Democratic Matchman.

Bellefonte, Pa., July ,13 1900.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON. Democracy's Choice For President and Vice President. Bryan Unanimously Named-No Other Name Presented to Head the Ticket-Hill Prevents a Stampede-Only the Earnest Plea of New York's Ex-Senator Prevented His Being Named as the Tail of the Ticket. Webster Davis, Formerly McKin ley's Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Announces His Intention to Support the Democratic Nominees. Silver Republicans Also Nominate Bruan and Stevenson.

Kansas City, July 6 .- For president, William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. For vice president, Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois. This is the ticket named by the Democratic national convention. Bryan was nominated last night with a rush and a grand hurrah; Stevenson was nominated this afternoon with an enthusiasm which gave evidence that his selection was in every way satisfac-tory to the head of the ticket—the master hand in the convention. The effort to stampede the convention for Hill, of New York, would have been successful had not Hill positively declined to accept a nomination. The convention did not really get

down to work till yesterday afternoon was nearly spent, because of the delay

in the report of the platform commutee. The morning session was utilized to permit some of the party orators to let off the oratorical energy they have been storing up and, incidentally, to talk on the expediency of obeying Bryan and choking off the fight that threatened to convulse the convention. These included ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, Dockery of Missouri, candidate for governor; Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and Governor Beckham of Ken-

tucky. Webster Davis, who gave up his snug berth at Washington to espouse the Boer cause, was invited to address the convention, and he fairly electrified the audience with a brilliant speech, in which he told why he gave up the first assistant secretaryship of the interior, withdrew his allegiance from the Republican party and plunged headlong into the open arms of the Democracy.

Davis was given several times an ovation, and when he shouted: "As Christ died to make men holy, let us ale to make men free!" the nags were brought into service, and a striking demonstration resulted. As he con-cluded by stating that he stood upon the platform and would suport the Democratic ticket, his hands were warmly clasped by Chairman Jones, Chairman Richardson, Senator Till-man and a dozen of the national committeemen grouped about him, and the crowd again shouted itself hoarse.

In conclusion, in announcing his intention of supporting the Democratic party and its ticket, Mr. Davis said with great emphasis:

"I stand upon this platform and shall support W. J. Brennings."

It was a curious and laughable confusion of the syllables of Mr. Bryan's name. But the crowd knew what he meant and cheered him wildly, the band struck up "Hail to the Chief," and while the band played Mr. Davis held an impromptu reception upon the platform. Chairman Richardson was



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. [From his latest photograph.]

upon the other the word "Nebraska" and a smaller portrait of Mr. Bryan, inclosed in a star of blue.

As the Nebraska women passed along the aisle in front of the New York delegation one of the enthusiastic Tammany braves turned loose a war whoop that rivaled any previously uttered on this continent and pounded one of the women over the head with his small flag as a token of apprecia-tion. Far from returning the blow, the woman smiled and pirouetted through the aisle formed of shouting men.

Then Tammany went into real hys-terics and gymnastic spasms as the woman passed out of sight in the crowd in front of the speaker's desk. New York vied with Nebraska and

Kansas in venting its enthusiasm. Richard Croker was on a chair, both arms aloft, a flag in his right hand, which he waved vigorously. Hill was not behind him in the show of loyalty to the nominee and, waving his arms, he let forth a series of cheers that equaled those uttered by any man on the floor. Over in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, where 16 to 1 is not popular, there was no hestitation now. The die was cast, the gage of battle lifted and they swung into line as fiercely as any that had stood unfaltering by Mr. Bryan in ...e fight before the committee on resolutions. Round the hall started the Neoraska men with their huge banner, and catching up their state emblems the other delegations took up the march. waving flags and hats and cheering at the top of their voices without cessa tion save for the breath necessary to a fresh outburst. The two women delegates from Utah joined in the parade, one of them carrying a small silk banner of white, upon which was inscribed: "Greeting to William J. Bryan from the Democratic women of Utah." Senator Clark, of Montana, accompanied by a lady, waving flags with intense energy, called forth terrific ap-plause as they passed around the hall. Around them came Texas, with its long pole surmounted by steers' horns, and further back some of the New York delegation, carrying their little flag, bearing the words: "Don't think there are no 16 to l'ers in New York." Round and round the hall went the marching column between two walls of cheering men, who stood beneath a cloud of fluttering flags. It was a demonstration fully equal in fervor to anything that has preceded it. It was not until 27 minutes had elapsed from the moment Mr. Oldham had mentioned the word "Bryan" that the cheering had subsided and the convention was in order once more.

