STILL IN THE PARTY

RADICAL BRYANITES DID NOT KICK THEMSELVES OUT.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee Devoid of Sensational Incidents.

DEVLIN DEPRIVED OF HIS JOB

FOR BOOMING ALTGELD AT THE EXPENSE OF HARRISON.

Bimetallists Permitted to Read Their Resolutions—Rules Changed—The Row Over the Auditorium Meeting.

CHICAGO, July 20.—No friction developed at the meeting of the Democratic national committee to-day, and the silver men who made such belligerent assertions last night failed to make them good to-day. Not a single warlike note was sounded and no defiances were uttered either by the men who demand that "16 to 1" shall be the rallying cry in the next campaign or by those who oppose its adoption. The only move made by the silver men looking toward recognition by the national committee was during the afternoon, when the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League was admitted to the committee room and James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky, acting as spokesman, read the resolution adopted by the committee at its meeting early in the day at the Palmer House. These resolutions demanded that planks be inserted in the next Democratic national platform opposing trusts, opposing "imperialism" and adhering to the silver ratio of 16 to 1. "And along these lines we offer you our aid," said Mr. Tarvin. There was a defiant accent upon the word "these" that seemed to imply that the support of the bimetallists could be secured along no other lines than those marked out, but of this the committee took no notice. The Ohio Bimetallic League was courteously thanked for its proffer of assistance and assured that it would be called on at such times as the national committee felt in need of its assistance. That was the beginning and end of the silver episode.

The fight against P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the national committee, was brought to a finish, the Harrison faction, of Illinois, securing his deposition for the part taken by him as an officer of the national committee in the last mayoralty election in Chicago.

CHANGES IN RULES.

Beyond making several changes in the rules governing committees, nothing else was done during the day. Section 1 of the rules, which prescribes the formation of the national committee, was amended so as to permit the election of a vice chairman, to act when the chairman is unable to be present.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules were stricken out. Section 2 provided for the manner of the election of officers of the committee. Section 3 gave the chairman power to appoint subordinate officers of the committee, with the concurrence of the executive committee. Sections 4, 5 and 6 declared that the chairman, secretary and treasurer of the committee, respectively, should perform the duties of their positions. Section 7 covered the formation of new national committees and the relations that should exist between the incoming and outgoing organizations. Section 8 empowered the chairman to call meetings whenever he deemed it for the best interests of the party. Section 9 provided that the chairman shall call a meeting upon the receipt of a written request by one-fourth of the members of the committee. Section 10 provided that the sessions of the committee shall be governed by general parliamentary law, and that the committee shall adopt any standing rule for the disposition of business coming before it. Sections 11, 12, 13 and 14 remain as they were.

The fight between the Illinois factions began as soon as Mr. Bryan arrived in the city, which was 8 o'clock in the morning. He was immediately beset by men of both sides, the Altgeld faction asking him to be at the meeting without fail, and by the Harrison men, who asked that he remain away from the Auditorium altogether. Mr. Bryan was in a dilemma and for a long time would not declare himself as being in favor of the meeting or not. He said he had accepted the invitation for the meeting and that there was no apparent reason why he should decline at the last moment, at the demand of a political faction hostile to that which had invited him to the city. At the same time he expressed himself as being anxious to avoid anything that would create further friction, and as a remedy proposed that the Altgeld people turn over the control of the meeting to the national committee. Mr. Altgeld was personally willing that this should be done, but the majority of his adherents opposed the plan.

HOT AND FIERCE.

The arguments on both sides were hot and fierce for several hours and there seemed to be no chance of a settlement. The large majority of the members of the national committee declared themselves as being opposed to having anything to do with the meeting in any way. They maintained that they had a fight before the committee at that moment born of the outraged feelings of the Harrison faction because it believed that the national committee had taken part in a local matter without good reason, and they were disposed to keep their hands out of the present fight. Finally Mr. Altgeld sent word to Mr. Bryan that if he considered his attendance at the meeting would embarrass him he could feel at perfect liberty to remain away. The meeting could get along without him. This message was declared by the Altgeld people to be one of simple courtesy to Mr. Bryan, but the Harrison men declared that it was a message of sarcasm, which meant that if Mr. Bryan was afraid to keep his word to address the meeting it would be a success without his presence.

It was late in the afternoon before Mr. Bryan made up his mind to attend the meeting, the Harrison people, who were in good humor over the defeat of Devlin before the committee, announcing that he might attend the meeting without causing any hostility to himself in the Harrison camp. This message, however, had nothing to do with the intention reached by Mr. Bryan regarding the meeting, for he had decided to attend before it reached him.

