

A DAY OF DAYS.

(Continued from First Page.)

Chairman or Sergeant-at-Arms to check its tempestuous progress.
Away to the west and north and the south of the platform in the multitude of spectators the demonstration of the delegates was repeated.

VOTE ON THE PLATFORM.

The Majority Report of the Resolutions Committee Adopted.

When a degree of quiet was restored the previous question was ordered on the platform and all amendments. Mr. Hill requested a call of States on his proposed amendment to the financial plank, and active voting began on that proposed substitute. It resulted: Ayes 303, noes 626, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Aye, Noes. Lists voting counts for various states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

replied that as the failure to indorse was equivalent to a vote of censure, he withdrew his amendment.

At 4:37 p. m. the roll of States was called on the adoption of the platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions. The result was: Ayes 628, noes 301, absent 1. Total, 930, as follows:

Table with columns: State, Aye, No. Lists voting counts for various states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

The friends of Bryan left the convention hall at recess confident of nomination and if appearing as candidates for anything they were certainly justified in their enthusiasm for him.

CANDIDATES NAMED.

SIX MEN WHO WISH TO HEAD THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Bland, Bryan, Matthews, Boies, Blackburn and McLean Placed in Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The masses of spectators at the evening's session was large and the excitement more intense than at any previous session, because the crisis of the nominating speeches had arrived.

Table with columns: State, Aye, No. Lists voting counts for various states including Alabama, Arkansas, California, etc.

RICHARD P. BLAND.

Placed in Nomination by Senator Vest of Missouri.



Mr. Vest spoke as follows: Senator Vest said: "Revolutions do not begin with the rich and prosperous. They represent the protest of those who are suffering from political conditions and whose demands for relief are demanded by the beneficiaries of unjust

and oppressive legislation. When a profound sense of wrong, evolved from years of distress, fastens upon the public mind in a free country, and the people are determined to have redress, a leader is always found who is a platform in himself, and to whom they flock.

"The people are not iconoclasts nor false to their convictions. They followed Jefferson when he assailed the centralizing and monarchical doctrines of the old Federalists and denounced as a communist and leveler by the wealth and culture of New England and New York. They followed Jackson when he took the United States Bank by the throat and was proclaimed a tyrant and ruffian by the lawyers and money kings. They followed Lincoln when he attacked the slave power and declared that this country could not exist 'half slave and half free'."

"The great movement for bimetalism—the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1—and the restoration of silver to its constitutional status in a manner which was foreshadowed by the fountain, blooming at beltane, in winter to fade." It has come to stay. It is a protest against the wrong and outrage of 1873, when, without debate, and with the knowledge of only a few men in Congress, the silver dollar was withdrawn from the market.

"In this crisis of our country and our party we must take no step backward in uniform nor candidate. We want no uncertain nor doubtful leader. No laggard in peace, or dastard in war! No latter-day silver saint, but a grizzled veteran of the field, who has seen the heat and burthen of the day, and whose breast is marked from the edge of sword and point of lance on a hundred fields."

"Twenty years ago the battle for silver was begun in the halls of Congress by a modest, unassuming man, who was not an idiosyncratic or meteoric statesman, but of the people and from the people, who has never faltered for an instant in the great struggle. Others doubted and wavered; some yielded to blandishment and patronage, and are now holding the reins of the reins of power; others misrepresented their constituents, and have been provided for in the national infamy of the present administration, but Richard Park Bland stands now where he stood then, the living, breathing embodiment of the silver cause."

"He struck with steel point the golden shield of the money monopolists, as did Ivanhoe that of the proud templar in the lists at Ashby, and has neither asked nor given quarter."

