THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXIII.- NO. 116. SACRAMENTO, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1892. WHOLE NO. 15,825.

THE FOURTH CANDIDATE.

Weaver the People's Party Nominee for President.

ATTEMPTS TO CREATE A STAMPEDE FOR GRESHAM FAILS.

As Was the Case in the Three National Conventions Preceding, Only One Ballot was Required to Determine Who Should be the Standard-Bearer of the New Party—Report of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

OMAHA, July 5—2:30 P. M.—The People's Party has put forth its standard-bearers and adopted a platform upon which to enter the coming national campaign. General Weaver of Iowa has been named to lead the new movement, and J. G. Field for the second place. For a time it looked as though an attempt to stampede the convention for Judge Walter Q. Gresham would succeed, a report being circulated that in case the nomination was tendered him unanimously he would accept. Later on, however, a dispatch was received which put a quietus on the Gresham boom, he declining to allow his name to be presented to the convention. This left the field to General Weaver of Iowa and Senator Kyle of South Dakota, the former receiving the nomination on the first ballot, the vote resulting:

Weaver	995
Kyle	215

The nomination of Weaver was, on motion, made unanimous.

For second place on the ticket J. G. Field was selected on the first ballot.

PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

The People's Party Convention Proceeds With Business.

OMAHA, July 4.—"Your success seems assured." Such were the inspiring messages sent each of the three leading candidates by supporters in the People's Party National Convention before the opening this morning. Gresham's friends seemed increasingly tenacious and enthusiastic. General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor said the Knights had determined to stand by Gresham, and the latter's friends believe he will be the nominee. George Washburne of Massachusetts, manager of Senator Kyle's forces, unqualifiedly claimed the nomination for the South Dakota man on the first ballot.

General Weaver's disciplined corps was entirely undismayed. His lieutenant, Terrill, of Texas, answered all questions: "Weaver is solid as a rock."

At 8 A. M. promptly, though only about fifty delegates were scattered about the Coliseum, temporary Chairman Ellington called the convention to order and presented Rev. Wm. McGreavy of Buffalo Gap, Black Hills, who offered prayer. The Glee Club rendered several selections while the convention waited for belated delegates.

At 8:45 enough arrived to represent a majority of the States, and the roll was called, but there was so much confusion that at 9 o'clock a motion was carried that each State appoint a Sergeant-at-Arms to keep quiet in the delegation.

The Chairman of the Committee on Credentials was called for, but could not be found for some time. When finally routed out he reported that the committee found no contests. Therefore it was decided that the names on the rolls be declared entitled to seats.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of H. L. Loucks of South Dakota for permanent Chairman. J. H. Hayes of New Jersey was named for permanent Secretary, with Assistant Secretaries and a Vice-Chairman from each State. The report was adopted and Chairman Loucks assumed the duty.

It was a picturesque spectacle when he, standing firmly on one leg and swinging his crutch at arm's length, waved the great assemblage to order. His speech, as it progressed, was a disagreeable surprise to perhaps a majority of the convention. But its impetuosity and fire, if not its hits for and against candidates, elicited cheers at every few words. He thanked the convention for the honor of presiding over the "grandest and largest convention ever held in the West, or, he believed, in the civilized world." In the past great revolutions were brought about by the sword and bullet. This greatest of all revolutions was propelled by education and the ballot. The speaker believed that the great mass of wealth-producers had come to the high standard of changing the system of government and the ballot had saved the nation.

His hearers congratulate themselves that they were progressing all along the line. The speaker had not heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double its capacity to accommodate the vast crowd present. He thought that not true of some other convention cities for some other conventions. He congratulated the convention on the harmony which prevailed throughout, and the fact that no slates were fixed up, so, that the choice of the people would finally determine the nominee. More than that, there was a spirit abroad that the man nominated must not only stand squarely on the platform, but must have burned the bridges behind him.

"We are," he said, "at a critical period, and cannot afford to take chances. We want no doubtful man to lead this movement. We must know that he has been with us long enough to have been found true, or he will find no place here. I have heard one thing that has discouraged me a little: that we must not nominate one of the old guard who has been in front of this movement at all times. Did you ever hear in a Democratic or Republican convention a statement that because a man was active in propagating Democratic or Republican doctrine he must be knocked in the head and sent to the rear?

"I have been told here that it would not be safe to nominate a man who has been a Greenbacker. You have got to nominate one who has been either a Greenbacker or a goldbug, and take your choice. Bless your soul, this movement was begun by Greenbackers. It was on the principle of the original Greenbackers that this movement was founded. I believe in the selection of men who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up the man and say he has not made enemies in this movement, and I say he is not worth the snap of a finger. We want a man who has made enemies for this cause, and will go forward to make more enemies in future. Such a man I am satisfied you will nominate to-day."