When the national committee came to order in the clubroom of the Sherman House, at 12 o'clock, all the States were represented either by proxy or by their regular committeemen, with the exception of North Dakota, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Arizona. Mr. Bryan held proxies for Michigan and South Dakota and was present throughout the meetings of the committee, although he did not take an active part in the proceedings. Ex-Governor Altgeld was offered the proxy of Committeeman White, of Washington, but declined it and Willis J. Abbott, of New York, acted for that State. Mayor Harrison held the proxy for Alaska, but did not attend either session of the committee.

COMMITTEEMEN PRESENT.

The following members of the committee, or proxies, were present: Alabama, Henry D. Clayton; Arkansas, Thomas C. McRae; California, W. R. Bourke, proxy for J. J. Dwyer; Colorado, T. J. O'Donnell, proxy for Adair Wilson; Connecticut, Alexander Troup; Delaware, Senator Richard R. Kenney; Florida, William J. Stone, proxy for Samuel Pasco; Georgia, Clark Howell; Idaho, George Ainslie; Illinois, Thomas Gahan; Indiana, J. G. Shanklin; Iowa, C. A. Walsh; Kansas, James C. Johnson; Kentucky, Urey Woodson; Louisiana, Newton C. Blanchard; Maine, S. C. Gordon; Maryland, Col. L. Victor Baughman, proxy for Arthur P. Gorman; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Michigan, William J. Bryan, proxy for Daniel J. Campau; Minnesota, T. D. O'Brien, Mississippi, Senator William V. Sullivan; Missouri, William J. Stone; Montana, E. D. Matts, proxy for J. J. McHatton; Nebraska, W. H. Thompson; Nevada, William J. Stone, proxy for Clayton Belknap; New Hampshire, True L. Norris; New Jersey, H. H. Paul, proxy for P. P. Baker; New York, Frank Campbell; North Carolina, Josephus Daniels; Ohio, Congressman James A. Norton, proxy for John R. McLean; Pennsylvania, James M. Guffey; Rhode Island, Geo. W. Green, proxy for R. S. Comstock; South Carolina, Senator Benjamin R. Tillman; South Dakota, William J. Bryan, proxy for James M. Woods; Tennessee, James M. Head; Virginia, Peter J. Otey; Washington, Willis J. Abbot, proxy for H. White; Wisconsin, Edward C. Wall; Wyoming, F. W. Fleming, proxy for W. H. Holliday; District of Columbia, E. Sefton, proxy for Lawrence Gardner; Oklahoma, W. M. Grant; Indian Territory, W. J. Stone, proxy for Thomas Marcum; New Mexico, H. B. Ferguson.

As soon as Vice Chairman Stone, had called the meeting to order Congressman Ferguson, of New Mexico, was elected to fill the vacancy from that State caused by the resignation of F. A. Manzanares. The chair then announced that it would be in order to consider the question of admitting the new member from Massachusetts, Committeeman Corcoran, a gold Democrat of that State, having protested against his removal to make room for George Fred Williams. The matter was settled in favor of the latter, who retained the seat.

THE DEVLIN CASE.

Mr. Stone then announced that the committee of three appointed to investigate the charges made by the Harrison faction of Illinois against P. J. Devlin, editor of the press bureau of the national committee, was ready to report. The committee read the following:

"On investigation your subcommittee finds that Mr. Devlin holds his position by appointment from the chairman of the national committee; that he receives no salary, but has an allowance made to him for expenses, covering office rent and assistance, which varies from $75 to $175 per month; that his duties, as far as your subcommittee can ascertain, are to furnish to the ready print houses of the United States, weekly, such matter as is deemed desirable in the interests of our party to have appear in the ready print furnished to Democratic weekly papers through these establishments. So far as we can ascertain, Mr. Devlin seems to be a man specially qualified for the discharge of this duty. He is personally an ardent Democrat and devoted to the principles of our party. He is a man of large experience in this special line of business, having editorial supervision of the publications of one of the largest ready print houses in the United States.

"During our investigation of the incident complained of by Mr. Gahan and the Illinois committee we have had numerous conferences with Mr. Devlin. He tells us his authority from Senator Jones was general in its character—no special directions were given him, and he understood he was to exercise his discretion largely in the line of work committed to his charge. He insists that the daily papers which published the articles complained of are mistaken when they aver that he stated that his article had the indorsement of either Senator Jones or of the national committee. He admits no one in authority in the national committee was consulted in any manner prior to the publication of the article, and Senator Jones in a late letter to the chairman of your subcommittee avers that he never saw the article until it was referred to him in the course of this investigation by the chairman of your subcommittee.

