THE BRYAN CONVENTION.

PLATFORM AND TICKET TO BE DICTATED BY THE NEBRASKA MAN.

DAVID B. HILL GOES TO CONFER WITH PROSPECTIVE CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT—MAY RUN WITH HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—By a coincidence altogether novel in American politics the two great party conventions are to follow courses of action almost exactly parallel. Each is to go on record as renominating by acclamation the Presidential candidate it put forward four years ago. The absolute unanimity of choice on each side offers a striking contrast to the friction and bitterness in the conventions at which similar renominations were accomplished in 1892.

Each party likewise, with an assured and unopposed selection for the head of the National ticket, will be found to have left practically to chance the nomination of a Vice-Presidential candidate. For if at Philadelphia a reluctant and protesting nominee was impressed into party service, so here at Kansas City there is an equal likelihood that second honors will be thrust upon some more or less receptive and unheralded "running mate."

History will in that event be justified in viewing the work of the two conventions of 1900 as cut to a pattern more uniform than any known for a generation past or likely to be known for a generation hereafter. Uniformity in politics has its limitations, however, and there are some particulars in which the parallel between Philadelphia and Kansas City does not hold entirely good.

The Republican National Convention, though widely charged with susceptibility to pressure from the Administration and its representatives, made an absolutely free and spontaneous choice for the Vice-Presidency, a choice, indeed, which did not at the outset commend itself to those leaders on the spot especially recognized as voicing the Administration's plans and wishes.

DICTATION BY BRYAN.

Here, on the contrary, there is every evidence that the Vice-Presidential nomination will be controlled and dictated by the prospective head of the ticket, against whose fiat, once expressed, no considerable element in the Convention would venture to raise a serious protest. The first session of the Convention is now less than three days off, and party leaders from all parts of the country have already reached this city.

Yet no one here disputes the fact that the policies which will govern the Convention's action are being determined now, and will continue to be determined until the delegates disperse, not at the various headquarters here, but in Colonel Bryan's office in Lincoln. Kansas City is and will remain the stage on which the Convention will play out its three days' mixture of melodrama, comedy and farce, but the chief actors will all have learned their parts in advance, and will take their cues from the prompter's box, 220 miles away in the Nebraska capital.

If any convincing proof were needed of the extent to which Colonel Bryan's personal wishes are to dominate the National Convention it would be found in the hurried trip made to Lincoln to-day by ex-Senator David B. Hill, of New-York. As is well known, Mr. Hill is the one Eastern Democratic leader of experience and force of character who has come to Kansas City sincerely determined to force some modification of the financial plank of the Chicago platform.

To his mind Democratic success next fall is dependent entirely on the appeal the Convention may make to Eastern sentiment through a softening of the extreme free silver coinage declaration of 1896. Even an appearance of retreat from the advanced and radical position taken at Chicago would, in his view, materially improve the prospect of the National ticket, and for that appearance he would make that open fight in the Convention which Mr. Croker, Mr. Murphy and other Eastern Democrats seem to deprecate.

WHY HILL WENT TO SEE BRYAN.

Arriving here early this morning, Mr. Hill found after a conference with Senator Jones, of Arkansas, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that persuasion would only be lost on the Western politicians he could reach unless he first came to an understanding with Mr. Bryan at Lincoln. The New-Yorker saw the force of this suggestion, and at once took a train for Nebraska. He is not expected back until to-morrow night, and till then speculation on the wording of the money plank of the platform may be dismissed as void of any serious importance.

For the last two days every visitor to Lincoln has brought news here of Colonel Bryan's purpose to insist not only on a general reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, but upon a specific restatement of the demand for free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. To neglect this definite pledge of loyalty to the case of silver, Mr. Bryan has argued to numerous Democratic leaders, would start the cry of cowardice, and go far toward alienating Populist support, on which he counts to carry Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota and other Western States.

R. L. Metcalf, Editor of "The Omaha World-Herald," and one of the delegates-at-large from Nebraska, who had a long talk with Colonel Bryan on Saturday, has announced that there must be a specific renewal of the free coinage demand in this year's platform. To abandon this attitude, he declares, would be simply a "weak yielding to Tammany clamor."

Ex-Representative James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, who talked with Mr. Bryan on this point, also insists that his programme includes a special mention of the silver issue, though Mr. Lewis himself believes that a general reaffirmation of the Chicago resolutions would be better party policy.

WRANGLE OVER WORDING OF PLATFORM

The wrangle over the wording of the platform —for nobody questions its real intent or significance—will probably furnish enough political excitement to fill out the two days before the Convention assembles. Were it not for this apparent bone of contention the argumentative and zealous Convention camp follower would have practically nothing to exhaust his spellbinding powers on.

The contest for the Vice-Presidential nomination has proved so far a singularly lifeless one. Mr. Hill is the one strong man put forward for the second place, and should he come to terms with Bryan on the platform his selection would be a logical sequence of their compact. Mr. Hill is not eager to be nominated, and does not care to run on a platform of unadulterated Populism. If he becomes a candidate he will have the support of the New-York delegation, which otherwise may put forward Elliot Danforth, Judge Parker, George B. McClellan, or any other of the long list of receptive aspirants.

