT WILL LIKELY BE MCLEAN.

The indications are that John R. McLean, of Ohio, the brilliant editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer will be nominated for Vice President. His State having been the first to break to Bryan the latter's friends will naturally favor him.

THE FREE COINAGE PLATFORM.

Declaration of Principles on Finance and for Betterment of the General Government Adopted by the Majority of the Democratic National Convention.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those 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, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

FOR THE INTEGRITY OF GOVERNMENT. During these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

THE FINANCIAL DECLARATION. Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law 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 knowledge or approval 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 money-lending class at home and abroad; the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

GOLD MONOMETALLISM A BRITISH POLICY. We are unalterably opposed to the monometallism which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought 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 the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

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

BONDS AND BANK NOTES OPOSED.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Lincoln, Neb., was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., March 19th, 1860, attended public schools until fifteen years of age, spending his vacations on the farm; in the fall of 1875 entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville, Ill.; entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors, in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., for two years during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Neb., October 1st, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan; never held an elective office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,784 votes, against 13,644 votes for Allen W. Field, Republican, 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, Prohibitionist, and 2,409 votes for Jerome Shamp, Populist.

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 this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department, and be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE EXCLUSIVELY. We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or sections, and that taxation should be imposed by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, 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 on the income tax.

DUTIES OF CONGRESS REGARDING INCOME TAX. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court 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.

EFFICIENT PROTECTION FOR AMERICAN LABOR. We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper 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.

STRICTER CONTROL OF RAILROADS DEMANDED. 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 those 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.

GREATER ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT NECESSARY. We denounce the profligate waste of money wrought from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the price of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer receive the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which benefits a democratic government and a re-

and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite 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.

VOTE ON PLATFORM. Notes and the Ballots They Cast on the 16 to 1 Free Silver Platform.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following table gives the record of votes on the adoption of the free silver platform:

Table with 2 columns: STATE, Aye. No. Lists states from Alabama to Indian Territory with corresponding vote counts.

VOTE ON CLEVELAND. Record of the States on the Expression of Confidence in the Administration.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The following table gives the votes on Hill's amendment to the platform expressing confidence in the administration:

Table with 4 columns: State, Aye. No., State, Aye. No. Lists states from Alabama to Indian Territory with corresponding vote counts.

There were four absentees in California, and one in North Dakota, while three in Montana, one in West Virginia and one in Massachusetts refused to vote.

What They Say About the Nomination. The following expressions were picked up and voice the sentiment of prominent Democrats in this section who were shouting for Bryan at the big justification meeting held at the Court House last night.

I think it will win. The candidate is clean strong and well equipped to win a victory. W. C. HEINLE.

I endorse the ticket and the whole outfit. HAMMON SECHLER.

I am always for the ticket. I know him to be a Democrat among Democrats. C. M. BOWER.

I am for Bryan first, last and all the time. I know him personally. J. H. WETZEL.

It suits me very well. It is one in which all young Democrats can take a most hearty interest. W. GAYLER MORRISON.

I am for the ticket every time. N. B. SPANGLER.

It suits me very well. I know that we couldn't have nominated an eastern man and Bryan is eminently a leader for Democracy in this fight. W. F. SMITH.

It is one of the best things that could have happened. It pleases me very much. I will give my hand and heart, to the support of this ticket. J. P. CONDO.

I certainly approve the nomination. I don't believe a better selection could have been made from among any of the men who were spoken of in the West. W. MILES WALKER.

A splendid nomination. Just the right fellow. R. C. GILLILAND.

Elegant, I say. Record clean and a representative of the Democratic party. I have watched his career because of personal admiration and am heartily glad of the choice. H. S. TAYLOR.

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BRYAN TO THE WORLD.

(Extracts from letters and signed despatches sent by Mr. Bryan to The World during the silver campaign, but before his name was presented for President in the Chicago Convention last night.)

"Those who have been heretofore recognized as Democrats and who do not wish to stand with us in carrying out the provisions of the Chicago platform must find a location for themselves."

"I have but little doubt that there will be those who will think that the silver sentiment is a craze that is going to blow over."

"That makes me think of a story. Out in the Northwest, where the wind is high, the fences are sometimes blown down and sometimes the houses are blown over. A man was going along one day and found another building a fence. He was putting it up solidly, with mortar and stone. The man said: 'You are putting a good deal of time on that fence. Don't you think it will blow over?' And the man who was building the fence replied: 'That is just the way I am building it. It is five feet wide and four feet high, and when it blows over it will be one foot higher than it is now.' That is the way they are building this silver craze. It is wider than it is high, and when it does blow over it will be higher than it is now."

"We have already suffered grievously because of the fall in prices. The last census shows a decrease in the proportion of farm owners and an increase in the proportion of farm tenants. It also shows a farm mortgage debt which is truly alarming. The continued appreciation of gold, that is the continued fall in prices, increases the number of tenants and makes harder every year the life of the farmer."

"He who aids in increasing landlordism in this country hastens the overthrow of the Republic, for free government will not long survive when a few own the land and means of support, while the many are tenants at will. No one would dare to propose a law increasing the number of dollars to be paid by a debtor. To increase the size of the dollar by legislation has exactly the same effect."

"That dollar will soon cease to be called honest which grows fatter every day. Tariff reform grew strong in the West and South, while it was rejected as a heresy in the East. It took years of struggle to carry the cause of tariff reform across the Alleghenies, but the principle conquered in time."

"The protective policy was never as disastrous to the agricultural classes as a gold standard would be, for while protection lessened the stream, gold monometallism would dry up the very fountain of prosperity."

"The friends of the 'gold and silver coinage of the Constitution' need not be discouraged. Strong in the all-conquering might of right, their principles will triumph and that triumph will be signalized by a return of prosperity to the great masses of our people. 'Tariff reform' and 'the coinage of the Constitution' will remain the two great issues until secured."

W. J. BRYAN.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Career of an Eloquent Champion of Free Silver

It has been said that William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska "won fame in an hour" by his address on the tariff in Congress in March, 1892, but his race for fame began 12 years prior to that date, for he was a student of political economy at a very early age and was on the stump before he was old enough to vote. Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Ills., March 19th, 1860. His father was a prominent lawyer and a circuit court judge. Young Bryan graduated at the Illinois college and at the Union Law college; then he married Miss Mary E. Baird and put out his shingle as an attorney. His total income for the first six months was \$68; after that he had a fine practice. His wife has also been admitted to the bar, and she is in more senses than wives usually are a helpmeet to her husband. They have a delightful little home and several bright children.

Mr. Bryan is a smooth faced, clean cut, handsome man, a fine speaker, and a ready debater. He is an ardent tariff reformer. Since his retirement from Congress he has been active upon occasions in spreading the free silver propaganda all over the great West and down into New Mexico. He never fails to secure converts. He began his congressional career by carrying an overwhelmingly Republican district by 7,000 majority. Although his views on finance are at variance with those of some of the great Democratic statesmen, recent developments have shown that he is in advance rather than in the rear of Democratic progress. As long ago as May, 1895, in a speech in Missouri, Mr. Bryan said he believed the Democratic party would take its position at the next national convention and declare in its platform for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

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