time that he has been under the gaze of the American people. His election will mean honesty and integrity in public of-fice. It will prove a blessing not only to those who vote for him. but to the few who may vote against him. I, as you well faith doubted the wisdom of some por-tions of this platform, doubted certain disting the convention has determined the decision. The platform that has been of every man who claims to be a Demo-oral in this country. This is the time for might for party harmony and for Party which confront us. If we should happen to deterate d, which I do not believe, it means the restoration of a federal elec-tion law. It means a reduction of the apportionment of members of compress throughout the southern states of our you with her 36 electoral votes.

Other seconding speeches were made by Governor Benton McMillin of Tennessee, Mr. Perkins of Texas, Senator Daniel of Virginia, Judge Thompson of Illinois, ex-Senator White of California, W. B. Moore of North Carolina, H. L. Fuqua of Louisiana, T. E. Barkworth and T. Gargon of Michi-gan, Mrs. Cohen of Utah, T. W. Ma-loney of Vermont, L. G. Bohmrich of Wissenin Charles Dia Charle

THE NAMING OF TOWNE.

His Name Greeted With More of a Hurrah Than Was Stevenson's.

Rose, of Minnesota, followed to put Towne before the convention, which greeted his speech with more of a hurrah than had attended Stevenson's name. It came chiefly from the gal-leries and the northwestern delegates lustily maintained the Populist shouters during the next ten minutes, when word was sent to bring in a banner bearing the portraits of Bryan and Towne linked together. After this a volley of hisses started the chairman to get the convention down again to busi-

Chairman Richardson then called on Stephen L. White to use his big voice in announcing that if there should be any more turbulent demonstrations the hall would be cleared. Way was then made for Governor Thomas, of Colorado, to second Towne's nomina-

When Thomas retired to his seat Thomas F. Grady, of New York, was seen to advance slowly to the platform, as though he had something important to say. At the end of his first sentence the convention let loose a storm. He said on behalf of an undivided Democracy in New York he was there to present the name of David B. Hill. Grady was not allowed to utter another word. The convention shouted itself hoarse in a frenzy of tumult. Yell after yell went up from the south-ern delegates, and Croker, who had been seated by the side of Hill, jumped up and led in the cheering.

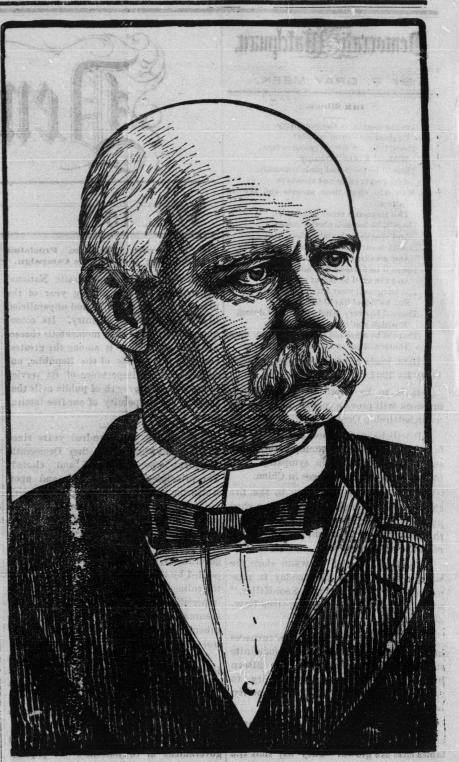
Besieged by a crowd around him Hill looked at them good naturedly, and shortly before 12 o'clock, when the

tempest had calmed down, Grady re-sumed his speech. The Tammany spokesman said that New York was ready to give its strongest man as the mate to William J. Bryan, and would cast its 72 votes for David B. Hill. Im-diately Hill went to the platform and with great deliberation he said that he could not accept the proposed nomination. There was personal reasons, as well as good and sufficient other reasons, why he could not accept it, he said, and he asked that in justice to himself and to his party that he should not be nominated. This announcement caused a profound sensation, as it was seen at once from Hill's earnest manner that he was sincere. From all over the convention hall came cries of "Don't! Don't!" "You must take it!" and "We'll make you president in 1904!" Hill shook his head and went back to his seat, amidst a murmur and buzz of disappointment from the

galleries. He said he hoped his friends would protect him from any further demon-stration. The call of the roll of states proceeded without special incident until Kentucky sent up former Governor McCreary to speak for Stevenson, and a generous reception was given to the Kentuckian.