Ex-Representative Shively, of Indiana, would be highly acceptable to the Convention should Colonel Bryan indicate a desire to have him named for the second place. Mr. Sulzer's candidacy, though untiring and tumultuous, arouses little enthusiasm, and Colonel James Hamilton Lewis's chances are also looked upon as being microscopic, but the key to the Vice-Presidential puzzle as well as to the platform tangle is to be sought for the present in Lincoln, not here.

A PARVENUE WITH SOME CLAIMS.

From The Indianapolis Press.

"That Wigglewee girl is telling around that her grandfather moved in the best society."

"Exactly. And he also moved out the best society. He had one of the best trucks in his native village."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A Great Tonic.

Invigorates and strengthens the system, relieves nervousness and headache, and creates a good appetite.

Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

WHAT NEW-YORK MEN ARE DOING.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HILL'S VISIT TO BRYAN—DANFORTH WANTS TO BE GOVERNOR—SULZER'S BRASS BAND CAMPAIGN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—The men who control the machinery of the Democratic party in the State of New-York arrived here late last night or early this morning, and were at once the centre of most of the intrigues of the Democratic National Convention, in relation to the party platform to be adopted this year and the nomination for Vice-President to be made. There came last night Frank Campbell, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Elliot Danforth, who is alternately mentioned as a candidate for the nomination for Vice-President and for the nomination for Governor of New-York.

Then early this morning there arrived David B. Hill, Richard Croker and Edward Murphy, jr. Mr. Hill travelled alone, but Mr. Croker was accompanied by Mr. Murphy. It was illustrative of the two factions of the Democratic party in the State of New-York, composed of the rural Democrats, led by Mr. Hill, and the city Democrats, led by Croker and Murphy.

The newspapers had been full of interviews with Mr. Croker before the arrival of the Tammany Hall chieftain in Kansas City, assailing in an indirect way Mr. Hill, and especially the latter's programme of minimizing the references to the 16 to 1 platform of 1896, but Mr. Croker had apparently changed his policy in relation to Mr. Hill while on his way across the continent, for those who saw him on his arrival this morning said that he was not making any references to Mr. Hill and seemed inclined to adopt a pacific attitude toward him. He is even reported to have offered to support Mr. Hill for Vice-President if he desired the nomination.

HILL STARTS FOR LINCOLN.

Mr. Hill remained in Kansas City only three hours. Before leaving Albany he had received a letter from William J. Bryan asking him to come to Lincoln, Neb., and visit him there previous to the assemblage of the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Hill accepted this invitation, but decided first to visit this city. He took possession of rooms which he had engaged at the Coates House upon his arrival here this morning, and then sought out Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and obtained from him the latest facts regarding the attitude of the delegates to the Convention toward the Chicago platform and the proposition to put less stress upon the free coinage plank than was expressed in 1896.

It was well known that Senator Jones, like many other leading Democrats who pressed the adoption of the free coinage plank in 1896, now agrees with Senator Hill that this plank should be shorn of its radical features. Senator Hill, after an hour's talk with Senator Jones, took a train for Lincoln, the home of Mr. Bryan, and said on departing that he doubted if he would be able to get back to Kansas City much before to-morrow night.

The news that Mr. Hill had been requested by Mr. Bryan to come to Lincoln was at first disbelieved by the Tammany Hall delegates, and pronounced untrue. Then, when convinced that the news was true, they made remarks which indicated that they were annoyed that Mr. Hill was thought by Mr. Bryan to be a man of such importance. Threats were made that if Mr. Hill should assume to talk to Mr. Bryan as the representative of the New-York Democrats, his true strength in the State would be revealed by his rejection as a candidate for member of the Committee on Resolutions—the platform committee. It was added that ex-Judge Augustus Van Wyck might be elected a member of the Committee on Resolutions if Mr. Hill should thus be thrust aside.

IMPORTANCE OF HILL'S VISIT TO BRYAN.

Frank Campbell said after Mr. Hill's departure for Lincoln: "Senator Jones urged Mr. Hill to go and see Mr. Bryan, and Mr. Hill will convey to Mr. Bryan the views of Senator Jones, as well as his own. Mr. Hill believes that the principles of the Democratic party should be expressed in a much more conservative way than they were given to the world in 1896. His views are shared by Senator Jones, ex-Governor Stone of Missouri and other leading Democrats. Mr. Hill's visit to Mr. Bryan can be rightly considered of the highest importance. Upon its result may depend the success or defeat of the Democratic party at the polls in November. If a conservative platform upon the silver coinage question be adopted, I am confident of the election of the Democratic candidates for President and Vice-President."

"Mr. Campbell, what is the attitude of the New-York delegation upon the nomination for Vice-President?"

"I am not in a position to answer that question, because very few of the delegates are yet here. We shall hold a meeting on Tuesday night and decide many important matters. Mr. Hill will by that time have returned from Lincoln, and we shall know what is Mr. Bryan's position on the Vice-Presidency, as well on the platform."

Elliot Danforth, who has been believed to be a candidate for the nomination of Vice-President, said to-day upon this subject: "I am not seeking the nomination for Vice-President, but rather a nomination for a State office. I do not believe that New-York has any candidate at present for Vice-President." Mr. Danforth hopes to be nominated for Governor of New-York.

SULZER'S BRASS BAND CANVASS.