A new gavel announced as from timber of the first homestead entry in the United States was presented to the Chairman.

Amid some evidences of dissent, General William Jackson Armstrong, Inspector-General of Consuls under President Grant, was given the floor. Armstrong spoke at some length on the issues before the convention, denouncing millionaires. He declared that it had come to such a pass that the price of Cabinet portfolios under the Republican Administration was $150,000. He said the only sacred thing in this world was humanity; the only thing having a right in this world was man. "We have met to affirm the sorrow of this world, and it should be attended to here and not wait for mysterious judgments of the future."

At this point the speaker's time expired, and the general sentiment of the convention being in favor of proceeding with business he retired.

A California delegate arose and demanded in the name of his delegation to know who General Armstrong was. It had been stated that he was well known to the country, and the Californians would like a little information.

Mrs. Emory of Michigan was introduced for a speech, and fared better than General Armstrong, but the convention was visibly impatient to get down to business.

A delegate from Oregon presented another gavel in honor of the People's party achievement in the Oregon State election.

The Committee on Rules presented a report limiting the nomination speeches for President and Vice-President to fifteen minutes and remarks on questions in general to five.

The convention then took a recess for twenty minutes to witness the Omaha Fourth of July parade as it passed the convention hall. Instead of twenty minutes it was nearly an hour before the convention resumed business.

The roll of States was then called and each announced the name of its member of the National Committee.

Then a storm was precipitated by the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that ticket agents in Washington and other States on the line of the Union Pacific Railway did not receive instructions to grant delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares, and appointing a committee to communicate with the railroad officials to have the mistake rectified.

Delegates moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution.

Delegate Marion Cannon of California excitedly protested against the resolution as exhibiting the want of an independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads led to the liveliest scene of the day. "I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident or oversight that the Pacific Coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for the customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, so far as California is concerned, to go back, railroad cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. [Tumultuous cheers.] The Democrats and Republicans secured half fare, but as producers of the earth have been refused equal terms we can stand the refusal. [Cheers.] We can tell those railway companies," in tones that rang from end to end of the hall, "that the people will operate those roads yet."

The enthusiasm and passion of the speaker was extended to the audience. Every member rose, and cheers rent the air. The Montana delegation indorsed the sentiment of Cannon; so did Oregon. The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee then withdrew the resolution.

On motion of Dean of New York, it was decided to bring the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention and against another.

The Committee on Resolutions not being ready to report, a recess was taken till 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was 2:07 o'clock when the Chairman called the afternoon session to order, but it was 3 P. M. before business began.

A motion was carried that the Resolutions Committee report such parts of the platform as were ready. This was apparently the first move on the part of the Weaver men to hasten a ballot. A report had gained currency that the Committee on Resolutions did not make progress for the reason that as a whole it preferred Judge Gresham for a candidate and wanted time to get an agreement from him that he would let the convention nominate him. The motion was carried.

A Missouri delegate moved to suspend the rules and proceed to ballot for the nomination of candidates. This was seconded, but there was no intention on the part of ardent Gresham men to give up hope, and an Illinois delegate made a point of order that the motion was contrary to the rules.

The Chairman overruled the point of order on the general ground that the convention could do as it pleased. The motion was then tabled. Lamb of Texas, a Weaver man, and also working for Terrill for Vice-President, moved to adopt the entire St. Louis platform.

Brown of Massachusetts declared that the St. Louis platform was one upon which the organizations of united labor stood." They didn't intend anything to be taken from it or added to it. If the committee desired additional resolutions, they can move them when they return. Therefore let us adopt the St. Louis platform, and proceed with the nomination of a People's leader upon principles which are to smash plutocracy. Let the nominating speeches be made on the Fourth Day of July, the national day of the country's independence."

McDowell of Tennessee objected to an attempt to form a precedent, and Manning, the boy orator of Alabama, added his quota.

An effort during the proceedings of the convention was made to alarm the Resolutions Committee. They became stampeded, and soon filed on the stage with the platform hastily brought to completion. Their appearance removed the cause for a fight on the floor, and the convention became silent, while Thomas Cator of California read the preamble of the unanimous report of the committee.

At the conclusion of its reading Cator asked that it be adopted, and this was done unanimously.

The preamble is the same as published in yesterday's edition of the RECORD-UNION, excepting the last paragraph, for which the following was substituted:

"We believe the time has come when railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of holding and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in Government service shall be placed under civil service regulations of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional Government employes."

THE PLATFORM.

