. . Democratic National Ticket

FOR PRESIDENT WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR SEWELL, of Maine.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT-LARGE. JOHN M. BRADIN, Washington Co. BENJ. C. POTTS, Delaware Co.

FOR ELECTORS AT-LARGE. WILLIAM M. SINGERLY, Philadelphia. JAS. DENTON HANCOCK, Venago. A. H. COFFROTH, Somerset. GEO. W. GUTHRIE, Pittsburg.

Samuel Dickson. John M. Campbell, John Hagen, John H. Hickson, Thos. A. Haak. Chas. F. Reninger, Chas. H. Schadt, Thomas R. Philips, Charles F. King, John K. Royal.

John M. Carroll, Chas. J. Reilly, J. P. Hoffar, Lucien Banks, A. J. Brady, George W. Rhine, John C. Patton, William Weihe Judson J. Brooks, John J. McFarland, C. H. Aikens, Seymour S. Hackett, Harry Alvin Hall.

Democratic County Ticket. FOR CONGRESS. J. L. SPANGLER.

Subject to the decision of the district conference For Assembly— { JAS. SCHOFIELD, ROBERT M. FOSTER. For Sheriff-W. M. CRONISTER. For Treasurer-C. A. WEAVER. For Recorder-J. C. HARPER.

For Commissioners—{ P. H. MEYER, DANIEL HECKMAN. For Auditors- { FRANK HESS, B. F. KISTER. For County Surveyor-J. H. WETZEL.

For Register-GEO. W. RUMBERGER.

For Coroner-W. U. IRVIN.

The Country Store. There is an American institution, of a popular character, and existing only in the rural districts, which has become an object of hostile criticism on the part of Republican newspapers, particularly the goldite journals of the eastern cities. We refer to the country store.

According to the representation of those supporters of a restricted currency and plutocratic domination, the country stores, especially those in the western States, are cross-road hot-beds of revolutionary politics, where a dangerous order of political sentiment is propagated by ignorant and discontented farmers, who are envious of the correcting the defects that exist in the prevailing monetary system. A New York paper that indulges in strictures upon what it considers the evil influence of the "crossroads store" upon the political sentiment of the rural districts, pictures the farmers, in the character of "hay-seed statesmen," spending the winter evenings and Saturday afternoons in lounging on the store counter, or occupying the nail kegs around the stove, discussing Populistic politics, and concocting wild schemes of financial and governmental reform that would "injure the business interests and throw the country into disorder, if they were carried out."

This is an alarming picture drawn from the gold-bug standpoint, and it is used to show the low and dangerous source from which has sprung the "anarchistic" movement in the rural districts in favor of free silver and other "dangerous" financial "heresies." The country store is charged with being largely responsible for this

But let us tell those minions of the gold standard that the influence emanating from those places of rural merchandizing, where the farmers in the course of their dealing get together and exchange views on public affairs, exerts a wholesome effect in comparison with the influence that emanates from the bank parlors and stock exchanges | phenomenally low, considering the dis-tance and the high character of the service; of the cities, where gold-bugs and money the limit of twelve days just fits the time sharks are in the habit of congregating.

If the country store has become a hotbed of politics, it is the kind of politics widest field for choice in the selection of more honest and careful finances, and a system of currency that will be less designed for the advantage of a special class. The ment. intelligence that is ventilated around the store stove by "hay-seed statesmen" may be derided by the smart fellows who serve at Philadelphia with special train via the that the questions relating to the currency, and other branches of public economy, have been given more careful attention and intelligent consideration by the rural popugranges and farmers' associations, than by any other class of our people. That these torics have been discussed, as occasion was offered, in the "cross-roads store," detracts nothing from the intelligence of their treat-

As a factor in the preservation of our popular institutions may not the influence of the "country store" be ranked with that of the "little red school house?"

----We heard a Republican say, on Saturday night: "I am tired going to meetings to cheer and get up enthusiasm for fellows who have nothing but mean things to say about everyone who doesn't think just as they do. If I take an evening off to attend a political meeting I want to hear facts that make arguments and not the slush which every one knows to be un-

Intimidating Policy Holders.

