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BRYAN STRUCK THE CHORD

WILD SCENE IN CONVENTION

UNUSUAL DEMONSTRATION FOLLOWS A SPEECH OF THE NEBRASKAN.

RAPID PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMME IN CHICAGO—PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION OF THE POPULIST-DEMOCRAT ASSEMBLY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention at this afternoon's session consummated its chief object of being. It adopted a platform declaring that the Democratic party demands the free and unlimited coinage of silver "at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation." And it also went a step beyond this revolutionary one; it declared itself in favor of legislation to prevent men from making gold contracts, saying that the Democratic party favors such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. It was very appropriate that the chief speakers in favor of this policy of scaling down debts 50 per cent should be Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, and ex-Congressman William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, "the boy orator of the Platte."

SENATOR HILL'S MASTERLY SPEECH.

David B. Hill made the ablest and most logical speech of his life in opposition to the adoption of a silver plank and numerous other planks in the platform of an equally dangerous character. Mr. Hill in the past has had a note of insincerity in his speeches which have deprived them of

DAVID B. HILL.

much value, but to-day the passionate way in which he expressed his dislike of the platform, the unreserved way in which he criticised its chief features and the very frankness of the stabs he gave the document revealed beyond question his absolute sincerity.

Moreover, his speech was admirably put together. Its points were concisely expressed. It held the crowd. He compressed five or six ordinary speeches in it and was apparently master of every subject treated of in it, and, in a word, expressed in a masterly fashion all the repulsion of feeling felt by the Eastern Democrats toward such a platform. If reason could have swayed the Convention Mr. Hill would have compelled by his speech a merciless revision of the platform.

"THE BOY ORATOR OF THE PLATTE."

The free-coinage Democrats evidently believed that ex-Congressman William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, would make an argument in reply to Senator Hill which would crush him, for they welcomed Bryan to the platform with cheers which lasted for ten minutes. A part of this demonstration, no doubt, was a boom for Bryan for President. Bryan is a tall, swarthy man, who bears considerable resemblance to William McKinley—that is, the type of face, only Bryan hasn't as refined a face as Mr. McKinley. The forehead is not so full; it slopes backward at a rapid rate. Bryan had been called for more

W. J. BRYAN.

from the beginning of the Convention than any other man, with the solitary exception of Hill. He seemed to have more admirers in the official and unofficial ranks than any other man, except Hill. The greeting they gave him was second only to the one bestowed upon the New-York Senator. More than half the men were standing, and the air was full of newspapers and hats. Four times the cheer seemed to have spent itself, and each time it rose again with the roll of an advancing wave.

THE WILD ASSEMBLY DEEPLY STIRRED.

Bryan stood with a smile playing on his face and an uplifted arm, waiting for silence. Even the attention given to Tillman and Hill did not equal the breathless silence with which thousands peered forward and listened to him. He spoke deprecatingly of himself. "But," he added, "the humblest citizen in the land, when clad in the armor of righteousness, is stronger than all the hosts of error." This struck a keynote which sounded to the rafters, and thereafter the silverites sent up yell after yell of deepest delight after every striking period. The cause of silver, he declared, was the cause of liberty, of humanity; therefore he deprecated any denunciation of President Cleveland because the issue was not to be brought down to the level of a personality. To the complaint of the East that the silver men would not discuss the question, he replied that the Convention was assembled merely to render a judgment ordered by the plain people.

DEFIANCE OF THE EAST.

But greatest of all was the enthusiasm stirred by his comparisons of business men, culminating with the comparison of the business man who went down a thousand feet into a mine, and him who in a back room cornered the money of the world. "We are fighting in defence of our homes, our firesides and our families," proceeded Bryan as the assemblage rose for another wild demonstration. "Our petitions have been scorned, but now we have no petitions to offer, for we are strong in our might and we defy them. They ask us if a Robespierre will arise. No, instead of that the people need an Andrew Jackson, to do as Jackson did in resisting encroachments against the people."

Turning to the income tax question, Mr. Bryan declared that it was not unconstitutional until one judge had changed his mind and the great economic principle of an income tax could not rest upon the change of mind of a single judge.