This statement by Mr. Danforth will grieve William Sulzer, who is a candidate for the nomination for Vice-President of "a halcyon and vociferous" type. When he arrived from Lincoln, Neb., last night some alleged admirers of his met him at the Union Depot with a band in a tallyho coach and with a string of carriages. The boomers of Mr. Sulzer occupied the carriages, and he was escorted to the Hotel Savoy with noisy demonstrations by the band. To-day pictures of William Jennings Bryan and William Sulzer were placed in all the leading hotels. Mr. Sulzer also opened a headquarters at the Hotel Savoy, and hung up a strip of white muslin across Ninth-st., inscribed with the inspiring words, "Bryan and Sulzer—Victory."

Early this morning Mr. Sulzer had a chat with Richard Croker, and his friends afterward said that the Tammany Hall chieftain had not forbidden Mr. Sulzer's brass band canvass, and therefore it would proceed.

Mr. Sulzer is posing as a radical silver man. He said to-day:

"I favor rewriting in the Kansas City platform the money plank of the Chicago platform, without the slightest change in the wording. A simple reaffirmation will not be sufficient. It must be there, without the change in the crossing of a single t or the dotting of an i. Nothing else will do. The people will insist upon it."

"Does Mr. Bryan demand it?"

"Mr. Bryan has said that the Democratic party cannot afford to do otherwise than make a clear, unequivocal declaration for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. That much he has said publicly."

"Will you be nominated for Vice-President?"

"I expect to be. My friends, I find, are very confident and hopeful. At this time everything points to my nomination. For myself, I would gladly subordinate my interests to those of my party. I have no ambition higher than to help make the election of Mr. Bryan certain. I never before supposed that I was so well known or so popular in the West. All along the road people had heard of me and came to see me. I am satisfied that when the New-York delegation arrives and looks over the situation it will be found supporting me. Without New-York I have more than two hundred votes pledged in writing."

While on the train going to Lincoln Mr. Sulzer got his thumb caught under a falling window. It made a bad sore, and he wore a big bandage over it. The possibility of lockjaw has been suggested.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of the State of Washington, has rather disturbed the serenity of Mr. Sulzer by establishing a headquarters as a candidate for the nomination of Vice-President near by, in the Coates House. Mr. Lewis said to-day: "I shall have the support of my own State of Washington for Vice-President, and of the delegates of several other Western States. I think I ought to have the support of Montana, for there seems to be a Lewis and Clarke strip of territory in the far Northwest."

Bancroft Davis was at work here to-day seeking to bring about the adoption of a plank in the Democratic platform declaring that the Democratic party sympathizes with the Boers in their conflict with the British Empire.

Richard Croker said to-day: "New-York has no candidate for Vice-President, and comes to Kansas City with a pacific purpose. In relation to the platform, I would state that there are certain interests in New-York which should not be assailed, and that if these are not attacked our chance of winning at the polls will be far greater."

The pacific disposition of the Tammany Hall leaders, it is suspected, is due to their conviction that they have no influence in the Convention, and that the adoption of a platform reaffirming the doctrine of the coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 wil' render the attempt of the Democratic party to carry the State of New-York a hopeless one. They are, therefore, only spectators of a political party rushing to defeat, and abstain, accordingly, from manifesting any keen interest in Mr. Bryan's proceedings.

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL SITUATION.

VIEWS OF THE CANDIDATES AND THEIR FRIENDS.

(By The Associated Press.)

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.—The Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination is still open for anybody—that is, anybody that can reach it. Here is a list to choose from: William Sulzer, David B. Hill, Elliot Danforth and Judge A. B. Parker, New-York; Benjamin F. Shively, Indiana; Charles A. Towne, Minnesota; Carter H. Harrison, Illinois; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; James Hamilton Lewis, Washington; Robert A. Pattison, Pennsylvania; Arthur P. Gorman, Maryland; D. J. Campau, Michigan; David S. Rose, Wisconsin; David Overmeyer, Kansas; William J. Stone, Missouri, and George Fred Williams, Massachusetts. There may be some others, but these are "mentioned." Some are avowed candidates and others are not, and some do not even expect to be presented to the Convention.

The active candidates are Sulzer and Towne. Others expect a complimentary vote, but both of these men want the nomination, and their friends are working for them with much earnestness. Friends of Shively are also pressing him, but the Indiana man is discouraging them. Shively has his eye on a seat in the Senate, which is more attractive to him than a nomination for the Vice-Presidency. He does not care to offend his Indiana friends by being churlish regarding the Vice-Presidency, but he is doing what he can to discourage the talk about himself. The friends of Towne say Shively is not and will not be a candidate.

Another man who is strongly mentioned is Carter Harrison, of Chicago. Illinois men say he prevented the State Convention from naming him for Governor or instructing for him for Vice-President. It is expected he will come here and make it plain that he does not wish to be a candidate.

Among the incipient booms launched to-day were those of ex-Senator Gorman and Governor McMillin. Henry D. Clayton, member of the National Committee from Alabama, talked about Gorman as an available candidate, while Buck Hinrichsen, of Illinois, was sponsor for McMillin. Mr. Clayton said the South would take very kindly to Mr. Gorman, and although he was not a silver man there was no doubt about his earnest support of the party. Hinrichsen said McMillin had a record of twenty years in Congress, which could not be touched, and that he was a vote-getter in other States besides Tennessee.

Quite an interesting and unknown quantity is the suggestion about ex-Senator Hill. He seems to have considerable strength in different parts of the country, and several delegations intend to vote for him. When Mr. Hill arrived here to-day, and was taking his breakfast in the Coates House, a man experienced in conventions said:

"Hill is going to be nominated for Vice-President."