The platform proper is as follows:

"We demand a national currency, sound, safe and flexible, issued by the General Government, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations. A just, equitable and efficient means of distribution to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one. We demand that the amount of the circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence demand that all State and National revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of earnings of the people and facilitate the exchange of transportation. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate railroads in the interest of the people. The telegraph and telephone, like the Post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people of the land. Land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all new lands should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only."

A regular Baptist camp-meeting chorus greeted the land plank. The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted, and its adoption moved, and, though a Missouri delegate was striving for some unknown purpose to get recognition, it was put through by unanimous consent.

Then the convention broke over all restraint, and went wild. Delegates arose in their chairs, cheering, swinging coats, waving hats and fans, and throwing things in the air. Several delegates seized Branch of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and trotted him up and down the main aisles on their shoulders. A number of delegates seized the uprights used to hold the placards designating the place of the State delegations, and rushed with them to the platform, forming a cordon about the whole platform.

Banners and placards were rushed down from the stage, and an impromptu procession, to which new adherents were constantly received, started around the body of the hall, in which the delegates sat, drummers heading the marchers. Connecticut's banner said: "Congress, and not the people, will be damned." "Shylocks' twins—Grover and Ben."

The crowd broke forth time and time again in applause. Women joined in the movement, getting in line and marching with their male associates, the men not in line shouting encouraging cries of "Right, sister!"

After twenty-five minutes of this sort of thing the leaders concluded to stem the tide, but it was hard work. The remarkable demonstration still continued, and forming in the center of the hall, the band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," while a number of enthusiastic delegates sang party songs.

Taubeneck had during part of the latter scene following the adoption of the platform been in despair, seeking to get an opportunity of making himself heard. He was on a chair wildly waving a telegram just received. A surmise that the dispatch was from Gresham spread like wildfire, and from all over the hall people ran to get information from Taubeneck, while others became excited and added to the confusion by howling down their neighbors. People on the stage were the noisiest, and Ingersoll of Kansas, regardless of the rapping of the Chairman's gavel, excitedly rushed up and vehemently warned them to keep quiet.

Chairman Loucks, whose speech on first taking the gavel in the morning stamped him as anti-Gresham, sought now to create a diversion against an imminent stampede of the convention to Gresham. He made a speech of some length on various issues.

Taubeneck finally got on the platform, and the convention was comparatively quiet, but attention was again taken from the matter of real interest by the chair recognizing, instead of Taubeneck, a delegate named Wadsworth of Indiana, who made a rambling address of considerable length.

Then Taubeneck, telegram in hand, was at last accorded a hearing. "I have," said he, "just received a telegram from Dr. Hauser of Indiana. In order that you may know what credit to place in it, I will tell you who he is. He is the present candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the People's party ticket, and author of the celebrated work, 'Is Marriage a Failure.' [Laughter.] This is the telegram:

"'I have seen Gresham. If unanimous he will not decline.'"

The effect of this telegram was electrical. Thousands of people sprang instantly to their feet, and thousands of voices cheered again and again for Gresham. There seemed no doubt among those wildly cheering enthusiasts that a majority of the delegates were for Gresham. Immediately after the reading of this dispatch Brown of Massachusetts took the stage. "Equal rights to all; special privileges to none," he said. [Loud cheers.] "The Chairman has made the announcement that Gresham will accept if nominated unanimously. [Cries of "That's right!" and more cheering, visibly to the annoyance of the speaker.] I hold in my hand a letter from Chairman Page of the Virginia State Alliance, in which he tells me his name may go before this convention for President, and after full, free and fair expression of the will of the convention, he is prepared to abide by the result. [Faint cheers and laughter.] This is just a little better than Gresham, who wants it unanimous."

Here the audience arose en masse. "Gresham! Gresham! Three cheers for Gresham!" "Hurrah for Gresham!" rang through the hall for several seconds, and the words were accompanied by wild manifestations of enthusiasm.

Brown, resentfully, yelled, "I do not propose to attempt to stampede the convention with the aid of the gallery. That is an old party trick."

A volley of hisses, loud and long-continued, greeted this statement, and again Chairman Louck interfered, shouting, "This is a disgrace to the convention."

Instantly Robert Schillingwish sprang to his feet. "No gentleman has a right to insult the Chairman of our National Committee and our convention" he said, amid ringing cheers. "No one has a right to so insult us by making charges and fraudulent insinuations agains the party's Chairman."

Indescribable confusion followed, and recriminations were hurled back by the two factions.

When silence was restored Brown apologized for anything he might have said in the heat of the moment. Then Mrs. Lease elbowed her way to the front and shouted in her stentorian voice: "I too have receive a message, I am authorized to say that if the nomination is tendered unanimously even General Harrison will not decline." [Derisive laughter.]