At 20 minutes of 1 o'clock George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, made an earnest plea for Towne. He was listened to with close attention, and said that Towne was the peer of Theodore Roosevelt.

The convention showed symptoms of weariness over the small speeches which went on for the next half hour, but was aroused into a fresh demonstration when former Governor Stone,



ADLAI E. STEVENSON.

fist committee is in session, and some of the members are urging the withdrawal of Towneand the substitution of Stevenson as the party's candidate for vice president. Mr. Towne himself strongly urges this action.

THE CONVENTION'S FIRST DAY.

It Was Devoted Mainly to Fourth of July Celebrations.

The first day of the convention was devoted mainly to patriotic speeches and demonstrations. From the time that National Chairman Jones intro-duced Governor Thomas, of Colorado, as temporary chairman, until the end of the second session, held in the evening, there was continued jubilation. Congresman Richardson, the perma-nent chairman, evoked the wildest enof Missouri, appeared. He said that thusiasm by his brilliant tribute "our matchless leader, William J. Bryan," and the demonstration lasted fully an hour. When a bust of Bryan was carried to the stage there was another season of hilarity, while Orator Hampton waited patiently for an opportunity to read the Declaration of Inependence, which was applauded as loudly as though it had never been heard. After a sweet voiced young woman from New York had sung "The Star Spangled Banner" she turned the strains to those of "America," and in this the monster audience joined in a tumultuous paeon of the nation's song. The only real business of the day was in the meeting of the committee on resolutions, of which National Chairman Jones was chosen chairman and Mr. Metcalf, of Nebraska, secretary. Mr. Metcalf presented a draft of the platform favored by Bryan, and over this the oratorical contest waged.

case sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Island of Cuba except for its pacification. The war ended nearly two years ago, profound peace reigns over all 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. American people

Philippines Policy Denounced.

We condemn and denounce the Philip-pine policy of the present administration. It has involved the republic in unneces-sary 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 throughout the world as the champion of freedom, in the false and unamerican po-sition of crushing with military force the efforts of our former allies to achieve liberty and self government. The Fili-pinos cannot be citizens without endan-gering 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, inde-pendence, and third, protection from out-side interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America. The greedy commercialism which dic-tated the Philippine policy of the Repub-lican administration attempts to justify it with the plea that it will pay, but even government, and as we are not willing to 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 brought to the test of facts. The war of criminal aggression against the Filipinos, entailing an annual expense of many mil-lions, 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 ex-pansion when it takes in desirable terri-tory which can be erected into states in tory which can be erected into states in the Union and whose people are willing and fit to become American citizens. We favor expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means. But we are unalterably opposed to seizing or purchasing dis-tant islands to be governed outside the constitution and whose people can never come 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 pursuasive power of a high and hon-orable example. The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is in nowise diminished, and the Democratic party takes no backward step from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanor imperiatism growing out of the span-ish 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.

cluded, and then Senator J. K. Jones and others crowded around him.

OLDHAM NOMINATES BRYAN.

Nebraska Official's Brilliant Tribute to the State's Favorite Son.

Nominations of candidates for Pres ident of the United States were then declared in order, and the roll of states was ordered to be called. Alabama

yielded to Nebraska, and Deputy Attorney General W. D. Oldham, of Nebraska, took the floor and placed W. J. Bryan in nomination. He said in part:

<text><text><text><text><text>

SCENES OF WILD ENTHUSIASM.

Twenty-seven Minutes of Tumult Follows Mention of Bryan.

As Mr. Oldham closed there was an answering cheer that swept across the convention. It was a simultaneous roar from all parts of the hall. Up went the delegates upon their chairs, over their heads went the flags, and above them all soared and rang the cheers for Bryan. The band loyally performed its share, but the noise of its creation was but a drop in the torrent.

The men from the state of Nebraska flung up a large banner, bearing a like-ness of Mr. Bryan upon one side, and

HILL FOR BRYAN AND UNITY.

