The ATLANTIC for JULY

Ex-President
GROVER CLEVELAND
on
The Independence of the Executive

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INSTRUCTING FOR HILL FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Resolution Introduced at Little Rock and Referred to the Committee—Its Friends Confident.

Partial Ticket, Headed by Jeff Davis for Governor, Nominated—Fight Over Auditor—Probable Delegates-at-Large—Another Session To-Day.

For Governor—JEFF. DAVIS of Pope County.
For Secretary of State—JOHN W. CROCKETT of Arkansas County.
Attorney General—GEORGE W. MURPHY of Pulaski County.
State Treasurer—THOMAS B. LITTLE of Sebastian County.
Commissioner of Lands—J. W. COLQUITT of Pulaski County.
State Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. S. DOYNE of Lonoke County.
Commissioner of Mines, Manufactures and Agriculture—FRANK HILL of Washington County.
Associate Justice Supreme Court—C. D. WOOD of Drew County.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Little Rock, Ark., June 26.—The above partial ticket was nominated to-day by the Democratic State Convention. This ticket will be completed and a platform adopted to-morrow.

Davis was nominated for Governor by acclamation on motion of Judge Edgar A. Bryant of Fort Smith, who early in the campaign was a candidate against Davis, withdrawing when the early primaries went for Davis.

Delegate C. J. Parker of Ouachita County offered a resolution instructing for David B. Hill of New York for Vice President. A demonstration followed and there were loud cries of "Yes" and "No," the Hill contingent seeming to be in the majority.

Under the rules the resolution was referred without debate to the Committee on Resolutions. The Hill followers assert that the reception accorded to the resolution by the convention to-day insures its adoption to-morrow.

Congressman McRae, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, will submit the report to-morrow. It will favor reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, oppose imperialism and contain a vigorous anti-trust plank.

Senators J. K. Jones and J. H. Berry probably will be elected delegates-at-large, and Jeff Davis, nominee for Governor, will likely be another. Judge Edgar E. Bryant of Fort Smith may be the fourth delegate-at-large.

Temporary Organization.

The convention was called to order in the Capitol Theater at 12 noon by Chairman Carroll Armstrong. The auditorium was filled with delegates, and the visitors occupied the balcony. The records of the secretary show that practically all of the 593 accredited delegates were present, besides a large number of alternates. All the prominent party leaders of the State were on the floor, including Senators Jones and Berry.

The convention was opened with a most eloquent invocation by the Rev. Lee W. Thompson, pastor of the First M. E. Church.

Chairman Armstrong announced that the State Central Committee had recommended Paul Jones of Texarkana for temporary chairman, and R. L. Rodgers of Crawford and H. L. Ponder of Lawrence for temporary secretaries. The gentlemen were elected by the unanimous vote of the convention.

Mr. Jones was escorted to the stage by a committee consisting of Messrs. Elliott of Jefferson County, James A. Rice of Benton County, and J. C. Hawthorne of Craighead County. Mr. Jones acknowledged the honor in an eloquent address. He declared that we are entering upon the most momentous era of State and national political life. He scored vigorously the tenets of the Republican administration, "whose engines of imperialism are red-hot with fat fried from corporate greed" and "drunk with the wine of imperialistic success."

"We have been taught that the flag is the emblem of liberty, yet to-day it unfolds over a country where slavery exists and where the Sultan and his harem are permitted to flourish unrestrained.

"The President has already recommended that the slave be permitted to buy his liberty, but nothing has been done to regulate the social habits of the Sultan."

The speaker also paid his respects to the hydraheaded trusts which are threatening the very life of the masses. When he spoke of "the immortal and the matchless Bryan" as the national standard bearer, and of Jeff Davis, "the great commoner," as Governor of Arkansas, he called forth a storm of applause.

No Contests.

Upon motion of J. E. Williams of Pulaski County the roll call was dispensed with and the roll as prepared by the secretary was accepted as the roll of delegates.

Governor Clarke then placed Honorable J. H. Evans of Logan County in nomination for permanent chairman. He was elected by acclamation, as were Messrs. Rodgers, Ponder and Corry of Miller, secretaries.

Judge Evans acknowledged the honor and in an eloquent speech dealt telling blows upon the "Egyptian blight of Republicanism." He declared that he would rather be a toiler in the proud ranks of Democracy than to be in the triumphal chariot of Republicanism. He said the Republican party has established the rule that "out of the Union is to be robbed, and in the Union is to be taxed." His speech was greeted with great applause.