In closing his speech, Mr. Bryan dramatically said: "You shall not crucify mankind on a cross of gold." This blatherskite declaration stirred up the depths of the Populistic Convention. For half an hour nothing was done but cheer Bryan.

TOOK THE CONVENTION OFF ITS FEET.

It was the greatest demonstration of the Convention. The delegations from Iowa, Florida, Montana, Colorado, California, North and South Carolina, Kansas, Ohio, Louisiana, Oklahoma, North and South Dakota, Texas, West Virginia, Michigan, Oregon, Georgia, Nevada, Mississippi, Indian Territory, Utah, Arkansas, New-Mexico, Wyoming, Virginia and Illinois seized the guidons marking their positions and began a parade around the hall, cheering wildly for Bryan. All efforts of the chairman and the bands to quiet the tumult were in vain. The cheering was deafening. Flags, hats, papers and everything movable were hurled into the air. Finally Bryan was seized by a crowd of shouters and carried on their shoulders down the centre aisle. The demonstration caused Governor Altgeld to turn pale with anger. He had opposed Bryan from the start and when the Illinois delegation headed by "Buck" Hinrichsen, followed the Southern delegates around the hall shouting for Bryan, the Illinois boss looked savage.

Fifteen minutes elapsed before the tumult subsided. Then the chairman, after great effort, succeeded in reducing the delegates to a comparative degree of quietness. The signs were carried back to their places and business was resumed.

SWELLED THE BRYAN BOOM.

The demonstration for Bryan was apparently spontaneous, but was largely in the nature of a boom springing into sudden life. The unusual enthusiasm which followed his speech was taken advantage of by a few friends and was encouraged and helped along for this special purpose. Georgia was apparently deep in the scheme for a Bryan stampede, if a scheme it was. Her delegates continued to cheer and clamber on their chairs though quiet had been restored to the other delegations. A delegate from Georgia screamed across to the men of Florida, "Bryan's will go into history a second Garfield speech."

The news of this overwhelming stampede to Bryan spread to the outside of the Coliseum, and the crowds in the streets began cheering frantically for the Nebraskan. Bryan handkerchiefs were placed on sticks, and men were running up and down Sixty-third-st. like Indians. When the demonstration came to a close the young "statesman" from Nebraska was generally declared to be far ahead in the Presidential race. One thing was certain, anyhow, and that was that if a viva voce vote had been taken at that moment for the Presidential nomination Bryan would be the nominee. If the demonstration meant anything beyond mere effervescent enthusiasm over a fine piece of oratory, it meant that Bryan at the close of that speech was the popular candidate for the nomination.

ASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION.

The Convention was three-quarters of an hour late in getting to work this morning, but by that time 15,000 spectators were present, and most of the delegates. Senator Hill, who sat in the ranks of the New-York delegation, but who had not hitherto spoken in the Convention, seemed to be the man whose face was most sought for by those present in the Convention hall. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Thomas E. Green, of Grace Episcopal Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He prayed that the choice of the Convention might be a man whose work would redound to the glory of his country and his God.

Senator White handed the gavel to Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, who announced that the Committee on Resolutions was ready to report, and called to the platform Senator Jones, of Arkansas, to make the committee's report.

Senator Jones, a gray-haired man, with gray beard, adjusted a pair of gold-bowed spectacles and began to read the financial plank of the platform, which Colonel Charles H. Jones, of "The St. Louis Post-Dispatch" had written.

CHEERS FOR THE SILVER PLANK.

The silver ranks raised a cheer when some of them heard the words "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver," and one enthusiast demanded that the passage be reread, which was done. Senator Jones declared he was hoarse, and indeed his voice broke two or three times and nearly failed him. As the delegates could not hear much of the platform, most of its points fell uncheered. But the denunciation of "Government by injunction," which is taken as an indirect approval of Governor Altgeld's course during the Chicago strike, met with recognition.

When the plank expressing sympathy with Cuba had been read, a flag of the new Republic, with blue and white stripes and a single star on a red field, appeared in the aisle in front of the delegates' chairs, and was carried along the aisles. It did not arouse the demonstration which the partisans of Cuba had hoped for. Indeed, the applause was very moderate, and Mr. Richardson rapped on the desk and said: "Put down that flag." It quickly sank from sight.