The remark was repeated to Hill. "How long has he been here?" asked the ex-Senator. "Arrived this morning," was the answer.

"He will know better after he has been here a little longer," replied Mr. Hill. That was all he had to say about his Vice-Presidential prospects or possibilities. The departure of Hill for Lincoln caused any amount of speculation and some disquiet. "Croker don't like it a little bit," said a man wearing a Tammany badge. Others insisted that Hill had not been invited at all, while there was another lot who jumped to the conclusion that Hill had gone to Lincoln to arrange with Bryan for his own nomination as Vice-President. Those who know the ex-Senator can imagine the grim satisfaction he is having over the speculation, not to say consternation, he has caused by his trip to the Democratic Mecca.

Every time Hill is mentioned seriously some one recalls the position he took on the tariff bill and his position in politics since that time.

"Towne is the logical candidate," remarked Senator Pettigrew, "and that is why he is going to be nominated. Nebraska is going to second his nomination and support him," he continued, "and that ought to be a sufficient indication as to the way Bryan feels toward him."

Minnesota and South Dakota are instructed for Towne, and delegates from other States are for him. George Fred Williams is working quietly to secure support for him in New-England. "We ought to have a man for Vice-President who will carry out Mr. Bryan's views," said Mr. Williams, "should anything happen to Mr. Bryan after he is elected."

In looking over the field Mr. Williams thought Mr. Towne came nearer the ideal candidate than any man yet mentioned, although he was not ready to say that Massachusetts would vote for him. The fact that so many names have been suggested and that so many delegates are casting about for a candidate indicates the nebulous state of the Vice-Presidential situation. It may clear up and some one be agreed upon before the Convention meets, but the present indications are that the contest will be determined by ballot in the Convention.

ALTGELD ON TRAIN WITH ROOSEVELT.

WHAT EX-GOVERNOR OF ILLINOIS THINKS THE CONVENTION WILL DO.

Joilet, Ill., July 1.—A Governor of New-York and a former Governor of Illinois, each widely known and each a prominent leader in his party, journeyed to-night toward Kansas City on the same train, but in different compartments. Governor Theodore Roosevelt, candidate for Vice-President, was a guest in the private car of Paul Morton, second vice-president of the Santa Fe, speeding to the Far Southwest to meet and greet his faithful Rough Riders. Ex-Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, with two friends, occupied one of the regular Pullman cars on their way to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City.

Perhaps two hundred persons were gathered around the train at the Dearborn-st. station in Chicago when a few minutes before 6 o'clock Governor Roosevelt elbowed his way through the gate to mount his car. Vociferous cheering greeted the arrival of the party. Governor Roosevelt stepped lightly on the rear platform of his car. As he mounted the steps an enthusiastic acquaintance in the crowd seized him by the coattails. The Governor greeted his friend warmly and the crowd cheered again and again. After seeing that his luggage was properly stowed he took a turn about the platform, shook hands with many friends and waved his Rough Rider hat from the rear platform as the train sped away.

Just before the start former Governor Altgeld pushed his way through the crowd and disappeared quietly within a Pullman car. He was recognized by many persons, who were quick to note the peculiar coincidence of a chance meeting of the two extremes in politics. But Governor Roosevelt was busily engaged in conversation and did not note the occurrence. Apparently Governor Altgeld was unaware that the Roosevelt car was attached to the train. Up to the time when the train passed through Joliet the two political leaders did not come more closely in contact than when they passed each other on the station platform in Chicago.

When asked on the train by a representative of The Associated Press if he intended to have any active part in the deliberations at Kansas City, Governor Altgeld said:

"No, I am not a delegate to the Convention, and I do not expect either to write the platform or to dictate any nomination. I shall be simply an interested spectator."

"Which of the candidates would you prefer to have nominated for Vice-President, Governor?"

"Well, I have no preference as to individuals, but as to a class I have. I don't want to see a man nominated who will not be in sympathy with the head of the ticket."

"How would David B. Hill suit you?"

"I do not believe Mr. Hill would accept the nomination. And, if we nominate Bryan for President, Mr. Hill is certainly not the proper man for second place. In making up a team of horses a man would not be apt to hitch together a strong, speedy animal and a slow going, backward one, would he?"

"Governor, what do you think of the reported intention of Mr. Hill to urge upon the Convention an entirely new platform, with a declaration for bimetallism at the commercial ratio?"

Mr. Altgeld answered this with another question: "Do you think a soldier who deserted the army in 1896 before the great battle of that year should come back now and attempt to dictate to the army he abandoned?"

The ex-Governor reiterated his statement in an interview at Springfield last week, in which he said he believed a specific declaration for 16 to 1 in the platform was necessary. "The question was strongly and positively set forth in 1896," he concluded, "and perhaps nothing would be gained by a reiteration, provided the Chicago platform was reaffirmed in general terms. However, the silver question has been so persistently misstated in the press and by public speakers during the last four years that it might be a good thing to have it clearly restated. But, as I said before, I am not a delegate, and, of course, will not write the platform."

ANTE-CONVENTION SCENES.

INCIDENTS OF THE GATHERING OF DEMOCRATS AT KANSAS CITY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Kansas City, Mo., July 1.