"Nor is he a narrow, one-idea man. For twenty years he has been fighting in the front ranks for Democratic principles and policies as taught by Jefferson. He stood by the side of Randall, and risked health and life to defeat the first force bill. He opposed ably and earnestly that crowning tariff infamy, the McKinley act, and was again among the most foremost opponents of the last force bill which passed the House, but was defeated in the Senate. He introduced the first free coinage measure in Congress, and was the author of the 'seigniorage' bill, which passed both Houses and was signed by President Cleveland. If this be an obscure record, where can be found the career of any public servant which deserves the plaudits of his countrymen?"

"The Democrats of Missouri, who have passed through the fiery furnace of Republican prescription seven times heated, and whose State flag has always been placed beneath the great oriflamme of the National Democracy, make no apology nor excuse when offering such a candidate for the presidency."

"If it is, 'Whence comes our candidate?' we answer: 'Not from the user's den, nor temple of mammon, where the clink of gold drowns the voice of patriotism, but from the farm, the workshop, the mine—from the hearts and homes of the people.'"

"To reject him is to put a brand upon rugged honesty and undaunted courage, and to chill the hearts and hopes of those who during all these years have waited for this hour of triumph. To nominate him is to make our party again that of the people and to insure success."

"Give us Silver Dick and silver quick. And we will make McKinley sick. In the idea of next November."

The voice of the Missouri Senator, never at any time very robust, was quite lost in the vastness of the hall. His mention of Bland's name was followed by a loud demonstration of applause, and a shout of approval of the delegates fighting their way into the convention.

Mr. Comstock of Rhode Island complained to the Chair that he had been almost 'torn to pieces' in forcing his way in through the force of police. A similar complaint was made by delegates from New York, and instructions were given to the Sergeant-at-Arms to remedy the evil. The Chairman and the Sergeant-at-Arms appeared to be utterly unable to cope with the situation, and Vest went on with his speech nominating Bland. The only part of his speech that stirred the crowd was the closing:

clous metals was sound money, as tested by the experience and wisdom of all the ages of the party; an American who knew that the money of the Constitution was honest money; money that was good enough to pay private debts, that was good enough to pay the national debt, that was good enough to pay George Washington, that was good enough to pay Ickehelmer or Morgan."

"Fellow-citizens," Mr. Overmyer continued, "the eyes of the world are upon you. The great heart of humanity beats in anxious expectation for the issue of this the greatest convention ever held on the American continent. By the ashes of your ancestors, by the heroic memories of all the glorious and immortal dead, I appeal to you to solve this great issue aright. There is one name which of itself is a solution, Bland, Bland, Bland." (Cheers.)

Hon. J. R. Williams of Illinois also endorsed the nomination of Bland, speaking of him as a man who had done more than other American for the restoration of silver.

STEPHEN M. WHITE.

The Californian Refuses to Allow His Name to be Presented.

Under the roll of States, when that of California was reached, Chairman White announced that Senator White of that State had refused to allow his name to be presented to the convention.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Lewis of Georgia Places the Nebraska in Nomination.

When Georgia was called H. T. Lewis of that State came to the platform and put in nomination J. Bryan of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services no man merited such a reward more than he. In the late political contests Bryan stood among his peers like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all.

"Honor him with the nomination," he said, "and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity."

"The name which was almost a duplication of that which attended the nomination of Bland was enacted when Bryan's name was proposed to the convention. The delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan and Mississippi rallied around the Nebraska-shaped gaudium which bore the name of J. Bryan of Nebraska, and his position on the floor. All the silver delegates arose and joined in vociferous shouting and waving of hats, newspapers and every wavable object upon which they could lay their hands. The scene was uproarious for about fifteen minutes."

T. F. Klutz of North Carolina seconded the nomination of Bryan. He spoke of him as that young giant of the West, that friend of the people, that champion of the oppressed, that apostle and prophet of this great crusade for financial reform, and a young man to whom every Democratic vote in every section of this great country that any other man can, and more than that, he can poll more votes from persons of different political persuasions and do more to unite the friends of silver than all of the rest put together. (Cheers.)