Every contemptible dodge imaginable will be resorted to by the money power to defeat the Democratic presidential ticket. What can't be done by deception will be tried to be effected by intimidation.

The method of hostility to BRYAN and SEWALL adopted by the gold interests is illustrated by some of the insurance companies, which resort to both deception and intimidation as a means of deterring voters from supporting the free silver candidates. They are sending out circulars to parties insured in their companies representing that in the event of BRYAN's election the policies issued by them would be worth only half the amount on which premiums had been paid.

This is intended to operate as a campaign scare, if that is not its purpose it is an announcement of a deliberate intention to commit fraud. There is nothing in the probable effects of free silver coinage that will justify the assertion that it would diminish the value of insurance policies, and these circulars of insurance companies, if they mean anything beyond a campaign purpose, mean that those companies design to use the result of an election as a cover under which they will defraud their policy

Such companies should be watched as unsafe institutions. The interest of their policy holders requires that the eve of the law should be kept on them, and it is for this reason that Mr. PARKS, the auditor general of Colorado, proposes to take legal steps to wind up the business, in his State, of corporations that advertise their intention of committing a fraud.

Among the companies which are resorting to this disreputable method of campaign intimidation is the Connecticut Mutual, which is doing work as an assistant to MARK HANNA's political machine. Whether its circulars are intended to affect the election by alarming its bond-holders, or is an intimation of its intention to cheat them, in either case it should be an object of suspicion to all prudent and honest dealing people.

Why Not Singerly.

We don't want to be considered as interfering in the business of others, but when we come to think of the trouble the lonesome man's party -our friends, the enemy who have lately deserted the Democracy and are parading themselves as the gold Democrats-are having in finding a presidential candidate, we cannot help suggesting the name of WILLIAM MAKE-BELIEVE SINGERLY, as the proper person upon whom the honor of their nomination should fall. Mr. SINGERLY will accept, for the reason that Mr. SINGERLY has never been known to refuse anything that was offered him. Mr. SINGERLY will "make believe" that he can be elected, just as he is attempting to "make believe" that his bolt, city capitalists and conceited enough to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania. As backed up by 23 individuals, is a bolt of situation of the country and are capable of date for Governor two years ago, and by hard work and the most active "makebelieve" campaign he polled a little over one-half of the Democratic vote of the State. He was a candidate on the Democratic electoral ticket, and although against that ticket, and declaring every day that those who vote it are "anarchists," "populists" and "repudiators," he was loath get off, notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic organization and clubs, all over the State, had demanded his resignation. He likes to run, and for this reason we suggest him as the proper person to head the lonesome man's ticket. He would run and run as well as any man will on that ticket. In fact his run as a gold Democrat would almost equal the warmth, and interest and swiftness of a woods fire in January.

Last of the Season. The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to

the Seashore. \$10 FOR TWELVE DAYS.

The last of this season's series of popular twelve day excursions to the seashore via the Pennsylvania railroad will leave Pittsburg on August 20th.

The reason for the great favor in which these excursions have been held is easy to see. The rate of \$10 for the round trip is set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions have been most conveniently adjusted. There is also the that has for its object purer government, the resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one

A special train of parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on the abovementioned day at 8:55 a. m., and connect the gold interest, but we venture to say new Delaware river bridge route, landing passengers at Atlantic City in twelve hours from Pittsburg; or passengers for Atlantic City may spend the night in Philadelphia proceed to destination by regular and trains from Broad street station or Market lation, largely through the medium of the street wharf the following day. Passengers for the other points above named will use regular trains from Market street wharf

the following day. Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4:30 and 8:10 p. m. from all stations at which they stop, and from stations from which regular connection is made with them. These trains have Pullman sleeping cars attached and arrive in Philadelphia next, morning, whence passengers may proceed to the

shore on any regular train that day. Tickets will be sold from the stations at

he rates named below :-	
Rate.	Train lear
ltoona (stops for dinner)8 00	12.45 P.
lartinsburg 8 00	10.25 A.
lollidaysburg8 00	11.08
ellwood 9 00	12.56 P.
urwensville9 10	9.15 A.
learfield	9.31 4
hilipsburg8 35	10.14 4
outzdale 8 450	8.39 "
sceola 8 25	10.23 4
vrone7 65	1.08 P.
hiladelphiaArrive	6.46

"The Crime of 1873."