The Gresham people, however, were not dismayed by these evidences of sharp opposition to their candidate, and the cheers were renewed.

At this point the opposers of Gresham made a clever move to prevent his name carrying the convention by storm.

Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, who is bitterly opposed to Gresham, having been removed from office by Gresham when the latter was Postmaster-General, claimed recognition. With remarkable dexterity he shifted his position and assumed the role of a Gresham enthusiast. "If it is true," said he, "that Walter Q. Gresham will accept on the platform of the People's party, I will support him with all my heart, and second his nomination in this convention."

Vandervoort then moved that the convention adjourn after the nomination speeches were made until 7 P. M.

The Gresham people received the motion with but little favor, but it was finally declared to be carried, and the nominating speeches were announced in order.

Again Vandervoort sprang to his feet with a motion for delay, moving for a recess till 8 o'clock, to give time to hear from the committee which had gone to see Gresham. Brown moved to amend by making the hour 7:30. Vandervoort accepted the amendment.

General Secretary John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, a strong Gresham man, denounced this as a scheme to delay the unworthy recognition of the People's party.

At this moment T. V. Powderly and James S. Weaver entered the hall side by side. Their appearance was the signal for prolonged cheers, and a brief era of good feeling was ventured.

Mrs. Lease of Kansas rushed up to Weaver and said: "Do not desert us, General; you are the choice of the people."

Weaver replied that if assurances were received from Gresham himself that he was willing to accept on the People's party platform, he was for Gresham, but he agreed with his friends that it would be wiser to be authoritatively informed of the Judge's intention before nominating him.

The question occurred on the motion for a recess until 7:30, but was so vehemently opposed by the Gresham people that a call of States was demanded.

S. F. Norton of Illinois finally gained the floor and asked "if it was in order to move to suspend the roll-call and make a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock, and put ourselves together, for God knows we need it." [Great laughter and applause.[Norton's speech seemed like oil on the troubled waters, and by unanimous consent the rules were suspended and a motion to adjourn till 6 o'clock, being substituted for the pending motion, prevailed.

EVENING SESSION.

The delegates were prompt in arriving for the night session, and all were nervous and expectant, owing to the lack of positive and final information as to the possibility of the nomination of Judge Gresham.

The first actual business was the reading by Chairman Branch of the Resolutions Committee of a supplement to the platform, as follows:

WHEREAS, Other questions having been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention. We demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention, through the adoption by the States of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system. The revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to a reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon domestic industries of the country. We pledge support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors. We condem the protecting of American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage earners, and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand a further restriction of undesirable immigration. We cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on Government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

We regard the maintenance of the large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion in the Territory of Wyoming by hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

We favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people.

We oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly cheered. When the first paragraph relating to the force bill and Australian ballot system was read a delegate moved to lay it on the table. They already had it in the St. Louis platform, he said. His motion was beaten decisively on vote.

The motion to adopt the supplementary report was promptly seconded, and it was adopted before some protestants could get a hearing. They protested against any gag law and moved a reconsideration, but on its being put to a vote it was defeated by a viva voce vote, though the delegates from Ohio and Missouri protested against this method of counting and demanded a call of States on the votes.

Branch then introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, Secretary of the Resolutions Committee, who read the following resolution, unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with a tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or patronize any merchant who sells such goods.

Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution, and Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. "This is a political convention," said he, "and the latter part of the resolution is out of order."

In vehement language General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor declared sympathy was not what was wanted. The Knights of Labor demanded the boycott.

Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution, and entered upon what he described as a scientific basis of the boycott, and pointed to the action of Moses when the children of Israel were oppressed, to show its ancient character. "Boycotting is not human, but divine," said he.

After some further debate Ignatius Donnelly took the platform. The resolution, he declared, was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen and workwomen that they could not gain a means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens. Mr. Donnelly said, on this there can be no compromise. "The agriculturists of the country must stand by their brethren, and we will crush all men who seek to oppress their fellowmen. Here there can be no hesitation and no compromise. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. [Loud cheers.] I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the approbium that the hireling pressihas applied to the word boycott, will withdraw opposition and the resolution be adopted by rising vote." [Tremendous applause.]

At the conclusion of Donnelly's address Powderly, Hayes and others grasped him warmly by the hand.

During the Knights of Labor discussion the Gresham movement received a coup de grace by the following dispatch from Judge Gresham himself:

CHICAGO, July 4, 1892.