W. V. Tompkins of Nevada offered a resolution to the effect that nominations for Railroad Commissioner be made in open convention, the roll of delegates from the respective districts to be called and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes be declared the nominee. The resolution was referred to the committee.

After various appointments had been made for the conference of delegates from judicial and congressional districts and the adherents of the various candidates, an adjournment was taken until 2:30 p. m.

The chair announced the following Committee on Resolutions, after the convention reassembled:

Congressman T. C. McRae of Prescott, Mr. Patterson of Woodruff, G. F. Frierson of Jonesboro, Senator J. H. Berry, J. C. Hart of Yell, J. E. Williams of Pulaski, O. H. Muldrow of Hot Springs, Allen Windham of Miller, Hal C. Norwood of Polk, N. Y. Wadsworth of Monticello, John M. Elliott of Pine Bluff, C. C. Farris of Cleburne, H. L. Fitzhugh of Crawford, J. B. Baker of Izard and Joe T. Robinson of Lonoke.

Instructs for Hill.

The following resolution, introduced by Mr. Parker of Camden, was referred to the Platform Committee:

"The Democracy of Arkansas, in convention assembled, feeling the need of and seeing the absolute necessity of union and undivided ranks in the next presidential election, do hereby pledge our support and loyalty and our fealty to the cause that will best promote and subserve the best interest of the party and the ultimate victory of our peerless leader, William J. Bryan. To accomplish this result we feel it necessary for party harmony and success to look to the East for a candidate for Vice President, thereby solidifying the East, South and West, and presenting a solid front to the enemy. Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Democracy of Arkansas hereby instructs the delegates to the Kansas City convention to cast the vote of the State for David B. Hill of New York for Vice President."

Nominations.

The following candidates for State offices were nominated without opposition:

Secretary of State, R. W. Crockett of Dewitt; Treasurer, T. E. Little of Sebastian; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. I. Doyne of Lonoke; Commissioner of Agriculture, Frank Hill of Fayetteville; Commissioner of State Lands, J. W. Colquitt of Pulaski; Associate Justice Supreme Court, C. D. Wood of Drew.

George W. Murphy of Pulaski, Sam R. Chew of Crawford and Sam H. Davidson of Sharp were placed in nomination for Attorney General. Colonel Murphy was nominated on first ballot, the vote standing as follows: Murphy, 259; Chew, 136; Davidson, 107; necessary to nominate, 202.

J. V. Bourland stepped to the front of the stage and nominated Jeff Davis of Pope for Governor. Judge Bryant of Fort Smith seconded the nomination, and moved to make it unanimous, which was done. Mr. Davis was escorted to the stage by a committee and addressed the convention.

Excitement Over Auditor.

The nomination for Auditor was then declared to be the next order of business, and it proved to be the most sensational feature of the day. Senator Manning of Clarendon nominated Captain T. C. Monroe of Columbia, and Judge Gustave Jones of Newport presented the name of R. W. McFarlane of Sebastian County. The roll call had been completed and was about to be announced when Judge O. T. Bentley attempted to change the vote of Conway County from McFarlane to Monroe, but his delegation protested. Mr. Hicks of Searcy challenged the vote of Mississippi County, stating that it was instructed for Monroe, when it had been recorded for McFarlane. W. C. Myers, who claimed that he had the proxy of the Mississippi delegates, made a statement admitting that the county had instructed for Monroe, but he had the power to cast it for whom he pleased. The convention was in an uproar while the dispute was in progress.

Mississippi County is entitled to seven votes and gave McFarlane the nomination by three majority. It would nominate Monroe by five majority. While the convention was in turmoil, ex-Governor Clarke ran to the stage and, after great difficulty, succeeded in restoring order long enough to be heard. He wanted the convention to adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock in order that Mississippi County could be heard from. When Chairman Evans put Governor Clarke's motion to the convention, fully 400 delegates were on their feet shouting themselves hoarse. He declared the convention adjourned before he announced the vote on Auditor. To-morrow's session is awaited with great interest.

The delegates from the Fifth Congressional District met to-night and selected P. D. Scott of Van Buren and Frank Pace of Boone for district delegates, and E. A. Bolton of Conway for Central Committeeman.

DROPSY FROM COFFEE.

People Beginning to Learn About the Drug.

"Coffee treated me so badly that I want to tell people about it, and if you can use my letter, I will be glad. I am not a very good scholar, but want to write a few lines, and if I don't write a good letter, I am at least honest in my statements.