KEEP LEWIS BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—James Hamilton Lewis, of the auburn whiskers and flaming necktie, has arrived and is registered at the Midland. He came by way of Lincoln, where, he says, he had a conference with W. J. Bryan, "satisfactory to both." Colonel Lewis, as everybody knows, is a man of imagination. Just now he is laboring under the hallucination that his little picturesque boom for second place on the ticket is being taken seriously by people. Within half an hour after arriving in town the Colonel had "sat" for a dozen photographers and had struck graceful attitudes for at least a score of pen and pencil artists, who bore down on him whenever he appeared in the lobbies of the Midland.

"For Heaven's sake, boys," pleaded the Colonel, "keep people talking about me. If you can't say anything pleasant regarding me, abuse me; but for Heaven's sake don't drop me."

COURT TO ADJOURN FOR CONVENTION.—Word has been received from Topeka, Kan., that the Supreme Court of the State will convene there on Tuesday, only to adjourn on the same day to Friday. The Chief Justice is reported as admitting that he had arranged to visit "friends" in Kansas City on the Fourth. Judge Johnston is non-committal, but Judge Doster thinks this is probably the last Convention that will come to the West for a while, and he has a desire to see the big crowds. Thus innocently judicial dignity unbends, and the wheels of justice are stopped to enable the learned bench to witness the tiger "a-lashing of his tail."

THE BRYAN COCKTAIL AND SILVER.—The influence of Bryan has pre-empted the city. The Bryan cocktail is on hand; so is Rhine wine and seltzer, which is now called "Bryan and Sulzer." Everywhere the mobile features of the Orator of the Platte look down upon the carousing multitude in his sad, sweet way, and now come the music stories with "anti-expansion matches." It was customary until yesterday for hotels and barrooms to entertain their guests with music boxes and the like, but now, alas! the slot machine whirrs in every available corner, and the jingle of silver—or rather nickels—is pleasantly heard. It is curious to note the man from the East, who comes here as a Democrat howling for free silver, 16 to 1, and yet kicks like a mule because he has silver handed to him in change. Silver seems to be a howling success in theory, but when taken in the pocket it is cumbersome and inconvenient to the Eastern Democrat.

FLOWERS GROWING EVERYWHERE.—A perpetual source of delight to Convention visitors is the attention which is paid by the average Kansas City householder of modest means to the cultivation of flowers. They are seen in window boxes, in little area plots abutting on the pavement, in more ample beds on the lawns and along the walls and fences. On hundreds of trellises may be seen the beautiful purple clematis, which is now in season, while the crimson rambler, with its clusters of diminutive roses is just closing a brilliant and successful engagement. The hollyhocks are now in bloom and are seen in pleasant profusion and in a great variety of colors.

CAPACITY OF CONVENTION HALL.—Of course everybody wants to be present at the Convention. By "everybody" is meant not less than thirty thousand persons. The hall will comfortably accommodate 22,260 persons, though it is likely 25,000 could be crowded in, with standing room at a premium. A well known broker, who has given $750 toward the hall, has lately offered to double this amount if he can be guaranteed twenty seats.

WANTS BUFFALO BILL TO RUN.—D. J. Campu, member of the National Committee for Michigan, fair, fat and funny, proposes William F. Cody, better known as "Buffalo Bill," to oppose Governor Roosevelt. "If we want the same sort of man as Roosevelt on the ticket, Buffalo Bill is the man," he said. "He has lassooed more cattle and killed more men than Roosevelt ever did, and as a rough rider excels him by a great many degrees." Campau, it will be seen, is "funny"—excruciatingly so.

CAREER OF SECRETARY WALSH.—Charles Walsh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, is not only a politician of National prominence, a lawyer, editor, stenographer and telegrapher, but he is more; he is a goldseeker and Klondiker of rare and interesting experiences. He is a good man, and weighs 210 pounds. The manner in which Mr. Walsh has combined his varied trades, professions and diversions is most unusual. For instance, while he was a telegrapher he was a politician, and while a lawyer he was a court stenographer, and as a goldseeker he became an editor. But the telegraph-stenographer-lawyer is up to his eyebrows in another line of work, for as secretary of the National Committee, he has to direct the endless and intricate detail of the preparation and the operation of a great National Convention. He is the engineer of the machinery which is grinding, back of the speeches and flags and cheers which are all the public see and think about.

MANY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS IN TOWN.—The average telegraph operator, like the swallow, migrates as the seasons change. In warm weather he wends his way northward, that he may enjoy the cool breezes from the Great Lakes, and as balmy days give way to rigid winter he hies himself southward to a warmer climate. It is not to be taken for granted that he always has employment, or even that he is always seeking employment. Many of these men, who generally rank among the finest telegraphers of the day, have no ambition to work, excepting a few days now and then. Such gatherings as National conventions generally attract a large number of this class of men, and the Democratic Convention at Kansas City is no exception. The town is simply full of operators, and others are arriving daily. Among those already here are men who have attended every important gathering of this sort for years, and who are as well posted on National affairs as politicians.