"Mr. Devlin explains the incident by stating he wrote the article complained of, intending to send it out through the press bureau as alleged, but that before its publication he concluded not to do so; that in his absence and without his knowledge it was set up with other matter in the publication for that week, and before he discovered it a number of copies had been printed; that upon discovery of the error he caused the entire issue, as he thought, to be destroyed and reprinted the issue, eliminating this article; that a copy which in some way escaped destruction fell into the hands of a newspaper man, and that the publications in the Chicago dailies were the result. Since this investigation has been in progress, however, the members of your subcommittee have received from Mr. Devlin's office copies of the Democratic press bulletin, which is published by him as manager of the press bureau of the national committee, in which, over his own signature, he takes occasion to justify the act complained of and reiterates largely the statement made in the Chicago dailies hereinbefoe referred to.

"Our investigation convinces us that no officer or member of the Democratic national committee was concerned, either directly or indirectly, in the preparation or publication of the article complained of by the Illinois committee and Mr. Gahan; that the responsibility for their preparation and publication, whether accidental or otherwise, rests on and must be borne entirely by Mr. Devlin; that occupying the position which he did, it was very injudicious and indiscreet for him (no matter what his present convictions as to the relative merits of parties or candidates in the municipal contests in Chicago) to permit the national committee, which he represented, to in any way be drawn into such controversy; that it was very injudicious and unwise for him to have prepared such an article in the first place, even though he afterward reconsidered his first determination to publish it; but your subcommittee desires to call especial attention to the fact that after the article complained of was published in the Chicago daily press, distinctly claiming that it was by authority of the national committee and its chairman (a claim then known and now admitted by Mr. Devlin to be false), Mr. Devlin remained absolutely silent from then until the election was over, allowing 200,000 copies of those papers containing this article to be circulated in Chicago and vicinity, and permitting it to have its full effect (whatever that may have been) and made absolutely no effort to correct the false impression conveyed or to extricate the national committee from the false position in which it was designedly placed. In this your subcommittee believes Mr. Devlin was unfortunately unmindful of the plainest principles of fealty due from a trusted representative to the body granting him authority.

"In view of the fact that a press committee has been provided for as a subcommittee of our national committee, and with the understanding that said committee is in the future to supervise and control all methods of publicity in which the committee and the party are interested, it is our opinion, and we hereby recommend, that the national committee press bureau, of which Mr. Devlin has been and is now in charge, should be placed under the control of the press committee of the national committee, and that its organization and future operation should be directed and supervised by such press committee."

A motion was promptly made by Mr. Gahan, of Illinois, that the report of the committee be adopted, and it was carried with three dissenting voices—O'Donnell of Colorado, Williams of Massachusetts, and Abbott of New York—voting in the negative. Mr. Bryan did not vote, notwithstanding the fact that he held two proxies.

The matter of rules was then taken up, but Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, moved an adjournment, as not all the members of the committee were provided with copies of the rules and he objected to further proceedings until they were supplied. The meeting then adjourned until 3:30, a recess of one and one-half hours.

When the meeting reconvened Mayor Rose, of Milwaukee, addressed the committee, inviting the members to make a visit to Milwaukee, and Mr. Cox, the head of the Kansas City delegation, which is endeavoring to secure the next Democratic convention for that city, made a short speech, setting forth the advantages of Kansas City as a convention city. No action was taken regarding the talk of Mr. Cox, as it had been determined before the meeting was called to order that the committee should not at the present meeting consider anything relating to the location of the next convention.

BIMETALLISTS HEARD.

Committeeman Norton, of Ohio, who was acting for Mr. McLean, the regular member from that State, then announced that the members of the Ohio Bimetallic League were at the door and moved that they be invited to enter, and that Mr. Tarvin, of Kentucky, their chairman, be asked to address the committee. The motion was passed and the members of the league were admitted. Mr. Tarvin read the resolutions passed by the league at the meeting held at the Palmer House early in the day, calling for the insertion in the next Democratic national platform of planks antagonistic to trusts, in opposition to "imperialism" and for a declaration of adherence to the silver plank of the Chicago platform. His address contained nothing calculated to convey the impression that unless the members of the league received the recognition they demanded they would bolt from the ranks of the Democratic party. "We ask," said Mr. Tarvin, "to be allowed to co-operate with the national committee along these lines," and he accented the word "these" in a significant manner. No action was taken by the committee save to pass a vote of thanks to the members of the Bimetallic League, and they were informed that the committee would call upon them whenever it required assistance along the lines marked out. The committee of bimetallists then withdrew.

Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, then moved for consideration of the resolutions governing the committee and asked the passage of a resolution to the effect that all sections of the rules from two to ten, inclusive, be stricken out. This was carried with some debate. Thompson, of Nebraska, moved that consideration of the plan of organization work the committee is expected to carry out be taken up. Vice Chairman Stone then took the floor and made a lengthy address, outlining the work the committee should pursue. He made no motion and no action was taken.

Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, moved that the matter of the press committee be referred to the executive committee of the national committee with power to act. This was referred to the committee appointed to assume charge of the press bureau. Mr. Blanchard moved an amendment to Mr. Williams's motion empowering the chairman to appoint a committee of five to have charge of the press work, three of the members to constitute a working quorum. The amendment was adopted, Mr. Williams's motion being lost. Mr. Johnson, of Kansas, introduced a resolution grouping the States for the purpose of facilitating campaign work. He made no specifications or suggestions in his resolution and it was referred to the executive committee with power to act.

Committeeman Woodson, of Kentucky, delivered a long address on the methods used for collecting money in Kentucky for the ways and means committee.

Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, then moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried, the session coming to an end at 7 o'clock.

Committeeman Gahan invited the members of the national committee and their friends to make an excursion down the drainage canal to-morrow morning, which was accepted.

Before the meeting it was generally rumored that there would be several changes made in the subordinate committees, the principal one being the ejectment of ex-Governor Altgeld from the ways and means committee, but Vice Chairman Stone announced that he would positively appoint no members of subcommittees until after the return of Chairman Jones from abroad.

It was decided that the management of the press bureau should be left in the hands of the committee which had investigated the charges against Mr. Devlin until such time as a permanent committee should be appointed.

P. J. Devlin has issued the following statement: "The assertion that I have been dismissed by the Democratic national committee is absurd. Equally absurd is the story that I will be superseded in the future. A press committee has been appointed to supervise the work. Such a committee will in no way interfere with me. I will have sole charge as heretofore."

JUDGE TARVIN'S LEAGUE.

It Is for Bryan and 16 to 1, and Wants Goldites Kicked Out.

CHICAGO, July 20.—At the meeting of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League this afternoon the first move for the consolidation of existing free silver clubs and organizations into one big association and the formation of other clubs was made. In his opening address Judge Tarvin, president of the league, said: "We are for Bryan and 16 to 1. If there is any one in the party with different sentiments we don't need them."

A committee composed of delegates from each State represented at the meeting was appointed to confer with the national committee in regard to the formation of a national silver organization and to offer the aid of the league in any efforts for the furtherance of the cause of Bryan and bimetallism. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Troop and adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the Democratic national convention of 1900 shall adopt the Chicago platform of 1896, together with specific and appropriate declarations against imperialism and trusts; that they specifically declare for independent bimetallism at 16 to 1; that we favor the nomination of William J. Bryan for the presidency by the Democratic national convention in 1900.

"Resolved, That the organization committee of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League, at whose call this meeting was held, is now requested to adopt and formulate a plan of national organization by clubs, having as a basis one member from each State, in addition to those now on said committees, and one member from each Territory, with the purpose of further organization by congressional districts and counties.

"Resolved, That this organization intends to act as an aid to the Democratic national committee and to assist in carrying out the purposes and policies of said committee.

"Resolved, That a meeting of said organization, when so formed on such national basis, be called by the chairman for some time in November or December, 1899, at a place to be designated in the call.

"Resolved, That a committee consisting of the chairman of the organization committee and one delegate from each State here represented call on the Democratic national committee, now in session, and state to said committee the purposes and objects of this organization and offer to said committee the aid of this organization in any manner asked for and whenever asked."

BISHOP WARREN RETURNS.

He Reports Methodist Institutions in South America as Flourishing.

NEW YORK, July 20.—After a seven months' tour of inspection along the west coast of South America Bishop H. W. Warren, of Denver, returned to this country on the steamer Majestic. The bishop has been in South America looking after the interests of the Methodist Church in that part of the world. He visited the most extreme southern cities, and, coming north through Chile, he crossed the Andes into Argentine. He said that he found the institutions of the church in a flourishing condition. "One who had visited those countries years ago," he said, "would be surprised at the change. The church schools are doing well, and, though there is still a mixing up of church and state, a more liberal spirit is abroad. There would be a development in that section both in religion and commerce if we had a few vessels running to South America. Most of the lines are English, and I was forced to cross the Atlantic, as in my case the longest way round was the shortest way home.

"An example of the growing liberality in religious matters in South America I may say that Argentina takes the lead. While I was in that republic I had an interview with President Rosas. He is a liberal man, and as a result of our talk he informed me that he would issue an order that all soldiers who were Protestants would hereafter not be obliged to attend mass. This order was afterwards issued. I considered it the greatest step toward religious liberty that has been made in that country. It is the sign of the times."

The bishop will make a short visit in this city before leaving for Colorado.

BRITISH CRUISER ASHORE.

Her Majesty's Ship Bonaventure in a Bad Position.

WEI-HAI-WEI, China, July 20.—The British cruiser Bonaventure is ashore in a bad position at Cornilov. There is small chance of getting the vessel off.