"I am 45 years old and drank coffee all my life, up until New Year's. I have felt bad for years and did not know what ailed me. I thought I had the dropsy and heart disease. Sometimes I would have to press my hand against my heart. I would be in such pain, and I got so I could hardly do my work. My head would feel heavy and dizzy, and many a time I have got so blind I would just have to drop down or else I would have fallen.

"I felt bad all over. My feet would swell and hurt me and I am confident if I had continued drinking coffee I wouldn't have been able by this time to do anything. A friend of mine asked me to try Postum Food Coffee and stop drinking regular coffee. I tried the Postum, but it was some days before I got hold of the right way to make it. My heart disease and dropsy disappeared and I got entirely well.

"There is much in making it. That is, it has to be boiled longer than ordinary coffee, but when I got it made good, it was fine, and now I wouldn't have coffee in my house at all. I am sure the Postum Food Coffee saved my life, and I am perfectly well. Oh, how much I would like to see Postum in every home. I can't praise it enough. I send you here the names of about twenty people that have been helped by leaving off coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. (Then follows a list of names and addresses.) Hoping this will be of benefit to some one, I remain, yours truly." Mrs. Onia Bipult, 808 E. Sixth street, E. Des Moines, Ia.

ALSCHULER IS THE NOMINEE.

Continued From Page One.

pass or honor be conferred without the consent of these powerful and interested combinations, which are speedily becoming the Government itself, to the utter subversion of the authority of the people.

If you think this an overdrawn picture, look at the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia last week, where the representatives of these interests named the candidates and dictated the policy, a convention to which the great State of Illinois chose two of its delegates the ruling spirits of the Barb Wire Trust, a trust which, to advance the interests of its officers, recently closed down twelve of its factories, and, without any warning whatever, deprived more than 4,000 laboring men of employment.

The Democratic party wages no war on property or property rights. The true Democrat glories in the opportunity for individual advancement under a government such as ours, when rightfully administered, and has only admiration for the man who, asking nothing from his government but equal and exact justice, carves out his own success, be it financial or otherwise. But the true Democrat demands that the blessing of government shall fall, like the rain from heaven, on the rich and poor alike, and demands that his government shall not grant special privileges to the few.

The growth of trusts is largely due to the protective tariff laws enacted by the Republican party, but, not content with the advantages afforded by control of home markets under Republican legislation and influences by the prospect of profitable trade with the islands wrested from the domination of Spain, these monopolists have inspired the imperial policy of the present administration, the enforcement of which can only be accomplished by revolutionizing our Government and substituting the principles of our hereditary enemies for the teachings of Washington and his associates.

Past and Present.

In the past we have ever been ready to extend words of sympathy to the people of the world struggling for the blessings of free government, such as we enjoy. When Kossuth was an exile from his native land, his only crime being the advocacy of liberty for the people of Hungary, Congress tendered him one of our own ships to bring him to our shores.

When the states of South America were springing into independence, emerging from that Spanish despotism into which they had been immersed for ages, the great heart of the American people went out to them in their struggle for liberty, and the speeches of Henry Clay, in their behalf, proffering peace and friendship and encouragement in their efforts, were read at the head of their armies and hailed with shouts of enthusiasm. They came into the world as free nations, as it were, under our auspices, hailed, cheered on and encouraged by the voice of America.

Such was our course and our history in the past. What is our position to-day? Under the influence of plutocratic interests, the McKinley administration is writing one of the darkest chapters in our history, and in its lust for trade and empire is losing us the hearts and confidence of liberty-loving people throughout the world.

At the behests of the trusts a tariff has been imposed not only on goods coming from Porto Rico into this country, but upon our products going from this country to the island. The imposition of these tariff taxes upon these people is as unjust as was the tax inflicted on the American Colonies by Great Britain at the time of our revolution. If the course of the Republican party in dealing with Porto Rico is just, then our Declaration of Independence was a mistake and our revolution a crime.

But our Republican friends excuse this tax because they say it is a light one. We, as Democrats and lovers of the true principles of free government, say that we do not undertake to weigh in the scales of an apothecary the integrity of the Republic or the human rights of people anywhere.

A country with subject provinces governed by force is not a Republic, and where plutocracy reigns democracy becomes merely a name.

Some one has said that the story of Napoleon should come from the lips of a Frenchman, who knows no language rich enough to paint the great Captain of the Nineteenth Century, and that the story of Washington should be taken from the hearts of Americans who think no marble white enough on which to carve the name of the father of their country. So, it seems to me, falls the task of leading the Democratic hosts, of pleading the people's cause and of teaching the gospel of the true Democracy should be given to that greatest exponent of Democratic principles since the day of Jefferson—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.

The Committees.