MANY "FAKIRS" ON HAND.—The Democratic National Convention has attracted to Kansas City the queerest lot of "fakirs" in the country. There is not a mining camp in this country that can show a stranger assortment of men from all parts of the world. One might easily draw the conclusion that Cape Nome was Kansas City's next door neighbor, for the motley crowd, and every one in the world were a "Reuben" who wanted to be separated from his change as soon as possible. The utility of everything for sale these days seems to be gauged by the service which it may render its owner at the Convention. Talk about the mining camps of the West! Kansas City is the clearing house for them all. One "fakir" was hawking coarse handkerchiefs on South Main-st., not far from the Convention, to-day. After letting out a nerve lifting yell, such as would put a Comanche Indian to shame, and attracting a crowd, he said: "Here's just the thing you want to take to the Convention, gents—my celebrated medicated handkerchiefs, which will cure colds and sore throats. You will want to yell, gentlemen, when Bryan is nominated, and remember the glorious Fourth—in fact, the most gloriousest Fourth in the history of this grand Republic since George Washington was a baby is coming, and you will all want to yell your loudest. All you've got to do is to tie one of these yere handkerchiefs around your throat and the medicine begins to work."

BUSY SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.—The Baltimore presents a lively scene, because Colonel John I. Martin, sergeant-at-arms of the Convention, and Secretary Walsh are making their headquarters there. Colonel Martin is so busy that he keeps a private sergeant-at-arms at the door of his room, and in answer to all inquiries this official gives out the cheerful statement that Colonel Martin is "busy as hell" and can't see any one. It seems that everybody has an idea that Colonel Martin has all the patronage of the Convention, and he is besieged accordingly.

MONTANA MILLIONAIRES.—Besides Tammany, those fighting Montana millionaires, Marcus Daly and W. A. Clark, will be at the Midland, and the probabilities are that "booze" will flow in large quantities. Daly has issued orders to the hotel management to spare no expense in fitting up his parlors. Clark has done ditto—only more so. "When Greek meets Greek," etc.

LENTZ UNKNOWN TO CROKER.—In the Ohio headquarters are heard the rumbling echoes of an interview, which the great Croker gave to a reporter at Columbus from the rear end of his "palatial" observation car. According to the report which reached Kansas City, Croker was asked how Congressman Lentz would do for Vice-President, and replied: "Lentz! Lentz! Who is Lentz?"

"Why, a Congressman from the capital of Ohio, who is being pushed for Bryan's running mate."

"I see. I don't know him." Such is fame.

DISTINGUISHED "CROOKS" TO ATTEND.—"The Kansas City Times" devotes half a page to the biographies, accompanied by lifelike portraits of the distinguished—not to say eminent—"crooks," who it is expected will attend the sessions of the Convention in a professional capacity, not necessarily occupying seats on the floor, but genially mixing with the crowds who are expected to gather here for the purpose of assisting in "making history." Among the delegates representing the profession, who will join aggressively if permitted to in the Democratic love feast this week are George Dickman, alias "The Squint"; "Nosey" O'Brien; Charles Massamore, alias "The Dice Box"; "Baldy" Rice, late of "Plunk" Salter's Salt Lake City gang; "Old Bobby" Wright, "Black" Curtis, and many others with names no less picturesque than those already mentioned. Lack of space alone and the heavy toll of the telegraph company prevent a proper synopsis of the lives and deeds of these distinguished members of the party from being given here.

WIGWAM HOSTS DEPART.

TWO TRAINLOADS START FOR KANSAS CITY WELL SUPPLIED WITH TRUST ICE AND OTHER COOLING THINGS.

When the nine car special train carrying Tammany Hall braves to the Kansas City Convention pulled out of the Pennsylvania Railroad station, in Jersey City, yesterday morning, Senator Bernard F. Martin considered that he had done his full duty in preventing an outbreak of cholera among the delegates and their friends. Under the thoughtful direction of the Senator scores of boxes of "case liquors" were bundled into the baggage cars. Station trucks loaded with tubs of Maine coast ice were wheeled up and the tubs were rolled into the train. Then came more boxes of "case goods," and then more tubs and kegs and boxes of liquids marked "mineral water."

"Looks like a Milwaukee brewery train, by thunder!" said one of the weary baggage masters, looking wistfully at the necks of wine bottles.

"I don't want any good Tammany digestion ruined on this trip," said Senator Martin. "Don't take any chances on that Missouri River water. Just stick to the case goods."

"Well, I see we've got plenty of ice along, anyway," said another delegate, with a grin, as he saw the tubs of ice wheeled along the platform.

There were delegations from three Assembly districts in each of the six sleeping cars. There were also two dining cars at the middle of the train and a baggage car forward. The baggage car was only a combination car, but at that there was scarcely anything in the baggage compartment, for most of the "baggage" was of a perishable sort, such as is carried in barrels and cases, the latter bearing conspicuous and well known labels. These goods were guarded as something beyond price and to be kept within eyeshot, and much of them was stowed away in various nooks and corners of the sleeping cars.

Car No. 1, next to the baggage car, carried the delegations from the XIth, XIIIth and XXXIst Assembly districts, led respectively by William Dalton, Peter J. Dooling and Isaac A. Hopper. The second car carried Senator Martin's own delegation, the Vth, also the VIIth, James W. Boyle's district, and the IIId, Patrick J. Ryder's. Joseph F. Prendergaast was one of Senator Martin's most active lieutenants in marshalling the braves for the expedition; and there were also present from the Vth Joseph A. Young and John F. Leatham. One of the most conspicuous members of the delegation from the VIIth was Assemblyman John F. Maher, who wore a sort of yachting costume, with white duck trousers. Unfortunately, however, on the ferryboat he occupied the seat where some children had been indulging in an early luncheon, and the seat of his trousers received the lurid impress of a section of huckleberry pie.