FRAUDULENT DEMONETIZATION OF SILVER.

Proofs That This Act, Which has Caused the American People Untold Financial Suffering, was Surreptitiously Altered, and That its Enactment was Purchased by the Bank of England for \$500,000 in "British Gold."

The Rochester Post-Express is indignant at the use of the above phrase by the advocates of free silver to characterize the act of 1873, by which the silver dollar was demonetized. It says:

"How it can be considered a CRIME passes ordinary comprehension."

We propose to show that it comes within the easy reach of ordinary intelligence. That a crime was committed is beyond all reasonable doubt-a crime which should have landed its perpetrator or perpetrators in the penitentiary, if it could have been brought home to him or them at the time. This will appear in the course of our remarks on our esteemed contemporary's article.

The Post-Express says:

"It is said that the act was surreptitiously adopted. This is a downright falsehood. No act can be secretly adopted under the parliamentary rules that obtain in Congress. This act especially had a flood of sunshine thrown upon it. Submitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, April 25th, 1870, it was under the review of two Congresses, was printed, reported upon, amended, debated, referred to conference committees, whose reports were approved by the Senate and the House, and finally became a law on the 12th of February, 1873, nearly three years after it was proposed. It had large majorities in both Houses, the vote in the lower House being 110 ayes and 13 nays, many of the affirmative votes being given by the very men—such of them as survive—who are now most clamorous in denouncing it."

We propose to refute the above statements by unimpeachable testimony, and show, first, that the section of the bill demonetizing silver.

WAS SURREPTITIOUSLY ALTERED

after it left the hands of the committee, on coinage and before it ultimately passed the House; second that it passed the House in an unparliamentary manner, without being printed, read or discussed; third, that the members of Congress were deceived and led to believe that the bill provided for the standard silver dollar when in its ultimate passage it did not so provide. We now present our witnesses.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures in 1872, when the bill originally passed the House. When charged with having advocated the demonetization of silver, he said on the floor of

"In connection with the charge that I advocated the bill which demonetized the standard silver dollar. I say that, though the chairman of the committee on coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetize the silver dollar, or of its dropping the silver dollar. and Voorhees, who were then members of the House, and each of whom a few days since, interrogated the other: 'Did you know it was dropped when the bill passed?' 'No,' said Mr. Blaine; 'did you?' 'No,' said Mr. Voorhees. I do not think there were three members in the House that knew it. I doubt whether Mr. Hooper who, in my absence from the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee of the committee on the committee of the committ from the committee on coinage and attendance on the committee on ways and means managed the bill, knew it, I say this in justice to him." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 2, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 1605.)

In the Forty-sixth Congress the same Judge Kelley threw an X-ray into the mys-

"All that I can say is that the committee on coinage, weights and measures, who reported the original bill, were faithful and able, and scanned its provisions closely; that as their organ I reported it; THAT IT CONTAINED PROVISIONS FOR BOTH THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR AND THE TRADE DOLLAR. Never having heard until a long time after its enactment into law of the substitution in the Senate of the second which dropped the standard silver dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history, but I am prepared to say that in the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetization of the silver dollar of the United States. I have never met a man who could tell just how it came about or why." (Congressional Record, vol. 9. part 1, Forty-sixth Congress first session, page 1231.) Again Judge Kelly said: "It (the bill) was passed without any allusion in debate to the question of the retention or the abandonment of the standard

Here we have the chairman of the committee that prepared the bill declaring positively that it made provision for the standard silver dollar. Yet, after it passed the standard silver dollar was found to be omitted! Now, the crime of 1873 was committed on that bill after it had left the committee, and before it was voted on in the

IT PASSED BY FRAUD.

