

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Advocates of Free Coinage Control the Body.

W. J. BRYAN, FOR PRESIDENT

The Nebraska Orator Nominated with a Shout—A Resolution by Senator Hill Commending Mr. Cleveland's Administration Tabled in Committee—The Platform Adopted as It Came from the Majority of the Committee—Summary of Doings.

Mr. William F. Harrity, chairman of the national democratic committee, called the convention to order at ten minutes before 1 o'clock. The chairman faced the assemblage for several minutes, while the ushers swept the aisles clear of knots of conferring delegates.

The gavel used by Chairman Harrity in opening the convention was presented by Oleson Guthrie, of Chicago, made from an oak timber taken from old Fort Dearborn. The block-house from which the timber was taken survived the Chicago fire, and was purchased by Mr. Guthrie and other philanthropic citizens and re-erected in South Park, Chicago, as a reminder of the city's frontier days.

"Gentlemen of the convention will rise for the prayer," the chairman said, and there was a clatter of chairs as the body in the center of the hall came up to its feet with considerable confusion.

The chaplain, Rev. Edward Stiles, of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church, stepped forward. He is a young man, hardly thirty years old, with a smooth-shaven, clear-cut face and wearing the black clerical coat buttoned to his chin. He held in his hand a roll of type-written manuscript, from which he read the prayer.

Hill and Daniel Presented.
As the convention seated itself Chairman Harrity stepped forward, and after a short rap of the gavel, announced in clear tones the selection of Senator David B. Hill for temporary chairman. The announcement was what the gold men were waiting for, and with a shout, they leaped to their feet, and, with waving arms, they shouted out their approval. Among the spectators there was a cheer of approval. Some enthusiastic delegate yelled "Three cheers for David B. Hill," and they were given with a will.

Senator Sheerin, of Indiana, for secretary, and John Martin for sergeant-at-arms were also announced when the convention had quieted down.

"What is the pleasure of the convention?" asked Mr. Harrity.

Mr. Henry D. Clayton, the member of the national committee from Alabama, arose and announced that he deemed it his duty to present a minority report. The demonstration which followed the announcement of the selection of Mr. Hill's name was as a breeze compared with a cyclone. The six hundred odd delegates mounted their chairs and cheered, while from ten thousand throats in the audience came a hoarse roar of approval that sounded like a roll of thunder. For over three minutes the demonstration was continued and it was renewed at several points as Mr. Clayton read the minority report nominating Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, for temporary chairman, and demanding a call of the roll.

The Ballot.
The convention was very quiet when the roll-call began. Breaks were shown in two of the Southern States—Alabama and Florida. The chairman of the first announced that but for the unit rule Alabama would give five votes for Hill, and Florida was equally divided between Hill and Daniel, with four ayes and four noes. The announcement that Illinois and Indiana cast solid votes for the substitute were cheered.

When the Territories were reached Chairman Harrity announced that the Territories and the District of Columbia would only be entitled to two votes each. The roll call was completed at 3.25.

The announcement of the vote—556 to 349—was received with a brief demonstration by the silver victors. Delegates waved their



WM. J. BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

"Mr. Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, in receiving from your hands this gavel as the temporary presiding officer of this convention I beg leave to express a sentiment, which I am sure is unanimous, that no national convention was ever presided over with more ability or with more fairness than by yourself. [Cheers and cries of "Harrity, Harrity!"] I can express no better wish for myself than that I may be able in some feeble way to model my conduct by your model and practice by your example. [Cheers]

"The high position, gentlemen, to which you have chosen me involves both a great personal honor and a keen responsibility. For the honor I thank you. The responsibility I would be wholly inadequate to bear did I depend upon myself, but your gracious aid will make it easy and its burden light. That aid I confidently invoke from you for the sake of the great cause under whose banner we have fought so many battles, and which now demands of us such staunch devotion and such loyal service.

"I regret that my name should have been brought in even the most courteous and serious complication with that of my distinguished friend, the great Senator from New York. [Applause.]

"But the very fact that I have permitted it to be done refutes the suggestion that has been inadvertently made on this floor that either I or those whom I have the honor to represent would ever heap indignity upon that brave and illustrious head. [Great applause.] No candid man, no dispassionate judgment, gentlemen, can ever misinterpret your meaning. The Senator from New York himself knows, as you know and as I know, that there is no personality in the preference which has been given to me. He must know and the whole country that watches these proceedings must know that it is only due to the principle that this great majority of Democrats stands for and that they know I stand with them [applause], and that it is given in the spirit of the instructions received by these representatives of the people from the people, whom all Democrats will ever bow to as the pure and original source of all power. The birth of the Democratic party was coeval with the birth of the sovereignty of the people. It can never die until the Declaration of American Independence is forgotten and that sovereignty is crushed out.