The roll of congressional districts was then called for the convention committeemen, and delegates began stripping for the fray by peeling off coats and vests and removing wilted collars. The committees as announced by the districts are as follows:

CREDENTIALS.

First District—Frank W. Solon, Cook County.
Second District—Daniel Moriarity, Cook County.
Third District—James J. McCormick, Cook County.
Fourth District—A. J. Sabath, Cook County.
Fifth District—Benjamin M. Mitchell, Cook County.
Sixth District—James H. Farrell, Cook County.
Seventh District—John W. Gilden, Cook County.
Eighth District—W. W. Tobin, Kane County.
Ninth District—Henry S. Dixon, Lee County.
Tenth District—J. B. Brown, Stark County.
Eleventh District—C. H. Keith, Bureau County.
Twelfth District—John P. Quinn, Will County.
Thirteenth District—Doctor J. B. Rigney, Douglas County.
Fourteenth District—J. W. Tracy, Marshall County.
Fifteenth District—C. S. Hearn, Adams County.
Sixteenth District—Henry Phillips, Cass County.
Seventeenth District—S. Patterson, Christian County.
Eighteenth District—Contest.
Nineteenth District—Jacob Zimmerman, Effingham County.
Twentieth District—John Landrigan, Edwards County.
Twenty-first District—E. C. Kigmer, St. Clair County.
Twenty-second District—William H. Warder, Williamson County.

Resolutions:

First—Alex. J. Jones, Chicago.
Second—M. J. Butler, Chicago.
Third—William E. Kent, Chicago.
Fourth—Frank J. Sullivan, Chicago.
Fifth—William F. A. Burnamer.
Sixth—James H. Raymond.
Eighth—J. W. Leonhard, Dupage.
Ninth—H. H. Puffenberger, Stephenson.
Tenth—W. J. McInerny, Rock Island.
Eleventh—Not filled.
Twelfth—C. M. Briggs, Vermilion.
Thirteenth—F. D. Dillatush, Piatt.
Fourteenth—Thomas Cooper, Tazewell.
Fifteenth—Carl B. Eiper, Adams.
Sixteenth—Alex. H. Bell, Macoupin.
Seventeenth—H. W. Clendenin.
Eighteenth—Not elected on account of contest in Madison County.
Nineteenth—Judge S. P. Gilmore, Effingham.
Twentieth—Isaac H. Webb, Hamilton.
Twenty-first—M. P. Murray, Clinton.
Twenty-second—W. R. Spann, Johnson.

Mayor Harrison of Chicago acted as chairman of the Platform Committee, which remained in session nearly all day.

The congressional caucuses elected the following new State Central Committee:

New State Committee.

First District—John P. Hopkins.
Second—Thomas Burns.
Third—Thomas J. McNally.
Fourth—William Loeffler.
Fifth—Roger C. Sullivan.
Sixth—Robert Burke.
Seventh—John Fitzsimmons.
Eighth—D. J. Hogan, Kane.
Ninth—Charles W. Ferguson, Winnebago.
Tenth—Guy C. Scott, Henry.
Eleventh—Daniel Heenan, La Salle.
Twelfth—T. F. Donovan.
Thirteenth—B. J. Claggett, McLean.
Fourteenth—F. J. Quinn, Peoria.
Fifteenth—Thomas Dunn, Hancock.
Sixteenth—J. F. Robinson, Cass.
Seventeenth—J. B. Ricks, Christian.
Eighteenth—George F. Minor, Shelbyville.
Nineteenth—I. A. Limpkin, Coles.
Twentieth—Doctor Walter Watson, Jefferson.
Twenty-first—Scott Mathews, Centralia.
Twenty-second—James Lingle, Union.

The following committeemen-at-large were named:

Thomas Gahan, Cook.
Alex. J. Jones, Cook.
Fred E. Eldred, Cook.
William J. Roach, Cook.
F. W. Havill, Mount Carmel.
W. H. Brinton, Peru.
W. L. Mounts, Carlinville.
P. C. Hately, Joliet.
J. E. Murphy, Peoria.

Delegates to Kansas City.