Congressman Bright, of Tennessee, thus tells how it passed:

"It passed by fraud in the House never having been printed in advance, being a abstitute for the printed bill; never having been read at the clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the bill made no alteration in the coinage laws; it was passed without discussion, debate being cut off by operation of the previous question. It was passed, to my certain information under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful, as well as the ablest statesmen in Congress at the time. Ay, sir, it was a fraud that smells to heaven. It was a fraud that will stink in the nostrils of posterity, and for which some person must give account in the day of retribution." (Congressional Record, vol. 7, part 1, second session, Forty-fifth Congress, page 584.)

Senator Allison late candidate for the Republican nomination, ought to be good authority for our Republican contemporary. Here is what he said in reference to

"When the secret history of this bill of 1873 comes to be told, it will disclose the fact that the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject in 1873, but that the BILL AFTERWARD WAS DOCTORED, if I must use the term, and I use it in no offensive sense, of WARD WAS DOCTORED, if I must use the term, and I use it in no offensive sense, of course"—Mr. Sargeant interrupted him and asked him what he meant by the word "doctored." Mr. Allison said: "I said I used the word in no offensive sense. It was changed after discussion, and the dollar of 420 grains was substituted." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 2, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 1058.) Senator Beck, in a speech in the Senate, said: "It (the demonetization bill) never was understood by either House of Congress. I say that with full knowledge of the facts. No newspaper reporter—and they are the most vigilant men I ever saw in obtaining information—discovered that it had been done." (Congressional Record, vol. vii., part 1, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 260.)

Senator Thurman said: "I cannot say what took place in the House, but I know when the bill was pending in the Senate, we thought it was simply a bill to reform the mint, regulate coinage and fix up one thing and another; and there is not a single man in the Senate, I think, unless a member of the committee from which the bill came, who had the slightest idea that it was even a squint toward demonetization.

"A COLOSSAL SWINDLE," Mr. Holman said that in the House of Representatives:

"I have before me the record of the proceedings of this House on the passage of that measure, a record which no man can read without being convinced that the measure and the methods of its passage through the House was a colossal swindle. I assert that measure never had the sanction of this house, and it does not possess the moral force of law." (Congressional Record, vol. iv., part 6, Forty-fourth Congress, first session, appendix page 102) Again, on another occasion, he said :

"The bill which finally passed the House and which ultimately became a law was certainly not read in the House.

tainly not read in the House.

Representative Cannon said: "This legislation was held in the Forty-second Congress, Feb. 12th, 1873, by a bid to regulate the mints of the United States, and practically ABOLISHED SILVER AS MONEY by failing to provive for the coinage of the silver dollar. It was not discussed, as shown by the record, and neither members of Congress nor the people understood the scope of the legislation." (Appendix, page 197. Congressional Record, vol. iv., part 6, Forty-fourth Congress.)

Senator Hereford, discussing the subject in the Senate said: "So that I say that beyond the possibility of doubt (and there is no disputing it) that bill which demonetized silver, as it passed, never was read, never was discussed, and the chairman of the committee who reported it, who offered the substitute, said to Mr. Holman when inquired of that it did not effect the coinage in any way whatever." (Congressional Record, vol. that it did not effect the coinage in any way whatever." vii., part 1, Forty-fifth Congress, second session, page 989.) (Congressional Record, vol.

In view of this testimony the advocates of silver, and every one else who has a shred of moral sense left to him, are justified, nay, bound by the obligation of veracity to designate the law demonetizing silver as the "Crime of 1873," the as yet unpunished crime that has brought untold misfortune on the American people. The The St. Louis convention has resolved to maintain that fraudulent law and perpetuate its evil results. The Chicago convention has concluded to blot it from the record and remove as far as possible the evils it has produced.

THE CRIME OF 1873

According to the statement of Judge Kelly, given above, the silver bill, when it left the hands of the committee on coinage, did not demonetize the silver dollar. On the contrary, it made provision for its continued coinage. After the bill was passed it was discovered that the provision for the silver dollar was omitted—had been SURREPTITIOUSLY OBLITERATED from the document! Here we have the crime of '73. Who did this nefarious work? By whose request or suggestion was it that this doctored substitute for the original printed bill was not read in the House? Who shut off debate by a demand for the previous question?