H. M. S. Bonaventure is a twin-screw cruiser of the second class, of 4,360 tons displacement and 9,000 indicated horse-power. She is built of steel, is 320 feet long, 49 feet 6 inches beam and 19 feet draught. She was built at Davenport, in 1892, at a cost of £247,128. Her armament consists of two six-inch quick-firing guns, eight 4.7-inch guns, eight 6-pounders and four muzzle loaders. She is commanded by Captain Robert A. J. Montgomerie.

Movements of Steamers.

ROTTERDAM, July 20.—Arrived: Spaarndam, from New York, via Boulogne. Sailed: Maasdam, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—Arrived: Waesland, from Philadelphia; Teutonic, from New York.

BREMEN, July 20.—Arrived: Lahn, from New York, via Cherbourg and Southampton.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—Arrived: Canada, from Boston, for Liverpool.

POLYGAMIST LET OFF EASY.

Fine of $100 Assessed Against Angus M. Cannon.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 20.—Judge Morrill to-day imposed a fine of $100 upon Angus M. Cannon, the defendant having by his attorney on Tuesday last pleaded guilty to the charge of unlawful cohabitation. Mr. Cannon was not present in court, but was represented by his attorney.

Pensioners Must Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Justice Green, in the Supreme Court, has decided that the commanders of the Erie soldiers' home was justified in insisting that an inmate of the home should turn over for his maintenance a portion of his pension money. This is a matter in controversy at several of the soldiers' homes.

BRYAN AND ALTGELD

THE LIONS OF THE SILVER DEMONSTRATION AT CHICAGO.

Auditorium Packed with Followers of the Ex-Governor, Who Cheered Every Mention of His Name.

MANY SPEECHES DELIVERED

AND ALL IN FAVOR OF BRYAN AND 16-TO-1 SILVER DOLLARS.

Trusts and Expansion Vigorously Condemned—Remarks of the Nebraska Orator and Mr. Tillman.

CHICAGO, July 20.—Four thousand people crowded into the Auditorium to-night despite the sweltering heat to attend the political meeting given under the auspices of the Chicago platform Democrats. It was from first to last a silver meeting, an Altgeld meeting and an anti-trust and anti-expansion meeting. All of the speakers save ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, who was ill and talked for less than two minutes, declared in favor of 16 to 1 and against the war in the Philippine islands.

The speech of Mr. Bryan evoked great enthusiasm among his hearers, especially when he declared that the American government should pursue in Luzon the same policy as was pursued in Cuba. The Philippines, he said, came into our hands by accident of war, and, being there, they should have been treated on American principles and not on those practiced by European governments. The policy of the United States, he claimed, should have been to create a republic in the Philippines and say to all the world, "Hands off and let that republic live." His audience was in sympathy with his suggestions regarding the Philippines and punctuated his speech with cheers.

The meeting was largely made up of the local adherents of the Chicago platform and personal followers of ex-Governor Altgeld. The meeting therefore partook somewhat of the nature of a personal tribute to him. Many of the speakers alluded to him in laudatory terms, and at every mention of his name the audience shouted approval. Mr. Altgeld did not occupy a seat on the platform, but throughout the meeting remained in the rear part of an upper box, and only made his appearance at the front of the box when the demand of the audience to hear from him became too loud for Chairman Clarence S. Darrow to subdue. About one-half of the members of the national committee occupied seats on the platform, the balance of them failing to put in an appearance.

Chairman Darrow made an address defining the objects of the meeting and urging his hearers to stand firmly by the principles enunciated in the Chicago platform of 1896. He introduced the first speaker, John P. Tarvin, of Kentucky. The mention of the name of Altgeld by Mr. Tarvin produced a great demonstration, men standing up on their chairs and cheering wildly.

WANT NO TIME SERVERS.

The next speaker, who was neatly introduced, was James F. Brown, of New York, who spoke as follows: "I am not here to make a speech, but as chairman of the Chicago platform Democracy, I desire to assure the Democrats of Chicago that the Democratic masses of the State of New York are true to the Chicago platform and to William Jennings Bryan. We also desire to warn each other of the dangers that lie before us between now and the next national convention. Our exhortation is to be firm, to be fearless, to be brave, to be outspoken, and if you do, you will win. Men who tremble on the eve of battle and would fain lay down their arms deserve defeat. We Democrats of the East sum our Democracy up in words that have been handed down from father to son for generations, 'equal rights to all and special rights to none.' We want no compromisers. We want no time servers. A cause that has righteousness needs them not. We are stronger without them. I am glad to be here to-night—glad to be in the city of the Henry George of the West; glad to be in the city of the man, who, through good repute and evil repute, through sunshine and through rain, dare act up to his convictions. Gentlemen and fellow-Democrats, I thank you, and on behalf of our real Democracy we desire to convey to you our warmest aid and support in this great fight."