OPENING OF THE BATTLE.

The conflict over the platform began at once. Senator Hill offered in behalf of the minority a report, which was read to the Convention. "We demand that all our silver and paper money shall be kept at absolute parity with gold." When this sentence was read from the minority report there was a great cheer, but the loudest applause during the reading of the platform was when the minority commended the "honesty, fidelity and courage of the present Administration." The Pennsylvania delegates led the cheering, but the whole audience seemed to be friendly to Mr. Cleveland, and cheered for several minutes. Mr. Hill also had two personal amendments read, one providing that "any change in the monetary standard shall not affect existing contracts," the other declaring that if silver coinage was not a success after a year it should be suspended.

A STORM OF HISSES FOR TILLMAN.

Senator Tillman led off for the supporters of the platform. His arrival upon the stage was awaited with great curiosity by the spectators and delegates. When his short, thickset figure was seen emerging from the South Carolina delegation there was a roar of applause. Mr. Tillman has not been to bed early while in Chicago, and therefore his face seemed to be worn with fatigue. With only one eye, that eye gleamed out in fiery fashion at the delegates and the audience. He has a big, resonant voice, and he could be heard in every part of the hall. Evidently he thought there was some prejudice against him, for he said fiercely at the very beginning of his speech:

"I will begin by introducing myself to the Democracy of the United States as I am and not as the lying newspapers have represented me. When this Convention is over I hope that its members will have a different opinion of the Pitchfork Senator. I come from a State which was the home of secession."

This statement brought forth a storm of hisses. Senator Tillman turned defiantly, and

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THE TWIN MINE DISASTER.

STATE INVESTIGATION BEGINS IN ST. ALOYSIUS HALL, PITTSTON.

EDWARD HUGHES TESTIFIES THAT THE SHAFTS WERE NOT SAFE—INSPECTOR M'DONALD POINTS OUT THE PRECAUTIONS TAKEN BY THE COMPANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkesbarre, Penn., July 9.—The investigation into the cause of the Twin Mine disaster was opened this morning in St. Aloysius Hall, Pittston. Inspector William Stein, of Shenandoah; Edward Brennan, of Shamokin, and Edward Roderick, of Scranton, constitute the Commission appointed by the Governor. Attorney-General McCormick is present to advise the Commission and to decide upon the mode of procedure to be followed.

At 11 o'clock the inspectors entered the hall and took seats upon the platform. Inspector Stein presided. Attorney-General McCormick began by telling how the investigation was inaugurated by the Governor, who desired to know, first, if all the safeguards for mining provided by law had been observed by the mine-owners and whether all the preventives of accidents had been employed; second, if those preventives were not used, and if this accident was caused by the negligence of the mine-owners. If the Commission finds that this was one of those accidents for which no one is accountable, they are to take such measures as may render less possible a similar catastrophe.

Edward Hughes, the first witness, said: "On the day before the disaster I was working with John Gill. I said to him it was not a safe place to work. We noticed that the bottom was falling out of vein No. 5. I could run my arm over the coal and under the roof. On that day I had a conversation with Mr. McCormick, who was the fire boss, and told him how dangerous it was. There was a slight cave-in, and also some trouble from gas. We had a consultation as to whether we should continue to work. One of the men threw up a piece of stone and asked, 'Wet or dry.' It came down wet.

"Then a few of the men went out, and I was among the number. Previous to the accident the props used in the mine were thin and of not much use. They had rested outside for two years, and were dried up with the sun. Two weeks before the accident I first noticed the company using as a support for the roof what is known as cogs. Six months ago I saw the pillars of the fifth vein sink down. I first noticed the bottom going down by the roadbed sinking."

Hughes said he did not believe operations at the mine were conducted legally. Also that the company had been warned of the cave-in three weeks before it occurred, and did nothing until the day before the accident.