On the third car was the Ist District, Colonel Michael C. Murphy; the IId, Patrick Divver, and the IIId, Edward T. Fitzpatrick. Among those on this car were Senator John F. Ahearn, M. H. Whalen, Assemblyman Roche, ex-Alderman Noonan, Alderman Marks and E. F. Reynolds. The fourth car carried the XIIth, T. J. Scully; the XIVth, John T. Oakley, and the XVIth, Patrick Keenan. Among those on board were Senator Foley, Alderman Clancy, Edward Dalton, John J. Devlin and Thomas P. Wilson. Mr. Keenan was among the early arrivals at the station and was promptly "tackled" by an agent for an accident insurance company. He bought a $5,000 policy for each man in his delegation, an example which was followed later by Colonel Murphy and some other leaders.

Car No. 5 carried the redoubtable delegation from Timothy D. Sullivan's district, the VIth; also Martin Engel's, the VIIIth, and Julius Harburger's, the Xth. Among the passengers were William P. Mitchell, Dr. M. B. Feeney, Timothy P. Sullivan, William Leonard and Max Schwartz.

The last car carried the delegation from the XXXth, Harry C. Hart; XXXIId, John J. Ryan, and XXXIIId, Nicholas J. Hayes. Among those on board were Senator Donnelly, S. F. Hyman, Edward McQuade and Frank Siegerson.

A LETTER FROM BRYAN.

Besides the regular Tammany men there was a delegation from the Commercial Travellers and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League. William Hoge, the secretary and treasurer of the league, was proudly showing his friends a letter from Mr. Bryan. It was dated Lincoln, June 24, and was as follows:

Thanks for the clippings inclosed. I have no doubt that the Republicans will organize the Republican travelling men. The travelling man is a valuable ally in the campaign, because he is intelligent, industrious, and always willing to give a reason for his faith. While I have no doubt that a large majority of the travelling men will be with us, the Republicans will marshal as many as they can.

The train had no decorations, except that the third car had strips of canvas alongside, bearing the words "Tammany Hall Delegation." The train was scheduled to start at 9:30, but it was 10:30 when it drew out, cheered by several hundred braves. W. W. Lord, the assistant Eastern passenger agent of the road, was present to see that everything went right, and D. A. Smith, of the New-York office, went with the train. He will stay with it for the round trip.

The station agent heaved a sigh of relief as the train drew out. A trail of peculiar funnel-shaped bunches of straw on the off side of the train showed that the labors of the campaign had already begun in grim earnest.

Promptly at 9:20 o'clock the special train bearing the portion of the Tammany delegation who went over the New-York Central started from the Grand Central Station for Kansas City. One hundred and eighty braves occupied the eleven cars making up the train.

Several hundred Tammany followers and not a few women, to say nothing of a brass band, were on hand to see the delegates off on their long journey. There was no end of excitement, handshaking, last words of instruction and cheering before the inevitable "last man" swung through the big gates on a run and madly grabbed for the railing on the last car, which happened to be O. H. P. Belmont's private car.

"That funeral ought to go through all right," remarked Police Captain Price as the train rolled out. "They've got a coroner aboard."

The braves began to arrive at the Grand Central Station before 8 o'clock, and by 8:30 the station held as lively and good natured a crowd as it has in many a long day. Dr. William J. O'Sullivan, fresh from a Turkish bath and the barber's chair, was the first man to appear. "Just thought I would get here early and avoid the crush," he said, as he was shown to Mr. Belmont's private car.

The big special train was backed into the station on the middle track, and from 8 o'clock on porters and delivery men kept carrying mysterious looking baskets and boxes aboard.

Tammany usually takes its thirst with it wherever it goes. It was whispered that the mysterious boxes and baskets contained the proper assuagers. Then there was no end of good things to eat. The dining car was placed in the middle of the train. Stretched along the car, reaching from end to end on both sides, were big banners with the inscription "Tammany Hall."

PLUNKITT IN CHARGE.

The delegates were assigned to places in the cars by Senator Plunkitt, who had charge of the train.

Mr. Belmont's private car, the Mikado, was the last on the train. There were eighteen men in his party, including Corporation Counsel Whalen, John McMahon, H. Carey, Dr. William J. O'Sullivan and Sidney Harris.

Among the Tammany leaders who went with the delegates were John F. Carroll, Daniel F. McMahon, Senator Plunkitt, George Scannell, Commissioner Sexton, Maurice F. Holahan, ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Senator Maurice Featherson, Commissioner James P. Keating, Commissioner Francis J. Lantry, Commissioner C. F. Murphy, Councilman Goodwin, Commissioner Percival E. Nagle, Samuel Untermyer and Commissioner August Moebus.

Shortly after 8 o'clock a band, heading a big party from the XXIId District, marched into the station. After some skirmishing the band leader found Captain Price, and asked if it was against the law to play on Sunday.

"Not at all," replied the Captain, smilingly. "Go right along. It isn't against the law to have music at funerals."

After this the band lost no time, and for the next hour the big station rang with National hymns and popular airs. Senator Plunkitt had his hands full keeping the delegates in order. As the last appeared he said:

"I guess we'll be able to hold our own with this crowd. Kansas City will know something about us before the week is ended. And New-York will not have to be ashamed of the showing we will make."

The train will go right through to Kansas City, and it is expected to arrive there late to-morrow night.