J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben Terrell and John W. Hayes: I have just returned and find your dispatch of the 1st inst. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Orr of the 2d. Accept my grateful acknowledgments.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

Immediately on the reception of this the Gresham boomers accepted the inevitable. "That settles it," said Ignatius Donnelly, "Gresham will not accept." Powderly, Hayes, Terrill and others expressed the same opinion.

Resolutions declaring against the presence of public officers at conventions, prepared by Cator of California, was reported from the resolutions committee. It provides that no person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the Federal or any State or municipal government, including Senators, Congressmen and members of the Legislatures, State and national, be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party. Adopted with a whoop.

Then the roll of States was called for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency. When Alabama was called Delegate Manning placed in nomination General James B. Weaver of Iowa, saying: "He is a man, the mention of whose name creates such enthusiasm as was never heard in our State."

California was called, and an enthusiastic delegate said the State was divided, but would vote for Weaver.

Colorado yielded to S. F. Norton of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle of South Dakota in nomination.

Weaver was nominated for the Presidency on the first ballot.

For Vice-President, J. G. Field was selected on the first ballot, and the convention adjourned.

There are 300,000 blind people in Europe.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The National Holiday Observed Throughout the Country.

DEMOCRATIC LOVE FEAST AT TAMMANY HALL.

President Harrison Joins in the Celebration Exercises at the National Capital—The Day Observed in Most of the Cities and Town on the Pacific Coast in the Usual Manner.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The anniversary of American independence was elaborately celebrated by the Tammany Society in the Tammany Wigwam this morning. The great hall was crowded with people. The private boxes were occupied by ladies.

Among the prominent statesmen present to deliver addresses were W. H. Bryan of Nebraska and Oliver Kirk of Illinois.

The interior of the Wigwam was beautifully decorated with flags, the coats of arms of different States and floral designs.

Grand Sachem Thomas Gilroy delivered the address of welcome, and the Declaration of Independence was read.

The Secretary then read a letter of regret from prominent Democrats. Grover Cleveland wrote: "No man, nor women, nor child should forget or outgrow sentiments relating to the observance of the 4th day of July, because their influences and tendencies abroad, which tend to neglect this anniversary, are valuable and patriotic. The effort of Tammany to rescue it from indifference might be universally applauded. I am satisfied Tammany will not lose the opportunity to teach that this declaration of independence was a movement on the part of the people to determine to govern themselves; that the patriotism it inspires and joins is an unselfish love for our country's welfare; that political organization is only effective and successful when approved and trusted by intelligent, popular government."

Governor Boies of Iowa wrote: "Occupying as it does the position of the most powerful organization of its kind in this country, and upholding a tremendous influence that always comes from the union of vast numbers of men intent upon the same object, it is indeed appropriate on each anniversary of the Nation's birth that your society should renew its allegiance that has become a pride to every citizen of the Republic."

Letters were also received from Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, Governor Buchanan of Tenessee, Hon. John G. Carlisle of Kentucky and others.

Owing to the illness of Hon. W. L. Wilson of West Virginia, Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska was selected for the first talk. Before he had a chance to say a word the crowd broke loose and gave cheer after cheer for Cleveland, Hill and Cockran and again for Cleveland.

Bryan delivered an apostrophe on the day and Nation and youth as its defender. He declared that nothing was grander than the words "all men are born free and equal," penned by Thomas Jefferson, whose name they in turn had given immortality. He asked his hearers if these Jeffersonian truths were accepted to-day as they were a hundred years ago.

AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Fourth of July was celebrated here with unusual enthusiasm. The Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution held joint exercises appropriate of the day. At the conclusion of the indoor celebration the societies, escorted by the Washington Light Infantry troops, marched to the Washington monument, where a salute of thirteen guns greeted them. From the platform erected near the monument the Declaration of Independence was read by Henry Bulkley and addresses were delivered by Hon. John Goode of Virginia and Henry Wise Garnett of this city.

Members of the National Board of Managers of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution and members of the Mary Washington and Dolly Madison Chapters Society were also present at the church and monument grounds and participated in the exercises.

President Harrison and Secretary Rusk honored the occasion by their presence, and the former gave hearty approval to many of the good points made by the speakers. A singular phenomenon attracted much attention and was referred to by both orators. Just as the reading of the declaration commenced a circular rainbow surrounded the top of the monument. It was brilliant and constantly remained in the same place for more than half an hour.

ON THE COAST.

General Observance of the Nation's Holiday.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Independence Day in San Francisco was foggy and cool. The holiday was generally observed. There was a parade in the morning of regular and State troops and civic societies. Literary exercises in the afternoon and a display of fireworks in the evening completed the celebration.

AT VALLEJO.