Mine Inspector McDonald was on the stand in the afternoon. He was examined as to whether the pillars in the fifth and sixth veins were directly under each other. He admitted that they were not quite, but were as near as could be under the circumstances. He admitted the gangway was twenty-four feet wide at a point described by Mr. Hughes, but added that on an average it was but twelve feet. He said some of the gangways were only eighteen feet wide, but that others had to be driven wide to avoid gas and make working safer.

When asked about the probable cause of the accident, he said he noticed a large crack or fissure in the rock near the cave, through which water came, but they bored a hole through it and found the rock of average thickness. During his examination Mine Inspector McDonald said that he never had occasion to call any other inspector to look at the mine. He considered that the pillars were strong enough to support the overlying strata of sandstone. He accounts for the strata breaking down so suddenly because of the fissure and the dislocation mentioned in his evidence above. He was not notified at any time that a squeeze was going on in the mine. He knew of nothing in the statutes dictating the size pillars should be. During the time Vein No. 6 had been working, said Mr. McDonald, nine lives had been lost in the six years previous to the present disaster.

As Mr. McDonald made this statement a man in the audience loudly exclaimed: 'You're a —— liar, Mister."

He was immediately ejected from the hall. On being cross-questioned by Mr. Oberyle, Inspector McDonald said that during the last year he had made five official visits to the mine. There are five veins in the mine, two of which had lately been worked. Within the last two years he had not inspected any of the worked-out veins.

Mr. Oberyle consumed considerable time in rigidly questioning Inspector McDonald as to his visits to the mine and the condition in which he found the workings. He said he took his map into the mine with him. On the map he traced the various workings which he visited and inspected. The hearing was then adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

"THE SUN" OUT FOR M'KINLEY.

IT DECLARES THAT HE IS THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE FOR EVERY DEMOCRAT WHO FAVORS HONEST MONEY.

"The New-York Sun," in its issue of this morning, comes out in favor of William McKinley for President. The editorial reads in part as follows:

In the different States the State candidates for the mortified and disheartened members of the Democracy to follow are yet to be determined. In them, and especially in New-York, where David Bennett Hill has struggled for his party against overwhelming odds, the nucleus of Democratic regeneration must be found. But from now until the night of election day in November, 1896, the Presidential candidate of every Democrat who favors honest money and who still hopes to crush the enemies of the fundamental principles he was bred in, should be, without hesitation, evasion, or sop to prejudice, William McKinley.

PRESBYTERIAN BUILDING'S FATE.

TO BE DECIDED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY—MEETING CALLED.

Washington, July 9.—John L. Withrow, Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, who is attending the Christian Endeavor convention here, said to-day that he had called a meeting of the special committee appointed at Saratoga in May to take into consideration the proposed sale of the big Presbyterian Building, in Fifth-ave., New-York, and the reoccupancy of the old Lenox mansion. Ex-President Harrison, John Wanamaker and other prominent Presbyterians to the number of ten make up the committee. They have power to decide finally what shall be done with the two buildings, on which there is a debt of $1,500,000, drawing 4 and 4½ per cent interest.

Tuesday, July 28, and the Mission House, No. 156 Fifth-ave., are the time and place of the meeting. All members appointed by the Assembly have signified their willingness to serve except Cyrus McCormack, of Chicago, and in his place Dr. Withrow has named Associate Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Providence, R. I., July 9.—An accident on the Consolidated road occurred just beyond Westerly about 11:30 o'clock last night. A wheel came off one of the trucks and the cars were piled up in a heap and badly wrecked. The head brakeman was seriously injured. He was taken to his home in New-London. The tracks were cleared about 9 o'clock this morning.

Middletown, Conn., July 9.—The cornerstone of the new German Lutheran Church, in South High-st., will be laid Sunday next at 4 o'clock. Addresses will be made by the Rev. O. Minkus, of New-Britain, and Professor Nelson, of Yale College. The church is to be built of brick, with freestone trimmings and in Gothic style. It will cost $10,000.

Mansfield, Mass., July 9.—Joseph Banman, aged twenty-four, of Boston, a guest for two days at the Central House, shot himself in the head in his room this morning. He says it was an accident. He was taken to the hospital in Boston.