Mr. Bryan's nomination was also seconded by George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, who said: "The State of Georgia requested me to add voice to its wish in this convention. As we are about to crown a leader of the people, a young man to whom has given new life and hope to the Democracy, let me offer as a new sign and token the golden sheaf of Nebraska's waving grain. We want the strength of youth for the hardship of a new campaign; a heart which burns with the fire of the cause; a young man to whom the mighty sword of an indignant people; new sympathy for new woes; unflinching vigor in a desperate contest; a young giant out of the loins of a giant republic. We want no Napoleon to rise to a despotic throne under the mantle of liberty, but a man to whom we can add the name of William J. Bryan of Nebraska."

Thomas J. Kernan of Louisiana also made a seconding speech in favor of Bryan.

CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Placed Before the Convention by Senator Turpie of Indiana.

Senator David Turpie of Indiana arose to nominate Governor Matthews of that State, but was so indistinctly heard that cries of "Louder" were raised and the Chairman explained that the Senator's voice was weak and asked indulgence.

the power, the honor of this nomination are great, but not too great to be used as a means of assured success.

"Let us not be misled by the fervid predications of over-confidence, by the contagious and stirring enthusiasm of the passing hour. Remember, gentlemen, that the returns of the election are not yet received; they will not begin to arrive until many months hence. We must overcome an enemy strongly fortified against attack, reinforced by influence, to-day unmannable, unknown, flushed with the shout of recent triumph. We may make an error which shall cost us the whole stake, an error irretrievable. The opportunity for success is here, but also that of defeat. Let every man so act that he may not have to say hereafter, 'Ah, I had not thought of that,' as has been done more than once before. We may court defeat and disaster as a lover would his bride, but let us not put the right man in the right place."

"Let us, then, consult reason. Let us calmly weigh probabilities and compute the chances at such a ratio as shall include and cover all contingencies. Let us dispose of the aid of their prestige of nomination where it will be most effective, where it is most needed and where it must win."

"Our candidate had the good fortune to be born in one of the old Kentucky homes, as near to mansions to the skies as any habitations on this planet. He was educated and graduated at Center College, Danville, in its palmiest days of yore, from the doors of which came McCleary, Vest, Blackburn, Stevenson and others, men of national distinction and renown. He belongs by birth and lineage to the South. The South has no worthier or more noble son. He married early in life the daughter of one well known in the history of our State, Governor and Senator Whitecomb, and commenced life as a farmer in Wabash. Prosperity, well pleased and justly earned, has waited upon his footsteps. Protection he needed not, save that of his pure heart and stalwart arm. He is now and always has been a farmer. He has walked for years in the furrow; he has stepped on the lands; he is not only a hearer but a doer of the word."

"He that by the plow would thrive Himself must either hold or drive." "Our candidate belongs to the largest, the most ancient and honorable business association of the world. Much is said about the general Assembly and business interests of this country. The business of a country is that vocation in which the larger number of its inhabitants are engaged. Agriculture in the United States employs a greater number of workmen than any other calling, hardly less than that of the others combined. We ask the delegates of this convention deliberately to consider whether it may well be worth the while to make a choice of one who is in the closest natural alliance with this most numerous and most influential body of our people, and to whom he has been a member of this grand confederacy of the field and farm."

"It is fifty-five years since a farmer appeared at the east front of the Capitol to take the oath as President upon inauguration day. The inauguration and service of Indiana Governor Whitecomb, a reminder of the earlier, the ideal days of this Republic, when, as traditional plates, Jefferson left his farm at Monticello, traveled on horse-back to the seat of Government without ceremony, took the constitutional obligation and was inducted into the general Assembly."