VALLEJO, July 4.—Vallejo celebrated to-day. It was one of the best had in many years, there being thousands of people on the streets, which were profusely decorated with bunting and flags. The order of the day consisted of a civic and military procession, followed by literary exercises. Major H. A. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., was President of the Day, Joseph McInnis delivered the oration, and he was followed by Lieutenant Lucin Yuing, of the United States Navy. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung by Miss Flora Winchell. The audience rose while she sang, and then gave three cheers for the flag. Rev. J. A. Vananda officiated as Chaplain, Rev. James Parsons as the Reader, and Mayor George Rounds as Grand Marshal. The afternoon was devoted to sports.

At noon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at Mare Island. The naval ships were beautifully decorated.

AT AUBURN.

AUBURN, July 4.—Auburn celebrated the Fourth at Agricultural Park, under the auspices of the hose company. O. F. Seavy was President of the Day, Professor P. W. Smith Reader, and G. W. Hamilton Orator. A large crowd was present, and the celebration was successful.

At Forest Hill, in this county, L. L. Chamberlin was the orator. A celebration was also held at Lincoln.

The weather has been extremely hot for several days, the thermometer going as high as 104°. It is cooler to-day.

AT NEVADA CITY.

NEVADA (Cal.), July 4. — To-day's celebration was the most notable ever witnessed in this county. Grass Valley, North San Juan, North Bloomfield, Washington and other portions of the county were represented by large delegations. The morning procession included three brass bands, uniformed Knights of Pythias and Foresters, Native Sons and firemen, and patriotic and trade floats. It was over a mile in length. Hon. Grove L. Johnson of Sacramento was the orator of the day. To-night a grand devil's carnival was participated in by several hundred merry maskers. It was followed by a firemen's ball.

AT STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, July 4.—The celebration here passed off quietly, and was a very pleasant affair. Visiting Native Sons of San Francisco and 200 wheelmen were in the parade. The oration was delivered at the Avon Theater by Emanuel Wolf of this city, a student at the State University. To-night the Stockton Native Sons and wheelmen give a grand ball in the Agricultural Pavilion.

AT CARSON.

CARSON (Nev.), July 4.—Carson to-day was the scene of one of the grandest celebrations ever witnessed in the State. In conjunction with the festivity of the Fourth, the Seventeenth District, G. A. R., of California, met here in reunion, accompanied by the Veteran Guard, fifty-eight in number, and the Presidio Band of twenty-one pieces. The procession was nearly a mile long, and contained military companies, Veterans, State, Federal and county officers and civilians, under the supervision of Grand Marshal George Hark. Not a single accident occurred throughout the programme. Henry C. Dibble of San Francisco delivered the oration from the east wing of the Capitol building. It is estimated that the increase in population to-day was three thousand. Over thirty carloads of visitors arrived from different points, and the city is packed with G. A. R. men from one end to the other.

Among the prominent arrivals from California are T. C. Mastolhr, T. H. Goodman, General Ticket and Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific; Judge J. M. Walling of Nevada City, E. C. Seymour, Sheriff of San Bernardino County; Detective Knight, Major J. B. Lauck, Captain Joe Knowlton, of the Southern Pacific Company. Order prevails everywhere, and the guests have been tendered the freedom of the city. To-morrow they will meet at Odd Fellows' Hall to form a district reunion and fix the place of the next reunion.

They will also be taken to all points of interest around Carson. Wednesday the ranchers from the valleys will take all who desire into the country, after which the celebration will come to a close.

EPIDEMIC OF CHOLERA.

The Dread Disease Spreading in Russia and Austria.

VIENNA, July 4.—The first fatal case of cholera at Baku occurred at a railway station. The municipal authorities are doing nothing to prevent the spread of the disease. No special hospital has been opened, the patients being taken to the general hospital in the public vehicles. Many corpses have been left unburied for days. One body was found in a public bath decomposed. Doctors, municipal authorities and inhabitants generally, are fleeing from the town. No disinfectants are obtainable, and general confusion prevails. The sanitary condition of Astrakhan is terribly defective.

Dr. Drasche, in a lecture yesterday, said that experience showed that the cholera at Baku and in Tyria was less virulent than the true Asiatic cholera. He thought that the gravity of the outbreak had been exaggerated, that the disease would soon be checked by sanitary measures, and that there was no need of alarm or apprehension of its spread to Europe.