Ilis Tribute to the Nebraskan Touch ed a Sympathetic Chord.

Chief among the speeches seconding the nomination of Bryan was that of ex-Senator Hill, of New York. When Colorado was reached that state yielded to New York. The audience had anxiously awaited the appearance of Hill took the platform he was accordad a splendid reception, the entire audience rising and cheering wildly, with the single exception of the little group of Tammany leaders, who sat silent throughout the cheers for their New York associate. Mr. Hill was in fine voice, and his tribute to the Nebraskan touched a sympathetic chord in the hearts of the audience. Mr. Hill's speech was in substance as follows: speech was in substance as follows: In behalf of the Democratic masses of the state of New York, for whom I as-sume to speak on this occasion, I sec-ond the nomination which has been made from the state of Nebraska. William J. Bryan does not belong to Nebraska alone; he belongs to the north and south and to the east and to the west-he be-longs to the whole country at large. It is a nomination already made in the

is a nomination already made in the hearts and affections of the American people. From the closing of the polls four years ago until this very hour there never was a possibility of any other nom-mation being made. Nebraska is proud of him, but New York is proud of him also. For four years he has upheld the banner of Democracy in almost every state in the Union. His voice has been heard not only in behalf of our principles, but in behalf of the cause of the common people, in behalf of the workingmen, in behalf of humanity. He is strong, strong with the masses, strong with the farm-ers, strong with the artisan-stronger even than his own cause. His integrity has never been questioned during all the

trict of Columbia, Blair Lee of Maryland, ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania and John H. Wise of Hawaii. CHEERING THE STATES.

The Vote of New York Received With

Thunderous Applause.

Then came the voting. State after state recorded its vote in behalf of the Nebraska candidate, and giving him the unanimous vote of all the states and territories. As the roll call proceeded the shouts of approval of the unanimity of the vote seemed to increase. All of the large states were cheered heartily as one after another they cast their votes for Mr. Bryan. Georgia, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Massachusetts, were cheered cordially, but when Missouri and a minute later Nebraska were called the convention fairly palpitated with enthusiasm. So it was, too, when the state of New York was called, the convention rising to its feet and cheering. The list of states and territories was completed with the calling of the territory of Hawaii.

The announcement by Chairman Richardson that Mr. Bryan had been unanimously nominated for president of the United States was received with great applause. The huge flag suspended from the

roof, which had played its part earlier in the session, was again lowered, the band played and the people cheered. Standing on their seats some of the delegates waved flags or stand ts, but the enthusiasm did not run at high tides. As the people already were leaving the hall, Chairman Richardson announced at 8:35 that the convention was adjourned until 10:30 this morning. When the convention came to order this forenoon the hall was even more densely crowded, if that were possible the distinguished New Yorker, and as Hill took the platform he was accord-presidential quotations Stevenson was in the lead at that hour. Hill informed everybody who asked him his attitude that he considered Stevenson a proper man, and expressed the belief that hs own friends would be able to head off any attempt to make a stampede for him. It was reported that Alabama was planning to storm the convention for Hill and that several other delegations were being sounded to join in the movement.

Little time was lost after prayer in proceding with the call for the roll of states for the naming of candidates, but it was interrupted by explanations and by the usual Hill clamor. Hurried conferences were going on among the del-egates in the New York, New Jersey and California and Kansas sections. It was said that Tillman, of South Carolina, was unable to control his delegation for Towne. The South Carolina delegates had been supposed to be for Towne, and Tillman said that it looked as if the majority of them, as well as the majority of the convention, was leaning toward Stevenson. At this point Williams, of Illinois, mounted the platform and in a short speech placed Stevenson in nomination.

he did not now believe that Towne should be nominated and wound up his speech by seconding Stevenson.

Two or three seconding speeches for Stevenson fell flat while the convention was recovering from the surprise of the Hill sensation. In the meantime the New Yorker was appealing to delegates in the aisle close to Hill to accept his assurance as genuine and final.

When New York was reached there were general cries of "Croker! Croker!" but New York yielded to Handick, of Delaware, who seconded Hill's nomi-nation and said that New York would vote for Hill from the beginning to the end, and that Hill would take his party's orders.

When Pennsylvania's turn came William H. Sowden read a five minute speech for Stevenson. Before he reached its end the convention vociferously called "time" on him, but Sowden con cluded. The same "farewell" from the convention was given to Governor Mount, of Indiana, in the Philadelphia convention.