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, came next and was greeted with great applause. He said: "The last time I had the pleasure of addressing a Chicago audience was the night before the election in 1896, and they were hot as well and roared just as loudly as you do. But what did you do next day? You surrendered to the dictates of the men who had you employed, if any of you are humble and obscure enough to be employes. You went to the polls and voted for your own slavery."

Senator Tillman talked at some length, concluding as follows: "We will fight this battle in 1900, and in 1904, and in 1908 and along the future—simply because we are now industrial slaves living here year in and year out with nothing more than a bare competence, nothing more than a bare living and we have sworn by the Almighty God that we will fight alone that line until the moneyed men of the West are aroused to their interests and keep the gold bugs of the West and of the East at their backs. We cannot afford to give up the Chicago platform. If it was right in 1896 it is right in 1899. It will be right next year and right is right and right means right in the language of Abraham Lincoln."

Alexander Troup, the national committeeman from Connecticut, was humorously brought forward by Chairman Darrow, and his address was greeted with cheers.

George Fred Williams spoke at considerable length, denouncing trusts and the policy of the administration in the Philippines. His remarks concerning what he termed the "war of aggression" in the islands, was greeted with cheers. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the Democrats of Illinois to make up their differences and support the Chicago platform. At the conclusion of the address of Mr. Williams there were loud calls for Altgeld, so long contended, that the ex-Governor, who was sitting in the rear of a box, was compelled to come to the front and make a short address.

Chairman Darrow then called upon the people to rise and sing "America." The song was sadly punctuated with a cheer as Mr. Bryan walked upon the stage. He was given a welcome the vehemence of which endured for several minutes. When quiet was restored Chairman Darrow introduced Congressman Lentz, of Ohio, who delivered a characteristic address. He was followed by ex-Governor William J. Stone, of Missouri, who spoke briefly because of illness. He confined himself chiefly to predictions of a Democratic triumph in 1900 and urging Democrats to unite and make a strong effort for success. He was followed by General Finley, of Ohio.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Following General Finley, Mr. Darrow briefly introduced Mr. Bryan, who received an enthusiastic welcome. His declaration that he felt embarrassed about speaking in Chicago, because of the split in the local Democracy and that it was not his business to employ the secret service to see who was the foremost Democrat, provoked a little opposition among the stanch adherents of Mr. Altgeld, but his assertion that "all Chicago Democrats look alike to me" put them right again and from first to last his speech was most enthusiastically received. He spoke, in part, as follows:

"In speaking in Chicago I am embarrassed by the fact that the advocates of the Chicago platform are divided into two camps. It is not my business to establish a secret service in order to ascertain what Democrats are most devoted to the principles set forth in the last party creed. All Chicago platform Democrats look alike to me, and, instead of trying to drive any professed believer in that platform out of the party, my aim is to so impress on all Democrats the importance of triumph of Democratic principles that all local differences will be lost sight of in the determination to restore the government to the foundations laid by the fathers.

"In the brief time that I shall speak to you I desire to condense what I shall say on three subjects into a few brief propositions. First, President McKinley, by sending a committee to Europe to secure international bimetallism, confessed the gold standard to be unsatisfactory; second, the failure of the committee to secure international bimetallism proves that bimetallism can be restored only through independent action; third, the gold standard is maintained to-day, not because the American people desire it, but because a few English financiers, by controlling the policy of England, control, through the Republican party, the financial policy of the United States; fourth, if the increased production of gold in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe have increased the volume of money and improved times, it is evident that more money makes better times, and times could be still further improved and the improvement made permanent by the restoration of bimetallism, which would make silver as well as gold available for coinage; fifth, if it was more difficult to maintain the parity between gold and silver when the supply of silver was increasing, it must now be easier to maintain the parity since the supply of gold is increasing.

"On the trust question I suggest the following propositions for your consideration: First, the trust is a menace to the welfare of the people of the United States, because it creates a monopoly and gives to the few, in the control of the monopoly, almost unlimited power over the lives and happiness of consumers, employes and producers of raw material; second, the President appoints the attorney general, and can, if he desires, secure an attorney general who will enforce the anti-trust laws; third, the attorney general can recommend sufficient laws if present laws are insufficient; fourth, the attorney general can recommend an amendment to the Constitution if the present Constitution makes it impossible to extinguish the trusts; fifth, the Republican party is powerless to extinguish the trusts so long as the trusts furnish the money to continue the Republican party in power.

"In the Philippine question certain fundamental principles are involved; first, there are but two sources of government, force and consent, monarchies being founded upon force, republics upon consent; second, the Declaration of Independence asserts that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; third, if the Declaration of Independence is sound we cannot rightfully acquire title to the Philippine islands by conquest or by purchase from an alien monarch to whose rebellious subjects we ourselves furnished arms; fourth, if the Filipinos are, and of right ought to be, free, they should be immediately assured of our Nation's intention to give them independence as soon as a stable government can be established; fifth, the Filipinos, having fallen into our hands by accident of war, should be dealt with according to American principles, and not only be given independence, but be protected from outside interference while they work out their own destiny."