North Adams, Mass., July 9.—Giacomo Marzaori, aged twenty-six, an employe of the Ramage Paper Company at Monroe Bridge, while waiting for a train, was killed at the Fitchburg depot this forenoon. He was subject to fits, and started to pass over the tracks, when he fell and a pusher passed over him, cutting his head off.

A SURPRISE IN CHICAGO.

BRYAN COMES TO THE FRONT.

UNEXPECTED STRENGTH OF THE YOUNG NEBRASKA POLITICIAN.

A HETERODOX AND REVOLUTIONARY PLATFORM ADOPTED BY AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY—SIX CANDIDATES PLACED IN NOMINATION AT THE NIGHT SESSION—NO BALLOTS TAKEN YET.

The Democratic National Convention in Chicago began the work of nominating a candidate for the Presidency last night. The names of Bland, Bryan, Matthews, Boies, Blackburn and McLean were presented. It was decided to adjourn until to-day without taking a ballot. The platform as adopted is substantially as printed yesterday, and is explicitly flat-footed for silver. It will be found in its revised form on the third page of this issue. The essential plank is the following:

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract. We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver or gold coin.

A REVOLUTIONARY DAY'S WORK.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention adopted this afternoon a party platform which is to serve for the next four months as a rallying cry for all the elements of unrest and disorder now pressing to the surface in American politics, and this evening turned to the task of naming a Presidential candidate under whose leadership the forces of popular fanaticism and discontent might most fitly march to what already seems their inevitable defeat.

At 12:35 o'clock at night the Convention adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning, six candidates having been placed in nomination, but no ballots having been taken

By the vote of more than a two-thirds majority of the delegates—628 to 301—the heterodox and revolutionary platform presented by the Southern and Western leaders, who have suddenly grasped the reins of party management, was made the accepted party faith and the recognized test of party loyalty.

The announcement of the chairman of the Convention that the new programme of the Southern and Western agitators had triumphed by so overwhelming a majority marked the final passing of power from the hands of the Eastern managers, who have dictated party policy and appropriated party honors for more than a generation. It ushered in at the same time a revolution in Democratic party politics perhaps as violent and far-reaching in its effects as that which split the ante-bellum organization at Charleston thirty-six years ago. The victors in to-day's contest, face, in fact, a threatened disruption of the party in more than a dozen States, and, though the beaten representatives of the gold-standard faction have not carried their resentment to the point of actual secession from the Convention, it is already plain to the most casual observer that the continued domination of the influences which framed to-day's platform will involve the speedy disintegration of the party, and a readjustment of the conditions of American politics of which not even the keenest-sighted can now see the ultimate effects.

THE EAST'S UP-HILL FIGHT.

The Eastern and more conservative elements in the party did not yield their ground without a desperate struggle against the rising flood of Populist fanaticism. Their numerical feebleness left them no rôle to play but that of parliamentary protest, yet in spite of the hopelessness of their task, they continued their fight to the end with skill and effectiveness. Senator Hill by an all-around onslaught on the platform sought to shake the solidarity of the free-coinage ranks and secure some important modification in the text of the more radical and revolutionary paragraphs. His efforts, though cleverly directed, failed at every point, however, and he succeeded only once in breaking the solid ranks of the free-coinage column on the trial of strength over the adoption or rejection of his resolution commending "the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity" of the Cleveland Administration. On this ballot some forty or fifty free-coinage men with Administration or office-holding affiliations, deserted the silver majority and helped raise the total cast for Mr. Hill's resolution to 367 against 564 votes in opposition.

The original motion to substitute a "sound-money" plank for the free-coinage declaration of the platform as reported by the Committee on Resolutions, was defeated by 301 votes to 628. Both on this ballot and in the final one, adopting the entire platform, the free-coinage leaders demonstrated that they controlled a two-thirds majority in the Convention. On both tests they had exactly eight votes to spare.

CONTEST OVER THE PLATFORM.

The parliamentary contest over the platform lasted about seven hours, and was marked throughout by the intensest political excitement. Senator Hill, Senator Tillman and ex-Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, were the chief figures in the struggle, and at least one of them achieved a personal triumph of the first order. It is to the credit of the Convention, one of the few redeeming facts in its melancholy record, that it showed a marked impatience of the intense and calculated demagogy of "Pitchfork" Tillman, while it applauded in rapture the milder and less embittered periods of the Nebraska editor.