BALLOTING FOR VICE PRESIDENT. Stevenson's Nomination Made Unani-

mous After the First Ballot.

The balloting for vice president be-gan at 2:15 and was ended at 2:36. Before the balloting James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington state, withdrew his name. The ballot resulted: Stevenson, 559½; Hill, 200; Towne, 89½; A. W. Patrick of Ohio, 46; Governor J. Walter Smith of Maryland, 16; Julian Carr of North Carolina, 23; Elliott Danforth of New York, 1; ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, 1. Ohio's full vote went to Patrick, Maryland's full vote to Smith and North Carolina's full vote to Carr, while Hill secured the full vote of New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Louisiana, North Dakota and Hawaii, together with 13 of Massachusetts' 30 votes. Stevenson's nomination was made unanimous.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, who, up to the time that his own dele-gation took up a new man had been an aggressive candidate, agreed with his friends that his name should not be presented to the convention. He said: "I am entirely content over the action of the convention, and have no regrets regarding myself. I never was a candidate in the sense of seeking the nomination. Any ambition I ever had I was glad to subordinate to party harmony and success. I shall forego my vacation to work for the ticket."

The Democratic national committee met after the adjournment of the convention and re-elected Senator Jones, of Arkansas, as chairman.

The silver Republican convention today unanimously nominated William J. Bryan for president, and then Charles A. Towne made a speech in which he said he believed it his duty to support the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention. The convention then delegated the vice presidential nomination to the national committee. The committee met tonight and declared Adlai E. Stevenson the nominee of the narty for vice president The De

Democratic Platform.

Imperialism the Main Issue, But Sixteen to One Is Still a Party Slogan.

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assem-bled in convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Inde-pendence, do reaffirm our faith in that impendence, do reaffirm our faith in that im-mortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of man and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony there-with by the fathers of the republic. We hold with the United States supreme court that the Declaration of Independ-ence is the spirit of our government, of which the constitution is the form and letter. We declare again that all govern-ments instituted among men derive their letter. We declare again that all govern-ments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the gov-erned; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose on any peo-ple 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 a republic. We hold that the constitution follows the flag and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their power from the constitution, can exercise lawful author-ity 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 imperial-ism abroad will lead quickly and inevit-ably to despotism at home.

ably to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental prinably to despotism at home. Believing in these fundamental prin-ciples, we denounce the Porto Rico law, enacted by a Republican congress against the protest and opposition of the Demo-cratic minority, as a bold and open vio-lation of the nation's organic law and a flagrant breach of the national good faith. It imposes upon the people of Porto Rico a government witnout their consent and taxation without representa-tion. It dishonors the American peo-ple by repudiating a solemn pledge made in their behalf by the commanding gen-erai of our army, which the Porto Ricans welcomed to a peaceful and unresisted oc-cupation of their land. It doomed to poverty and distress a people whose help-lessness appeals with peculiar force to our justice and magnanimity. In this, the first act of its imperialistic program, the Republican party seeks to commit the United States to a colonial policy, in-consistent with republican institutions and condemned by the supreme court in numerous decisions.

numerous decisions. We demand the prompt and honest fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban peo-ple and the world that the United States no disposition nor intention to exer-

Republican Insincerity.

The declaration in the Republican platform adopted at the Philadelphia con-vention, held in June, 1900, that the Re-publican party "steadfastly adheres to the policy announced in the trine" is manifestly inside doc deceptive. This profession by the avowed policy of by the avoid point of the spirit of the to acquire and over large areas of the numbers of people in the phere. We insist of the phere. ance of the Monro integrity, both in necessary to pre-

European authorit, as essential to our : affairs. At the same

that no American people such ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to

that no American people shan ever be held by force in unwilling subjection to European authority. We oppose militarism. It means con-quest abroad and intimidation and op-pression at home. It means the strong arm which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is whet millions of our citizens have field from in Europe. It will impose upon our peace loving peo-ple a large standing army and unneces-sary burden of taxation and a constant menace to their liberties. A small stand-ing 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 vol-unteer soldier is his country's best de-fender. The national guard of the Un-ted States should ever be cherised 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 co-evil with the Phili-ionize conquest has there been a whole.

Continued on page 3