R. B. MOLINEUX INDICTED

MUST ANSWER TO THE CHARGE OF KILLING MRS. ADAMS.

Grand Jury Took but Thirty Minutes to Decide on a Presentment of Murder in First Degree.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The grand jury found an indictment for murder in the first degree against Roland B. Molineux this afternoon. The jury took thirty minutes to finish its consideration of the case. Up to this morning there had been no case of Roland B. Molineux considered. All witnesses were summoned in the name of John Doe, who was charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams. Justice Williams, in his opinion dismissing the indictment against Molineux, based the quashing of the indictment on incompetent and illegal evidence brought before the grand jury. The aim, it appears, of the district attorney, was to avoid this fault in another indictment. So all the witnesses were summoned in the name of John Doe. During the week these witnesses were minutely examined as to the case, both experts and others. They all gave it as their opinion that Roland B. Molineux was connected with the case, and by some that he was the guilty person. To-day the evidence was presented formally against Roland B. Molineux and his indictment followed.

It was said at the office of the district attorney to-day that conspiracy proceedings will be begun against Walter S. Swayne, of New Haven, Conn., who said a few days ago that he had sold a poisonous concoction to Harry Cornish in 1897.

GRAND SIGHT IN HAWAII.

Long-Idle Volcano Resumes Spouting Streams of Lava.

HILO, Hawaii, July 8, via San Francisco, July 20.—After a term of rest and nearly complete idleness extending over a period of several years, the volcano of Mokuweoweo has again broken out and gives promise of one of the greatest demonstrations ever furnished by this volcano. The eruption was first noticed at the Volcano House early on the morning of July 4. The outbreak occurred on the side of Mauna Loa at an elevation of about 10,000 feet and at about the same place as where issued the flow of 1880-81. Two immense fountains of lava were forced into the air at an elevation of many hundred feet, and from these and the constant overflow from the mountain were rapidly formed the three lava flows which are now steadily making their way down the mountainside toward the sea. These streams of lava have taken different directions, and the rapidity of their movements is dependent on the obstructions and depressions of the country through which they pass.

The eruptions show no signs of abatement and the sight by night is one of unusual grandeur and brilliancy. At the Volcano House, which is probably some twenty-five miles from the outbreak, lights are not required through the night, and the country for many miles around the mountain is brightly illuminated. George Paty, who has resided on this island for the past thirty years, and who has witnessed all the outbreaks during that time, says this seems to be the most extensive of all, starting as it did so far from the summit and the prospect of a long siege is favorable.

AN UNUSUAL CASE.

Mother Must Pay for Apprehension of a Son Who Killed His Brother.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 20.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision in the case of Mercer et al. against Mrs. Sarah Campbell in which the defendant is ordered to pay a reward for the apprehension of her son as his brother's murderer. The case came from the Jasper Superior Court. The story begins with the murder of Wm. C. Campbell, the elder son of Mrs. Sarah Campbell. Mrs. Campbell was asked if she would guarantee the payment of a reward for the murderer. She says A. L. Mercer and others told her the real murderer was a negro who had quarreled with her son. Mrs. Campbell signed her name to the paper offering the reward and guaranteeing its payment. When the arrest was made Mrs. Campbell was horrified to find that it was her only son, James M. Campbell. She then resisted the payment of the reward, saying that she had been deceived, believing that the murderer was a negro.

"What natural mother would have signed a paper offering a reward for the arrest of her own and only son on the charge of murder," asked Mrs. Campbell in her answer filed to the petition on which suit was brought by the arresting party for the reward. But the question of law and fact was stronger than sympathetic appeal and the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court. Mrs. Campbell, having lost both sons, will be compelled to pay the reward which secured the conviction of the fratricide.

Two Bicycle Records Broken.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 20.—At the Waterbury Bicycle Club's meet to-day two American records were broken. Frank Kramer, of East Orange, N. J., in a trial heat for the two-thirds mile handicap, covered the distance in 1:23. George H. Collett, of New Haven, and W. R. Wahrenburg, of New York, in the mile tandem handicap, ridden from scratch, made the mile in 1:55, clipping three-quarters of a second from the competition record established by Haussman and Collett, in Waterbury, in 1897.

FINISHING ITS WORK

PEACE CONFERENCE MAKING RAPID PROGRESS WITH ITS PLANS.

Thirty-Four Articles of the Arbitration Scheme Adopted Yesterday by the Third Committee.

ACTION ON OTHER SUBJECTS

KRUGER'S FRANCHISE LAW NOT ALTOGETHER SATISFACTORY.

Joseph Chamberlain Hopeful, However, It Will Prove the Basis of an Amicable Settlement.