To bring a crime home to its perpetrator, the first question asked is: Who benefitted by it? The foreign and Wall street bondholders made millions by it. This fact in itself is not enough to convince, but it affords a clue. With this clue in hand, we intoduce Mr. Ernest Seyd into the conspiracy. A writer, quoted by Samuel Leavitt in his book, "Our Money Wars," says:

"The English capitalists raised \$500,000 and sent one Earnest Seyd to America to have silver demonetized. He came. In the bill was skillfully inserted a clause demonetizing silver. Before the bill passed a member of the committee which had the bill in charge stated that "Ernest Seyd, of London, a distinguished writer and bullionist, who is now here, has given great attention to the subject of mint coinage. After having examined the first draft of this bill he has made various sensible suggestions, which the committee adopted and embodied in the bill." (Congressional Record, April 9, 1872.)"

As Ernest Seyd is an interesting and important character in this conspiracy, we will follow him to London and see what he has to say about his missionary work in

THE BANK OF ENGLAND FURNISHED THE MONEY TO DO IT. In 1892 Frederick A. Lukenbach, a former member of the New York Stock Exchange, made an affidavit in which the following statements occur:

"In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil "In 1865 I visited London, England, for the purpose of placing there Pennsylvania oil properties in which I was interested. I took with me letters of introduction to many gentlemen in London, among them one to Mr. Ernest Seyd, from Robert M. Faust, extreasurer of Philadelphia. I became well acquainted with Mr. Seyd and with his brother Richard Seyd, who, I understand, is yet living. I visited London thereafter every year, and with each visit renewed my acquaintance with Mr. Seyd. In February, 1874, while on one of these visits, and while his guest at dinner, I among other things, alluded to rumors afloat of Parliamentary corruption, and expressed astonishment that such corruption should exist. In reply to this he told me he could relate facts about the corruption of the American Congress that would place it for abend of English, Parliament; in that of the American Congress that would place it far ahead of English Parliament in that line. After dinner he invited me into another room, where he resumed the conversation about legislative corruption. He said: "If you will pledge me your honor as a gentleman not to divulge that I am about to tell you while I live, I will convince you that what I said about the corruption of the American Congress is true.' I gave him my

promise, and he then continued: 'I went to America in 1872-73 authorized to secure, if promise, and he then continued: 'I went to America in 1872-73 authorized to secure, if I could, the passage of a bill demonetizing silver. It was to the interest of those whom I represented—the Governors of THE BANK OF ENGLAND TO HAVE IT DONE. I took with me \$500,000, with instructions, if that was not sufficient to accomplish the object, to draw for another \$500,000, or as much more as was necessary. I saw the committees of the House and Senate and paid the money, and stayed in America until I knew the measure was safe. Your people will not now comprehend the far-reaching extent of that measure, but they will in after years. Whatever you may think of corruption in the English Parliament. I assure you I would not have dared to make an attempt here as I English Parliament, I assure you I would not have dared to make an attempt here as I

Such is Ernest Seyd's confession; such the history of the "Crime of 1873;" such the way in which the standard dollar was dropped from our coinage.

THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM ENDORSES THE CRIME OF 1873.

Strange and incredible as it may seem, the platform of the St. Louis convention maintains as a party principle that the law thus passed by the intrigue of English capitalists must not be abolished without the consent of those same conspirators against the welfare of the American people! Our national honor, we are told, requires that we may continue indefinitely to suffer the evil results of the criminal conspiracy. Every effort to free ourselves from the iniquitous burden is called repudiation. In view of these things, it is not difficult to understand the intense earnestness and enthusiasm of the common people at the Chicago convention and the brusque manner in which they treated the professional politicians, the political hacks, the pliant tools of the organized and conspiring wealth that caused the evils of which the laboring people are the victims.—New York Freeman's Journal.

Bryan's Triumphal Tour.

From Lincoln to New York He was Accorded the Greatest Ovation Ever Given any Man.—The Free Silver Sentiment Has Crazed the East. Thousands of People all Along the Line Greet the Next Presi-

William Jennings Bryan, the Demoeratic candidate for President, left Lincoln, Neb., his home, on last Friday afternoon for New York city, where he was formally notified of his nomination and where delivered his speech of acceptance. He passed through Harrisburg Tuesday afternoon and reached New York Tuesday night at 9 o'clock.