Mr. Tillman, who rose first to defend the Populistic hodge-podge offered to the Convention as a platform, found himself facing a hostile and suspicious audience, which greeted with angry hisses his first attempt at billingsgate political oratory. The South Carolina Senator's injudicious declaration that the issue raised by the platform was avowedly and essentially a sectional issue brought a roar of dissent and protest from the floor and galleries, and so great was the indignation of the free-coinage leaders at this unwelcome admission that Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was forced to take the platform and passionately disavow any purpose on the part of the silver leaders to set on foot a campaign of one section against another.

HILL A COMMANDING FIGURE.

Senator Hill held the attention of the Convention more successfully than the intemperate South Carolina autocrat, and compelled the admiration even of his opponents by the adroitness with which he defended the losing cause of the gold-standard delegates. While ostensibly coming forward to advocate the retention of the gold standard, he shifted his ground to an argument in behalf of international bimetallism, and then wandered off into a wholesale attack upon the money planks used as "filling in" to the cardinal declarations of the platform on the money question. The income tax, life tenure of office and bond-issue paragraphs were made the basis of a seemingly violent but really harmless philippic against the follies of the Southern and Western platform-makers, while to the end the attitude of the New-York leader on the vital issue of the free coinage of silver by the United State alone was left in calculated vagueness.

That his differences of opinion with the Western party managers on the silver question were grave enough to drive him into any practical opposition to their programme could not be inferred from anything he said from the platform. On the other hand, he was willing to lend himself to the open and formal repudiation of the financial policy of the Cleveland Administration, and open the way to a practical censure of his client in the White House, by pressing upon the Convention a resolution indorsing the performance of Mr. Cleveland's second term. The committee on resolutions had generously omitted to pass direct censure on the President and his advisers; but through Mr. Hill's urgency the party was put on record to-day as explicitly refusing to recognize the second Cleveland Administration as deserving even the poor compliment of a perfunctory and guarded resolution of praise.

BRYAN'S FITNESS.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, "the Boy Orator of the Platte," is not a public man of note or training, or a speaker of more than average accomplishments, yet so barren has this Convention shown itself in men of genuine force and inspiration that his unexpected and captivating outburst of eloquence to-day easily raised him to the front ranks among the chiefs of the Tillmanized and Altgeldized Democracy. Young, enthusiastic, crude and visionary, yet apparently sincere and gifted with an engaging flow of natural eloquence, the young Nebraskan is a logical leader of the forces of ignorance, prejudice and unrest which have seized the control of the Democratic organization. In him the majority of the Convention saw the interpreter and mouthpiece whose coming it has impatiently awaited for two days, and satisfaction at his arrival vented itself in one of the most remarkable demonstrations of this curious political gathering. Up to the appearance of Mr. Bryan upon the platform, the silver majority had seemed to distrust its strength somewhat, and to lack buoyancy and confidence; from the conclusion of his speech, a more sanguine and expansive spirit had plainly entered the free-coinage forces, and the crusade for financial and political revolution about to be begun on the adoption of the Jones-Altgeld-Tillman platform took on a new air of fierceness and determination.

Had a ballot for the Presidential nomination been taken immediately at the close of Mr. Bryan's speech, he might have been chosen by acclamation, so great was the "impression which his eloquence seemed to make on the more volatile elements in the Convention." But the hour for the nomination had not struck, and after the platform was adopted the leaders succeeded in forcing a recess, which gave the delegates a chance to recover their more calculating equanimity.

THE CONVENTION'S DISCOVERY.