THE HAGUE, July 20.—The first committee of the international peace conference met to-day. M. Van Karnebeck, representing Holland, submitted amendments to the report, omitting the prohibition clause from the first four points of Count Muravieff's circular, but expressing the desire that the remaining three points be made the subject of a formal convention. A long discussion followed, after which the committee unanimously supported the prohibition of firing explosives from balloons. The delegates representing the United States and Great Britain voted together against the prohibition of the use of asphyxiating gases and explosive bullets.

Because unanimity was impossible, Captain Mahan, of the American delegation, declared that he could not modify his views and that he would maintain his previous attitude. The American delegates explained that they voted with the British delegation on the subject of expansive bullets because they did not wish to modify their objection to any kind of restriction upon the production of war material.

Captain Mahan and Sir Julian Pauncefote finally moved the suppression of the clauses proposing a formal convention on the other three points of the Muravieff circular. This was agreed to and the amended report will be submitted to the full conference to-morrow, when it will be decided whether the conclusion of a convention on these disputed points is possible. A fresh convention for adapting to naval warfare the Geneva convention of 1864 will also be submitted to the conference to-morrow.

The third committee adopted the thirty-four articles of the arbitration scheme, with the exception of the five clauses relating to international courts of inquiry, actions from the Roumanian and Servian governments to their delegates. An effort was made to obtain the substitution in Article 27 of the words "deem it useful" for the phrase "consider it their duty," by Mr. Holls, secretary of the American delegation, and Dr. Zorn, one of the German delegates, vigorously defended the original reading, which was adopted unanimously.

Captain Mahan's Views.

LONDON, July 21.—The Times correspondent at The Hague says Captain Mahan, U. S. N., retired, one of the American delegates, to-day reiterated his argument that the use of asphyxiating shells was far less inhuman than the employment of submarine boats and other methods of destruction which are still permitted. According to the correspondent Captain Mahan said: "We would do much to secure unanimity, but we cannot deny our conviction, nor can we admit as true what we believe to be contrary to reason. We hold that it is better to be right by ourselves than to be wrong unanimously."

In an interview later Captain Mahan remarked that the use of expanding bullets was a question belonging to the province of Captain Crozier, of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., but he thought the definition adopted by the first commission was wanting in precision. It applied to details instead of adopting a principle, as Captain Crozier proposed.

RUSSIAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Was Upbraided for Permitting the Czarewitch to Cycle Alone.

LONDON, July 21.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail Naval Lieutenant Biseman, the late czarewitch's adjutant, committed suicide by shooting himself at Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, after being bitterly upbraided by the Czar for allowing the czarewitch to go cycling alone.

The Grand Duke's Remains.

BATOUM, July 20.—The fleet of war vessels conveying the Empress Dowager of Russia and the grand duke's remains arrived here this morning simultaneously with the train bearing the remains of the czarewitch. The coffin containing the body was transferred to a splendid floating catafalque decorated with palms and exotics, and placed under a rich white silken baldachino. After a solemn requiem had been performed at the wharf the catafalque moved in slow procession around the ironclad George the Conqueror, on which the dowager Empress and other members of the imperial family were waiting. The coffin was placed aboard the ironclad, and after another requiem the vessel sailed for Novorossisk.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN HOPEFUL.

The Transvaal's New Franchise Law May Avert Trouble.

LONDON, July 20.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day regarding the relations between Great Britain and the South African republic, the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said that the modifications made in the franchise law of the Transvaal lead the government to hope that the new law may prove the basis of a settlement on the lines laid dowwn by Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner of South Africa. The government, however, Mr. Chamberlain added, observed that the Volksraad had still retained a number of conditions that might be interpreted so as to take with one hand what was given by the other. It would also be easy by subsequent legislation to alter the character of the concessions, but, Mr. Chamberlain added, the government feels assured that President Kruger, having accepted the principle for which the British government has contended, is well prepared to reconsider any details of his scheme which might possibly hinder the full accomplishment of the object in view, and that he will not allow it to be nullified or reduced in value by subsequent alterations of the law or any act of the administration.

Senor Silvela's Appeal.

MADRID, July 20.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Senor Silvela, the premier, on behalf of the government, appealed for the assistance of all parties in disposing of the financial questions confronting the government. He announced that the government considers it indispensable to deal with the proposals regarding the public debt promptly, and would then take up the reorganization of the public service and the economics demanded by public opinion. Other financial measures, Senor Silvela said, would be discussed at the next session of the Cortes. Senor Sagasta and the leaders of all the opposition parties then congratulated Senor Silvela upon having arrived at a satisfactory arrangement. The Chamber will be prorogued next week.

Two Emperors to Meet.

BERLIN, July 20.—Various rumors are current here regarding the projected meeting of the emperors. It is stated Emperor Nicholas will meet