Although the weather has been torrid from the time the candidate started his tour was a continuous ovation, hundreds and thousands of people crowding every railroad station through which his train passed. Wherever circumstances permitt-ed he made short addresses which were reported by the representatives of the large city newspapers that accompanied him, and every speech made was admirably adapted to the place and occasion and was enthusiastically received.

On Monday he passed through Canton, the home of the Republican candidate, and was given such a reception as was never given Mr. McKinley at Canton in all that gentlemen's long political career. People were packed around the railroad station, climbed up on top of the omnibusses, on shed and house roofs and wherever they

could get a sight of the man. At Pittsburg it is estimated that 20,000 people awaited his coming in and around the railroad depot and the police labored for fully ten minutes before they got Mr. Bryan and wife from the car to the carriage that was waiting to take them to their hotel. He spoke three times on Monday night in Pittsburg, twice in public in two theatres that are near each other and once at a reception at the Samuel J. Randall From Pittsburg through Pennsylvania the interest and enthusiasm increased and great crowds were in attendance wherever the train stopped, but the candidate did not attempt to speak as he was saving his voice for Wednesday night.

At Harrisburg the schedule provided for a stop of only five minutes, for change of engines and crews, but notwithstanding the fact that this was generally known, the people flocked to the depot as if they expected an hour's speech. The railroad authorities at Harrisburg made strong provisions to keep the crowd out of the depot shed, placing a strong force of policemen wherever any pressure was expected. The people kept accumulating until they surrounded the depot like a wriggling cordon as fairly under the shed, and the candidate was seen standing upon the steps of a coach with uncovered head, the crowd broke over all barriers and rolled in like a deluge, filling up the great shed in spite of all the police and uniformed gateman could do. They rushed for a grasp of the candidate's hand, struggled and almost fought for it, trampling and jostling each other as if their lives were at stake. At times a whole sheaf of hands was extended towards the man and the situation was so ludicious that he was forced to smile. Mrs. Bryan would sometimes come to his relief and help him shake the public hand. Cheer after cheer was sent up for him, and loud calls of "speech." "speech." followed but he could not be persuaded to break silence. He however kept on shaking hands-although it was evident that his hand had beeh shaken so much that the formality was positively painful to him and he occasionally gave ex-

pressions of it upon his countenance.

At Philadelphia, where the train made only a short stop to take on a few people who were to accompany the party to New York, there was a tremendous out pouring. The police were unable to control it and it is said no demonstration in that city ever came near approaching it except the one that was accorded Gen'l Grant on his return from his tour around the world. After the party left Philadelphia there was nothing eventful until New York was reached where it was one continuous shout from the time the party landed until Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were safe in the home of exduring their sojourn in that city.

How Bryan Was Notified.

How Candidate Bryan's Speech Affected the New

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., Aug. 12.-William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified tonight that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks and interest had arisen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnetism his great effort before the Chicago convention.

Again, it has been given out that the speech would be of the greatest importance to the Democratic party and to the nation; it had been stated that it would be the oratorical effort of the young nominee's life, with all that implied: hints had been thrown out that the policy of the Democracy in the present campaign would be ovation had lasted six minutes. It was fully outlined; rumors were circulated merely the first tribute of the enthusiasts. based on something more than the active minds of political pessimists; that planks in the Chicago platform, about many were uneasy, would be explained in such fulness of detail that no doubt would exist as to their application, if victory came to the Chicago ticket.

Outside the garden the wildest excitement had been prevailing. At 6 o'clock, Inspector Cortright, who had charge of the ing his assistants and their commands. In point them. He closed by presenting Govavery short time a perfect cordon of police ernor William A. Stone of Missouri, chairhad been perfected on the four sides of the man of the Notification committees building and none were permitted to cross

the line until the time advertised for the opening of the doors. Over one thousand uniformed policemen were stationed in and about the hall. The crowd began to assemble shortly after 6 o'clock and an hour later the avenues leading to the garden were literally thronged with the waiting multitude. The extreme heat of the day had by no means spent its fury and many of those who had arrived early to secure good positions in the line were obliged to drop out and retire to more favorable

At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown opon aud despite the efforts of the police to restrain them the crowds on every side made desperate rushes for the entrances. In the struggle many women fainted and had to be carried away. The police finally began to use their clubs in an effort to restore or-

A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the main entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indiscriminate mob. Men tore each other's and their own clothes in their frantic endeavor to gain admission and matters looked serious for some moments. Then the police rallied and with a vigorous use of their clubs soon formed a line and thereafter there was a semblance of order.