THE DISEASE SPREADING.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The *Official Gazette* announces eight cases of cholera and three deaths in Astrakhan on June 30th, and four cases and one death on July 1st. The epidemic, therefore, entered European Russia at one of the most unhealthy and unsanitary points. The latest official accounts from Baku say that on June 29th and 30th there were 118 deaths and 100 fresh cases; that 20 cases were cured, and 144 are in the hospital. At Tiflis, in three days, ending July 1st, there were nine cases and deaths. Many cases and deaths are reported in Petrofsk, Shemakka, Shusha, Askabad and Uzernada. The epidemic therefore has traveled fast. All suspected steamer traffic on the Caspian and Volga has been stopped.

STABBING AFFRAY AT STOCKTON.

Outcome of a Quarrel Between Two Colored Men.

STOCKTON, July 4.—James Gettys, a colored cook of the Yosemite House, was very seriously stabbed this morning by a colored dishwasher in the kitchen, John Sherman. The men had frequent quarrels, the cook being the fault-finder, it is said, and finally Sherman said to-day that if Gettys did not stop his abuse he would hurt him. At this Gettys made for the dishwasher, and the latter grabbed a large, keen-edged knife, used for cutting vegetables, and when the cook approached close enough Sherman slashed as if to cut across the big fellow's throat, but the cook caught Sherman's right arm and held it, while he gouged at the dishwasher's eye. Sherman tried to use the knife, but a colored steward came in and knocked the knife out of his hand. The cook and dishwasher struggled around the kitchen for a minute, until Sherman again got the knife, when he thrust it into Gettys' abdomen just above the left groin and ran out. Gettys is a very large and fleshy man, and the fat protruded from the wound, making an ugly sight. He was placed in a carriage and sent to his home. The physician fears his intestines are cut. Sherman escaped, but was arrested at Lathrop.

ON THE TURF.

Newton Wins the Sheridan Stakes in Chicago.

WASHINGTON PARK (Chicago), July 4.—Thirty thousand people are in attendance. The track was heavy. The feature of the day was the Sheridan stakes, and it was won at the longest odds of the day by Newton.

Five furlongs, Miss Spot won, Belle Blackburn second, Darevella third. Time, 1:14½.

The second race was declared off.

One mile, Sir Bevys won, Content second, Gilford third. Time, 2:03½.

Sheridan stakes, sweepstakes for three-year-olds, $1,500 added, mile and a quarter, Newton won. Cicero second, Zaldivar third. Time, 2:32¼.

Six furlongs, heats, Guide won both heats, Shoshone second, Big Three third. Best time, 1:27½.

Handicap, one mile, Patrick won, Lord Willowbrook second, El Rayo third. Time, 2:00¼.

Six furlongs, Ruby Payne won, John Winfield second, Blevins third. Time, 1:30½.

Six furlongs, Ruth won, Rosemont second, Johnnie Greener third. Time, 1:27½.

Fourteen Lives Lost.

YARMOUTH (N. S.), July 4.—The iron ship Peter Stuart, from St. John's for Liverpool with seals, went ashore off Cheyboyn Point Sunday evening. The ship broke up, and all the boats but the life boats were smashed. In cutting away the life boat she capsized, and the Captain's wife and child were never seen again. The boat righted, and eighteen out of twenty-seven on board started off in her. She again capsized and five more were drowned. The total loss of life is fourteen. Several were rescued badly bruised.

Run Down With Blood-Hounds.

MCMINNVILLE (Or.), July 4.—It is reported that Wilson, the murderer, who escaped from the officers Saturday night while being conveyed to Salem, was recaptured with blood-hounds this afternoon. No further particulars.

'CYCLING RECORDS BROKEN.

A Sacramento Wheelman Distinguishes Himself.

THE HALF MILE ORDINARY RECORD REDUCED FOUR SECONDS.

The Union Pacific Will Extend to Puget Sound—A Fugitive Murderer Run Down With Bloodhounds—California Baseball Games.

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

STOCKTON, July 4.—The race meeting of the California division of the League of American Wheelmen to-day was largely attended and the contests were exciting, as several records were broken.

The racers were the Bay City Wheelmen, Capital City Wheelmen, Garden 'Cyclers, Oriental 'Cycling Club and Oak Leaf Wheelmen of this city.

Chief Consul Arthur H. Wright was referee, Sanford Plummer starter and J. Storey, G. P. Wetmore and F. A. Eckstrom judges. The timers were Edwin Mohrig, D. T. Creanor and C. F. Hutchinson.

The first race was a one-mile safety novice, with eight starters. C. K. Melrose, Bay City Wheelman, won the race in 2:44 4-5, W. H. Toepke of the same club being second.

The record was broken on the first start of the one-mile ordinary race for the State championship. There were four starters. L. S. Upson, Capital City Wheelmen, won the race in 2:49 1-5.