Second Day's Proceedings.
The second day of the National Democratic Convention at Chicago was devoted to permanent organization. The day session was spent in waiting for the committee on credentials to make its report. The time was spent in listening to speeches in favor of silver by Gov. James S. Hogg, of Texas; Senator Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Ken-

tucky; Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman George Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts. The speech of Mr. Williams, who is a new recruit in the silver ranks, was the event of the afternoon. There were many calls for a speech from Senator Hill, but he did not respond.

The committee on credentials finally reported in favor of seating the silver delegation from Nebraska, and the report was promptly adopted by a viva voce vote. This reversed the action of the National Committee, which voted to seat the gold men. Ex-Congressman Wm. J. Bryan, leader of the silver men of Nebraska, received a great ovation as he entered the hall. At this point a recess was taken until 5 o'clock P. M.

At the evening session the committee on credentials reported in favor of seating four silver delegates from Michigan, which, under the unit rule, would change the complexion of the delegation from gold to silver

The gold men protested and accused the silver men of attempting to seat these delegates in order to obtain a two-thirds majority in the convention and avoid abrogating the two-thirds rule. After a long debate the report of the committee seating the silver men was adopted by a vote of 558 to 398. This also reversed the action of the national committee.

The permanent officers were then installed, Senator Daniel yielding the chair to Senator Stephen M. White, of California, the permanent chairman. Senator White made a brief speech in assuming the duties of the office.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow, when the committee on resolutions will report the platform and the nominations of candidates will follow.

At the meeting of the committee on resolutions Senator Hill, of New York, offered a resolution commending the honesty, courage and fidelity of the present administration at Washington. Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the motion was adopted.

Permanent Officers.
The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for and Delegate Finley, of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers, which was headed by Senator White, of California, for chairman and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, for secretary.

Mr. Finley, Senator Vest, of Missouri, and Judge McConnell, of Illinois, was appointed a committee to escort Senator White to the platform.

The appearance of the distinguished committee on the platform with their charge was the signal for a most cordial reception. Senator Daniel, temporary chairman, in yielding the gavel to the California Senator, made a graceful speech, thanking the convention for its courtesy.

The contrast between the two leaders was most marked. The Senator from Virginia, his features as clear cut as the head on a cameo, dressed in the conventional garb of the senate, was like a last century statesman. Senator White, on the other hand, had about him that ruggedness of form, face and speech which characterizes the aggressive spirit of the West. His face was a resolute one, with his full beard streaked with gray. He looked more like a soldier than a statesman, and he would command instant attention in any body. Mr. White presided over the St. Louis convention of 1888 and made an ideal officer. His speech was brief.

Then came the inevitable gavel presentation. It was made by W. A. Clark, of Montana. It was a handsome silver mallet, given in the name of the greatest mining State of the Union, Mr. Clark said. The motion for adjournment was made at half-past 9 and the spectators poured out.

Senator Turpie placed in nomination Gov. Claude Matthews, of Indiana. Ex-Gov. Horace Bole was nominated by Frederick White, of Iowa. J. C. S. Blackburn was nominated by John S. Rhea, of Kentucky. The convention then adjourned for the day.

Vote on the Platform.
The following is the vote in detail on the adoption of the platform:

States.	Aye.	No.	States.	Aye.	No.
Alabama,	22		New York,	22	72
Arkansas,	16		N. Carolina,	22	
California,	18		N. Dakota,	6	
Colorado,	8		Ohio,	46	
Connecticut,	8	32	Oregon,	8	
Delaware,	1	5	Pennsylvania,	64	
Florida,	5	3	Rhode Island,	8	
Georgia,	23		S. Carolina,	18	8
Idaho,	6		S. Dakota,	8	
Illinois,	48		Tennessee,	21	
Indiana,	36		Texas,	30	
Iowa,	26		Utah,	6	
Kansas,	20		Vermont,	24	8
Kentucky,	26		Virginia,	5	3
Louisiana,	16		Washington,	12	3
Maine,	2	10	W. Virginia,	6	24
Maryland,	4	12	Wisconsin,	6	
Massachusetts,	3	27	Wyoming,	6	6
Michigan,	28		Alaska,	6	
Minnesota,	6	11	Arizona,	6	
Mississippi,	18		Dis. of Col'ia,	6	
Missouri,	34		New Mexico,	6	
Montana,	6		Oklahoma,	6	
Nebraska,	16		Ind. Territory,	6	
Nevada,	6		N. Hampshire,	8	
N. Hampshire,	8		New Jersey,	20	
New Jersey,	20		Total,	628	301

Fourth Day.
William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention. Five ballots were taken, and on the fifth and last there was a stampede to Bryan, the Nebraskan.

The night session was held for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Vice-President but an adjournment was taken before any names were presented.

When the Convention met to ballot Bryan showed second on the first roll-call. On the second ballot Bland received 281 votes and Bryan 196. On the third Bland still kept in the lead with 291 votes to 219 for Bryan. On the fourth ballot the Nebraskan forged ahead with 276 votes, when Bland dropped to 241.