The emotional frenzy of the Convention in the afternoon, when it suddenly seemed to have discovered in the person of a windy and theatrical orator from the plains of Nebraska a worthy successor to Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden, had in no perceptible degree abated upon the reassembling at 8 o'clock in the evening. The knowledge that nominating speeches would be the order of business, and that a nomination upon the first ballot was not altogether improbable, drew to the Coliseum an unusually large and boisterous crowd. Those who remembered the disorderly scenes of the night session four years ago, which ended at the dawn of morning in the nomination of Grover Cleveland, were scarcely prepared, however, to see these scenes re-enacted and surpassed. For a time it seemed as if the galleries would succeed in preventing the transacting of any business. The nominating speeches were rarely heard by the spectators, but that did not seem to matter; they were patiently waiting for the first ballot for President.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, nominated Richard P. Bland for President, while there was such a roar of talk among the spectators that his able speech could not be heard ten feet away from the speaker's desk. Governor Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was nominated in another inaudible speech by Senator Turple. Ex-Congressman Frederick White, in a flamboyant speech of a commonplace nature, nominated Horace Boies, of Iowa. The theatrical orator, William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated by Hal T. Lewis, of Georgia, in a speech of such dramatic intensity that the excitement over Bryan, aroused skilfully in the afternoon by the candidate himself, was once more revived.

The speech nominating Horace Boies had hardly been completed before there occurred one of those incidents which are so common during that period of frenzy known as "the nominatory hours." There was an outburst of applause and a young woman began to wave her handkerchief frantically. She was dressed in white, and stood in a conspicuous place on the slope of seats on the south side of the hall. The figure was instantly visible against the background of black-garbed men, and her tremendous efforts to excite enthusiasm for Boies attracted the attention of the entire body of delegates and the 15,000 spectators.

WAS SHE AN IMITATOR?

Newspaper correspondents who remembered the boom for Blaine started by Mrs. Carson Lake, at the Minneapolis Convention four years ago by similar tactics, suspected that the Iowa maiden had read about Mrs. Lake's success and was desirous of attaining a similar triumph four years later. The Iowa delegation waved their handkerchiefs in response to the Iowa girl's signal, and soon the entire body of delegations had arisen to their feet and turned about in the direction of the figure in white standing in the southern part of the hall waving desperately a handkerchief and then a flag.

It was noised about that the "boomer" was a Miss Minnie Murray, of Nashua, Iowa, who was employed upon a Democratic newspaper. The banner of Boies was taken to Miss Murray. She carried it about the Convention Hall and then a seat in the ranks of the Iowa delegation was given her. She had excited a Boies boom for ten minutes, put her name in the newspapers and doubtless is satisfied.

John S. Rhea, a lawyer, of Russellville, Ky., nominated Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, starting out upon his eulogy with great tact and with thought of the Southern vote by saying that his candidate was a secession soldier.

PLAN OF THE NEW-YORKERS.

TO RETURN HOME SILENTLY AND HOLD AN EARLY STATE CONVENTION FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Chicago, July 9.—State Senator Grady, after taking his seat among the New-York delegates to-day, said:

"It is practically agreed among the New-York delegates to express no decided opinion as a body upon the deliberations of this Convention. We will return home silently, hold an early State Convention, and there decide what we shall do."

MAKING THE NOMINATIONS

SIX CANDIDATES PRESENTED.

TREMENDOUS UPROAR AND EXCITEMENT IN THE COLISEUM.

BLAND, BRYAN, MATTHEWS, BOIES, BLACKBURN AND M'LEAN PLACED IN NOMINATION—GREAT DEMONSTRATION OVER THE NEBRASKAN—A RECORD-BREAKING AUDIENCE.

Chicago, July 9.—This has been a day of days in the history of National political conventions. From early morning until late at night, with the exception of a three-hours' intermission, the gigantic Coliseum, the largest hall in the world, was crowded to the doors with interested and enthusiastic spectators. But great in number as had been the masses which attended the morning and afternoon sitting, they were as nothing in comparison with the tremendous record-breaking audience that thronged the stupendous Auditorium at the evening assembly. Such a gathering had never before been seen at a National Convention. Floor and galleries formed one great mass of solid humanity. Where the narrow ribbons of aisles had marked the various divisions of the huge interior, there were gathered hundreds, perhaps thousands, of those who could not find other accommodation. Every chair was filled, and some idea of the meaning of this may be gained by the knowledge that the Coliseum has a seating capacity of 16,000. And in addition to the myriads who choked and crowded every available space, many more, estimated at 5,000 in number, were gathered about the entrances during the greater part of the evening, tickets in hand, fruitlessly clamoring for admission.