Mr. White spoke as follows: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I am authorized by the Democracy of Iowa to present to this convention for nomination for the high office of President the name of Horace Boies of our State. I want to assure this convention in advance that this is not the result of any question of mere local pride, nor is it the result of any consideration of the question of mere availability. We ask you to nominate the candidate of our choice upon far broader grounds, upon the broad ground of a thorough knowledge of the confidence that Horace Boies is emphatically a broad man. Those of us who know him best do not hesitate either here or elsewhere to declare with all the confidence that a thorough knowledge of the truth can inspire that he is a man of the stanchest character, possessing a powerful personality and equipped with a combination of mental qualities that will make him, if elected, an ideal executive."

"Knowing as we all do that the political situation of the country is a grave and ominous one, this convention must not ignore or evade the responsibility this situation creates, which is to give to the American people a candidate the mention of whose name, wherever known, will carry with it an overwhelming strength and stand in cases of election as an unqualified guarantee for the entire safety in the management of all public affairs, the just settlement of every pressing question and the speedy inauguration of a vigorous reign of exact justice."

"Neither in formulating a policy nor in the execution of the same, nor yet in presenting an argument upon the merits or demerits of any public question has Governor Boies ever striven in the least degree to create a sensation. To his everlasting honor it must be said that in the doing of these things he has never failed to make a deep impression. This is the ideal test by which the capacity of a public man should be judged; this is the high standard by which a statesman's reliability and usefulness should be ascertained and determined."

"If you select Governor Boies as your candidate, and the people ratify your decision in November, we can promise you no pyrotechnic display from the White House during his administration; there will be no rockets sent up, the explosion of which will frighten the timorous or furnish a subject for foolish talk for the superficial. There will be no sensational performances upon the political trapeze at the expense of the public, while Horace Boies is occupant; he will write you no startling messages upon excitable public topics."

"We promise you none of these performances, but I tell you what we can and do promise you, and that is the inauguration and faithful execution of a policy that will commend itself to every philosophic mind and be applauded by every sincere patriot, a policy that will be characterized throughout by the invigorating force of hard common sense and be all aglow with the everlasting sunshine of noble intentions—a policy the primary object of which will be not the creation of opportunities for the unbridled increase of the already excessive fortunes of an avaricious class, but the strict maintenance of the natural and constitutional rights of every citizen carefully, including that great body of our population, the laboring classes, that will produce our national wealth, who never tire of their devotion to the Constitution, who never

at least into one, appeal to your wisdom, to your serious judgment, to your most discreet discernment.

"And I now, therefore, in pursuance of the instructions of the united Democracy of our State, expressed in convention, and of the unanimous action of the delegates here present, do in all confidence place in nomination as a candidate for the Presidency the name of Claude Matthews of Indiana."

While the Senator was making his remarks there was a constant passing of people to and fro along the aisles, whistling and cat calls and great confusion. A voice in the north gallery shouted: "I name Cleveland," and cheers for Cleveland were called for and given.

The Senator resumed, undismayed, though his voice was inaudible three feet from where he stood.

Hon. Oscar Trippett of California was next presented to second the nomination of Governor Matthews.

SPECTATORS CALLED TO ORDER.

As soon as Trippett took the floor the uproar was so great that he could not be heard. An attempt was made to restore order, and the Sergeant-at-Arms addressed the audience, saying: "Ladies and gentlemen: I want your attention for a few moments. I want to say that the Chairman of this convention desires that I shall announce to you that unless there is perfect order (jeers) the convention will go on without any spectators. The delegates will be protected by the police, and the audience will not be permitted to come into the hall. Now keep order." (Shouts of laughter.)

THE EX-GOVERNOR NOMINATED BY WHITE OF IOWA.

Hon. Fred White of Iowa was recognized to nominate ex-governor Boies. Chief of a comparatively mild type greeted the announcement, and the Boies banner was raised. Mr. White has a sonorous voice and a good delivery, and was listened to with attention.

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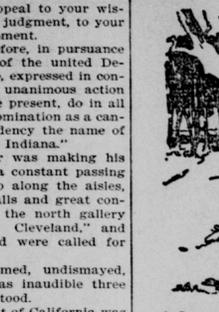
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(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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