THE BROOKLYN DELEGATES START.

A PARTY OF TWENTY-THREE MEETS AT TRAIN IN HOBOKEN, WITHOUT DEMONSTRATION.

The Brooklyn delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City started yesterday morning at 10 o'clock over the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. There was a party of twenty-three, including James Shevlin, who joined the delegation at Buffalo. Only ten are delegates. The party expects to arrive in Kansas City to-night at 9:30 o'clock.

The departure was not attended by any demonstration, and each delegate went to Hoboken in his own way. Among those in the party are Senator P. H. McCarren, ex-Senator P. H. McNulty, Congressmen Wilson and Fitzgerald and ex-Sheriff Creamer. Ex-Justice Augustus Van Wyck left for Kansas City several days ago.

CONVENTION HALL NOT YET READY.

Kansas City, Mo., Julyq 1.—Eighty laborers were at work in Convention Hall to-day. The regular daily force is three hundred. If the Convention were to meet to-morrow its members would find difficulty in getting inside the building. The streets in front and on the side of the structure are filled with rubbish, to remove which a large force will be necessary. The entrances are blocked with material which is to complete the furnishing of the hall.

Mr. Taylor, in charge of the work, says the delay, if any occurs, will be in clearing up. Heretofore no effort has been made to do this, but an order was issued at noon to-day to bar the entrance to the public. Sightseers will not be allowed in the building until Monday night, when a popular concert will be given.

The contractors confidently assert that they will be ready to turn over the hall to the National Committee Tuesday night. The hall will again be opened to the public on that night, when a drill will be the entertainment. All the opera chairs for spectators are in place except in the southwest corner, where the inclines are being adjusted to-day.

The work inside the building actually necessary for convention purposes is the placing of six hundred chairs for the press, three hundred seats on the platform and nineteen hundred seats for delegates and alternates and the swinging of one hundred and twenty-six arc lights, the wiring for which is finished. The chairs for the platform and press will go in to-morrow, and those for the delegates on Tuesday. Camp chairs will be occupied by the working force of the Convention.

The rooms for committees are yet to be cleared up and furnished.

The decorations are also incomplete, barring the centre girders, which are festooned with the National colors. All portraits and banners are still packed away, and all work necessary in draping and decorating the platform is in an embryotic state.

HE CARRIED OFF THE ROPE.

BUT DIDN'T NOTICE THE CALF AT THE END.

Richmond dispatch to The Baltimore Sun.

Probably the most unique record ever made in an attempt to secure the pardon of a convict was presented to the Governor to-day. This was the case of Samuel Rice, who was in 1896 convicted of housebreaking and larceny and sent to the State Prison. The old story of a man picking up a rope in the highway, and when he got home finding a calf attached to the other end of it, is fully verified in this case. Commonwealth's Attorney Richardson, of Richmond, in recommending Rice for a pardon, says: "The prisoner testified in his own defence and stated that he saw a rope lying in the road, and, thinking that some one had lost it, he brought it all the way to town before he found there was a calf on the other end. The jury did not believe his statement. I infer from this that the accused was a simple minded thief, who had been caught and tried to mislead the jury by his ridiculous statement." Rice was pardoned.

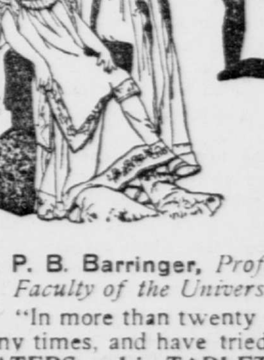
ORIGINAL.

From the Atlanta Constitution.

A rural school teacher instructed one of her scholars to write a composition on the heroism of "Casabianca." The result was as follows:

"The boy stood on the burning deck,
A-shiverin' to his toes;
He shouted, as he craned his neck,
'Oh, dad, turn on the hose!'"

Registered by U. S. Patent Office.



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"In more than twenty years of practice I have used **Lithia** as an anti-uric acid agent many times, and have tried it in a great variety of forms, both in the **NATURAL WATERS and in TABLETS.** As the result of this experience I have no hesitation in stating that for **prompt results I have found nothing to compare with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** in preventing **uric acid deposits in the body.** My experience with it as a solvent of old existing deposits (calculi) has been relatively limited, and I hesitate to compare it here with other forms to their disadvantage, but for the first class of conditions above set forth, I feel that **BUFFALO LITHIA WATER STANDS ALONE."**

Dr. J. Allison Hodges, *Professor of Anatomy, and Clinical Professor Nervous and Mental Diseases, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.:*

"**It is a well-established clinical fact that BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** Spring No. 2 is of **undoubted** and **extraordinary potency** in **relieving all diseases dependent upon a Uric Acid Diathesis,** and from my personal experience I can testify to its value in the treatment of **URINARY CALCULUS, RHEUMATIC GOUT, RHEUMATISM, HÆMATURIA, and vesical irritations generally."**

Both of these waters are powerful **Nerve Tonics,** and No. 1 is also a potent **Blood Tonic,** and is **especially indicated in all cases where there is Poverty or Deficiency of Blood. In the absence of these symptoms No. 2 is more especially indicated.**

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER is for sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Testimonials, which defy all imputation or questions, sent to any address.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VIRGINIA.

Springs are open for guests from June 15 to October 1st.

They are reached from all directions over the Danville Division of the Southern Railway.