At night the candidates for the nomination were named by noted orators and the usual demonstrations followed. Bland was cheered to the echo, and a scene of the wildest enthusiasm ensued when Senator Vest mentioned his name at the end of the nominating speech.

Bryan, suddenly injected into the list of probabilities by his speech of the morning, was put before the Convention in the maiden effort of H. T. Little, of Georgia, who established a reputation for natural oratory in the few brief moments he took for the purpose, and equal to the demonstration for Bland was that which followed the Georgia delegate's address.

A girl in white, frantic in her enthusiasm for Horace Boies, leaped to a chair in the gallery and waved a Boies banner with frenzied vehemence, and nearly every man in the vast hall, whether from gallantry or actual sympathy, rose and cheered with a right good will. And when the pretty young woman, swaying, jumping, clapping her hands and giving vent to her emotion in divers other ways, marched through delegates and spectators with the Boies standard borne above her head, the audience caught the full spirit of her enthusiasm and shouted approval with might and main.

Late into the night the stirring scenes continued, and the thousands gathered under the vast roof never seemed to tire of using their lungs.

NIGHT PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Chicago, July 9.—The masses of spectators at this evening's session were, if possible, greater and the excitement greater than at any previous meeting of the Convention, because the crisis of the nominating speeches and of balloting for the Presidential candidates had arrived. There was not a vacant seat outside of the sections for delegates and alternates at 8 o'clock, the hour to which the recess extended. And still the crowds kept pouring in, as if the supply of tickets were inexhaustible, and as if the capacity of the spacious hall could not be put to too severe a test. The illumination by electric lamps was perfect, but the air was stifling.

The New-York delegation had a caucus at the Washington Club before coming to the Convention Hall, and discussed the best course to take in this evening's programme. It was decided to come to the hall and take their seats, but not to take part in the balloting. They also decided not to bolt the Convention.

The Convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by its presiding officer, Senator White, of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who acted as president pro tem. this evening as well as during the morning session.

It took the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants fully ten minutes more to allay the uproar and confusion and to obtain even a tolerable degree of order, and even that lasted for only a brief interval, for every moment, on one pretence or another, the crowds broke out with cheering.

The chairman informed the Convention that the roll of States would now be called so that nominations of candidates for the Presidency should be made. By an agreement entered into by the friends of the several candidates, the chairman added, the nominating and seconding speeches would be confined to thirty minutes in length, which time might be used either when the nominations were made or when the State of the speaker was called.

VEST NOMINATES BLAND.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the first delegate to ascend the platform, even before the call of States had got further in the alphabetical list than the State of Arkansas. He made the nominating speech for Mr. Bland, speaking as follows:

Revolutions do not begin with the rich and prosperous. They represent the protest of those who are suffering from present conditions, and whose demands for relief are denounced 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 instinctively turn as the loyal exponent of their hopes.

The people are not iconoclasts, not false to their convictions. They followed Jefferson when he assailed the centralizing and monarchical doctrines of the old Federalists, and was denounced as a communist and leveller 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 usurers 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 bimetallism—the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1—and the restoration of silver to its constitutional status, is

No sapling chance sown 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 stricken from the coinage, and the red despot of gold made supreme as to all values.

It is a declaration by the free men of America that the United States must withdraw from the conspiracy which was formed to destroy one-half the metallic money of the world, in order to establish the slavery of greed and usury more degrading than the tyranny of armed force.

It is the stern demand from unrequited toil, bankrupt enterprise and ruined homes, for a change in the money system which for years has brought disaster and desolation.

In this crisis of our country and party we must take no step backward in platform or candidate. We want no uncertain nor doubtful leader; no laggard in peace, or dastard in war; no latter-day silver saint, but a grizzled and scarred veteran, who has borne the heat and burden of the day, and whose breast is marked from 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, unpretending, brave man, not an iridescent nor 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 office under the gold power; others misrepresented their constituents and have been provided for in the national infirmary of the present Administration, but Richard Parks 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 neith-

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