On the fifth and decisive ballot Bryan had 446 votes out of 504 required to make a two-thirds majority when Ohio was reached on the roll-call. John R. McLean gave him the 46 votes of that State and Montana and Oklahoma followed with six each, making the necessary two-thirds under Chairman White's ruling.

On motion of Senator Turpie, of Indiana, the nomination was made unanimous.

Summary of the Ballots.

Candidates.	Ballots.
	1 2 3 4
William J. Bryan,	126 197 276 446
Richard P. Bland,	281 241 241 241
Horace Bole,	67 31 36 38
Claude Matthews,	27 24 24 25
John R. McLean,	14 53 54 46
Joseph C. S. Blackburn,	82 41 27 27
Robert E. Pattison,	97 100 97 97
Adlai E. Stevenson,	5 19 9 8
Henry M. Teller,	8 8 8 8
Sylvester Pennoyer,	1 1 1 1
David B. Hill,	2 1 1 1
William E. Russell,	1 1 1 1
James E. Campbell,	1 1 1 1
Benjamin H. Tillman,	1 1 1 1
Totals,	750 770 760 769

The fifth ballot was lost in the confusion of the stampede, and after the changes it was practically unanimous for Bryan.

THE PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions as Finally Adopted by the Convention.

The following is the full text of the platform as finally adopted by the committee on resolutions of the National Democratic Convention.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in



STEPHEN M. WHITE.
(Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

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

Centralization of Power.
During all 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 and teachings 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.

Money.
Recognizing 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 the 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; prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

Opposed to Monometallism.
We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has looked 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.

Free Coinage of Gold and Silver.
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 or consent 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.

No Bonds in time of Peace.
We are opposed to the policy and practice

of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

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

Against National Bank Notes.
"Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or to individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes as money for national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin."

Tariff and Income Tax.
We hold that the 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 section, and that taxation should be limited 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 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 as are necessary to make the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the 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 one hundred years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on the bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all 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.

Immigration.
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.

Government Control of Railroads.
The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools regarding 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.

Economy in Public Expenditures.
We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung 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, products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Federal Interference in Local Affairs.
We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and now pending in the House, relative to contempt in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

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

Pensions.
Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commission that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll. The fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

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

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

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

Internal Improvements.
The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tidewater. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Admission of Territories.
We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona-fide residents of the Territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

Support Invited.
Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles 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.

LYNCHED AN AMERICAN.
The State Department Asked to Interfere in a Case in Guatemala.

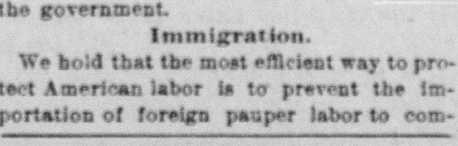
The Washington State Department has received from the United States Charge d'Affairs Pringle, at Guatemala City, an account of the lynching at Port Barrios, Guatemala, about three months ago of an American citizen named A. H. Dewitt, alias Harper, a native of Tennessee. He had shot and killed an American telegraph operator who had ejected him from the telegraph office because he was drunk and offensive. The operator's friends on the railroad organized a lynching tree and strung up Dewitt in short order.

Charge Pringle will now call upon the Guatemalan Government to punish the lynchers.

TRIED TO KILL HIS SONS.
A West Virginia Father Commits a Terrible Crime.

A despatch from Renova, W. Va., says:—John E. Bloomer was shot dead by his father without cause or notice. The frantic father tried to kill another son and commit suicide, but failed and was arrested. He pretends to know nothing about the affair.

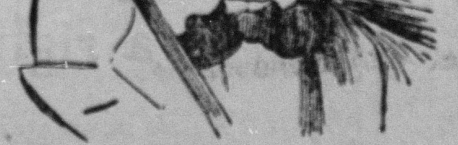
ROBERT E. PATTISON, OF PENNSYLVANIA.



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pete 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.

DAVID B. HILL, OF NEW YORK.

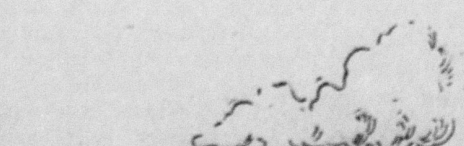


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THE COLISEUM, WHERE THE CONVENTION MET.

hats and the spectators in the galleries cheered.

Mr. Harrity announced that unless objections were made he would regard it as the sense of the convention that the minority report had been rejected and Mr. Daniel selected.

The Chairman.
Escorted by the committee, the temporary chairman, John W. Daniel, of Virginia, passed up to the platform, where, when he appeared, he was received with cheers and the band played "Hail to the Chief." When order was restored Mr. Harrity said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor of introducing as your temporary chairman the Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia."

While the delegates and everybody else in the house was cheering Chairman Harrity passed the gavel over to Mr. Daniel, who took it and spoke in part as follows:

tucky; Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, and ex-Congressman George Fred. Williams, of Massachusetts. The speech of Mr. Williams, who is a new recruit in the silver ranks, was the event of the afternoon. There were many calls for a speech from Senator Hill, but he did not respond.

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