The next was a half-mile safety scratch race. There were nine starters for the special gold medal worth $25 offered by the Electric Railway Company. The record was broken. It was broken by three riders. W. W. Needham, Garden City Wheelmen, came in first in 1:15 4-5, beating the record fifteen seconds.

Next was the two-mile safety, handicap, with seven starters. W. W. Needham won the race in 5 minutes 45 4-5 seconds.

The fifth race was a half-mile ordinary scratch, and was contested by Marshal and Doan of the Bay Citys, Upson of Sacramento and Desimore of San Jose. The California Division offered a special trophy, valued at $25, if the record of 1 minute 22½ seconds was broken. L. S. Upson won the first and special prize in 1 minute 18 1-5 seconds.

The next race was a mile safety, handicap, with seven starters. The race was won by Austin Sperry in 2 minutes 43 2-5 seconds.

The last race was a five-mile safety, for the State championship, in which there were nine starters. Al. Alcayga, of the Oriental Cycling Club, won the race in 14 minutes 41 seconds.

THE ALAMEDA MEET.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—A large crowd assembled at the grounds of the Alameda Bicycle and Athletic Club to witness their midsummer race meet to-day.

The first race was one mile, safety novice, in four heats, the first of which was won by George Neece in 3 minutes and 8 seconds. The second was won by Faulkner in 2 minutes and 57 seconds. R. S. Van Wyke won the third heat in 3 minutes and 2 2-5 seconds.

The first place was won by F. M. Magill in 2 minutes and 5 3-5 seconds.

The next number was a two-mile safety race for the Pacific Coast championship, which was won after a hard run by W. F. Foster in 6:03 2-5. George Olsen, the champion, came in a good second.

The one-mile ordinary handicap was won by B. C. Lund, A. A. C., in 2:51 3-5.

The event of the meet was the one-mile safety handicap time race. The race was run in four heats. Grant Bell, A. A. C., won the first. The second was won by W. F. Foster, who succeeded in breaking the standing coast record. G. H. Osen won the third and W. J. Edwards, P. A. W., won the fourth heat. The firsts and seconds of the four heats then ran for first place, which was won by G. H. Osen, G. C. C., in 2:37 3-5.

The five-mile ordinary for the coast championship was won by B. C. Snook, A. A. C., in 16 m. 45 2-5 sec.

The last race, a five-mile safety scratch, was won by George H. Osen in 16 m. 32 3-5 sec.

AN OAKLANDER WINS.

LOS ANGELES, July 4.—In the cyclers' road race from this city to Santa Monica to-day the gold medal was won by Waller, the Oakland crack, who covered the distance of eighten and one-quarter miles in one hour, two minutes and twenty-eight seconds, with Cromwell of Los Angeles second in one hour two minutes and thirty-seven and two-fifths seconds.

BASEBALL GAMES.

San Jose Goes Down Before Los Angeles—Oakland Wins.

LOS ANGELES, July 4.—To-day's ball game was almost an exact counterpart of that played yesterday. Balsz pitched a most effective game for the locals, and received liberal applause for striking out Jerry Denny twice. Hassamer caught Balsz in perfect style. Harper also did good box work, but was a trifle wild. Score—Los Angeles 6, San Jose 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, July ;4.—The last game of the series here ended in a victory for Oakland by a score of 11 to 4. Fanning could not pitch effective ball, and the Oaklands batted him hard from the start, making two home-runs in the opening inning. The batteries were Fanning and Spies, Horner and Wilson.

Will Complete the Line.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 4.—President Clark of the Union Pacific Railway arrived last night on his first tour of inspection since his election to the presidency. When asked if the Union Pacific intended to complete its line between Portland and the Sound he said: "Certainly, we shall complete it. We have spent too much money on the line to let it stop. I think the Great Northern will continue according to contract and help complete the road. I can not yet determine when work will be resumed."

Frightful Accident.

LOS ANGELES, July 4. — A frightful accident at Avalon, Catalina Island, to-day. Mrs. Emil Chifflet, wife of the cook of the Hotel Metropole, and her four months old infant, were burned to death by the explosion of a gasoline stove. The accident was caused by carelessness in filling the stove without extinguishing the blaze.

Three Brothers Drowned.

HURON (Cal.), July 4.—Three sons of Elisha B. Martin, late of San Mateo County, were drowned in King's River to-day. Their names were Joseph, Zack and Henry, aged respectively, 29, 17 and 15 years.

Killed by a Premature Discharge.

TACOMA (Wis.), July 4.—During the celebration here to-day, Louis Gobiel, a steamboat man from Seattle, while aiding to fire a cannon, was killed by its premature discharge. His head was almost blown off.

Two Italian savants believe they have discovered the germs of lock-jaw.