Whatever might be the political inclinations of any person who attended this grand ratification of the Democracy at the spacious Madison Square garden, he must have been permeated with the blindest prejudice not to have been thrilled by the excitement and enthusiasm which prevailed during the entire time the notification ceremonies lasted. The presence of so stupendous a crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion. And such a crowd as it was. Men and women poured into the vast auditorium through many inlets. They came in droves, in sections, and in orderly marching steps. The opening of the doors was followed by a hurrying, scurrying rush of feet and in they came, shouting, jumping, shoving, pushing, all intent on reaching the places best available to see and hear all that was to be seen and heard. After awhile the ingress became more orderly and the entrance of the audience settled down into a constant movement inflow of human beings.

Seats on the platform immediately in the rear of the rostrum had been reserved for members of the national committee, members of the notification committees and a few distinguished Democrats. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee was an early comer. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, a pioneer in the silver cause, was conspicuous by his white beard and the broad brimmed cream colored hat held in his hand. Many of his colleagues in the Senate were near at hand. There were the two Louisiana Senators Blanchard and Caffery; Camden, of West Virginia; Blackburn, of Kentucky; Tillman, of South Carolina, whose resolutions at the Chicogo convention condemning President Cleveland had been withdrawn through the protest of William J. Bryan ; Pasco, of Florida, and a number of congressmen, including Mc-Millin, of Tennessee.

In the boxes surrounding the platform were seated Mrs. Bryan, ex-Congreesman and Mrs. Bland, Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky ; Congressmen Sulzer, of New York, and Walsh, of New York ; General Bond, of Maryland. and many others. Richard P. Bland, the man who so near-

ly caytured the prize that fell to Bryan, entered the garden at 7:40. With him was Mrs. Bland, but they came in so quietly and unostentatiously that no one noticed their entrance. The members of the ratification commit-

tee had entered without exciting any demonstration. Then came the local committee, and with them Arthur Sewall, the vice president candidate, who occupied a place second only to the Nebraskan in tonight's proceedings. He was recognized by only a few, and the vast majority of the audience did not understand the sporadic cheering in the audience and the haud-clapping on the stand. But it was when the young wife of the

Nebraska nominee entered the box reserved for the use of herself and her friends that banker St. John, where they are staying the assemblage let itself loose for the first time. All men are anxious to do honor to a woman, and the fan waving beings who thronged the garden were only too willing to follow precedent. Cheer after cheer went up from floor and gallery and platform, and the pale little woman opened her eyes in surprise and then went ahead calmly seating herself in her seat in the box nearest to and to the right of the rostrum. Mrs. Bryan rose to bow her The cheering became more inthanks. tense. She bowed again and again, and still they cheered.

It was just 8 o'clock when the principal actor of the evening entered. Mr. Bryan had reached the garden in company with his wife and Mr. St. John, but had re-mained below until they were seated. But when he stepped on the stand and was recognized by many in the audience, a great cheer went up. "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan," was the shout of those who knew him, and as others in the crowd realized that the hero of the evening had come the cheering became louder and louder and threatened not to stop. But it did stop at last and those who timed it said that the The crowd was reserving itself for the event of the evening.

At 8:15 o'clock Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the National committee, after several attempts to call the audience to order managed to get enough quiet to announce that he had been directed by the National committee to nominate as Chairman of the meeting, Hon. Elliott Danforth, of New York. Mr. Danforth was police arrangement, established his post at cheered with hearty good will. He told the corner of Madison avenue and Twentysixth street and began the work of detail- a speech and he was not going to disap-

There were many more cheers as the tall.