Following are the district delegates to National Convention:

First—John P. Hopkins, Thomas Gahan.
Second—Thomas Carey, Thomas Burns.
Third—John J. Coughlin, Robert Sloane.
Fourth—John Powers, William Loeffler.
Fifth—Roger C. Sullivan, John J. Brennan.
Sixth—Robert E. Burke, James J. Grew.
Seventh—Fred E. Eldred, John A. Mahoney.
Eighth—Andrew Welch, Kane; J. C. Donnelly, McHenry.
Ninth—Harry L. Fordham, Lee; William Skene, Jo Daviess.
Tenth—Doctor W. O. R. Bradley, Knox; C. P. Marshall, Rock Island.
Eleventh—M. T. Maloney, Lasalle; C. B. Golden, Livingston.
Twelfth—Free P. Morris, Iroquois; R. A. Roush, Vermilion.
Thirteenth—J. W. Hall, McLean; Jas. Orr, Champaign.
Fourteenth—T. N. Green, Tazewell; L. F. Meek, Peoria.
Fifteenth—Herman Mocker, Adams; Thurman Plantz, Hancock.
Sixteenth—O. P. Thompson, Morgan; Robert Shirley, Macoupin.
Seventeenth—J. C. McBride, Christian; J. M. Graham, Sangamon.
Eighteenth—B. W. Henry, Fayette; other to be supplied by Madison County.
Nineteenth—James K. Hardin, Coles; Rufus C. Harrah, Effingham.
Twentieth—Jacob R. Creighton, Wayne; S. Z. Landes, Wabash.
Twenty-first—W. E. Brooking, Perry; J. W. Rickard, Randolph.
Twenty-second—Charles H. Ruth, Pope; Reed Greene, Alexander.

Alternates.

Following is the list of alternates to National Convention:

First—Patrick White and W. C. Brown.
Second—John W. Farley and Thomas Kelty.
Third—R. E. Lee and Joseph Koehler.
Fourth—Harry Boechler and V. Blecha.
Fifth—Richard McGrath and August J. Kowalski.
Sixth—James A. Quinn and Edward Birt.
Seventh—George Lininger and Daniel Grady of Lake.
Eighth—B. B. Smilley, De Kalb; Thomas A. Ovens, Grundy.
Ninth—H. H. Schell, Ogle; John Uehren, Carroll.
Tenth—W. C. Greene, Whiteside; J. B. Brown, Stark.
Eleventh—Blank.
Twelfth—J. W. Allison, Kankakee; E. J. Langhan, Vermillion.
Thirteenth—W. Taggart, Douglass; S. F. Spratt, Champaign.
Fourteenth—J. J. Thompson, Marshall; S. W. Marshall, Fulton.
Fifteenth—W. J. Manny, Brown; Thomas Baird, Henderson.
Sixteenth—Theodore Dill, Green; Thomas F. Perns, Jersey.
Seventeenth—I. A. Buckingham, Macon; Jacob Cunningham, Logan.
Eighteenth—Blank.
Nineteenth—Harry Allen, Richland; S. I. Headley, Edgar.
Twentieth—Charles Farris, Clay; W. R. Ward, Franklin.
Twenty-first—F. C. Smith, St. Clair; Thomas Ford, Clinton.
Twenty-second—Blank.

Presidential Electors.

The Presidential Electors chosen by Congressional districts are:

First—Jesse Sherwood.
Second—Judge Ed P. Dunne.
Third—Joseph J. Vancura.
Fourth—James Morr.
Fifth—John J. Hayes.
Sixth—Walter J. Gibbons.
Seventh—Olla Hansen.
Eighth—Philip Freiler, Kane.
Ninth—D. F. Thompson, Stephenson.
Tenth—James K. Bliss, Henry.
Eleventh—Michael Duff, Lasalle.
Twelfth—P. C. Haley, Will.
Thirteenth—R. Murphy, Dewitt.
Fourteenth—Joel Hawes, Marshall.
Fifteenth—Frank H. Hall, Warren.
Sixteenth—George W. Bowman, Scott.
Seventeenth—T. T. Beach, Logan.
Eighteenth—J. H. Baker, Moultrie.
Nineteenth—George J. McGahey, Richland.
Twentieth—John Landrigan, Edwards.
Twenty-first—L. M. Kegy, Marion.
Twenty-second—James C. Courtney, Massac.

After a recess of two hours the convention met at 3 p. m.

Ovation to Altgeld.

While Chairman Hurst was pounding the desk to call the convention to order for the afternoon session a man of medium height with pale face, close-cropped beard and plain clothes moved down the center aisle toward the platform. A man from down the State caught first sight of him as he was crowded forward past the mob who had secured nothing but standing room.

Instantly the convention and galleries went wild. Men stood on chairs, waved their hats, clapped their hands and yelled, "Altgeld! Altgeld! Hurrah for Altgeld!" and then "Platform! Altgeld! Platform!"

The stoop-shouldered man who for four hot years sat in the big chair in the Statehouse, where he was then being proclaimed a patron saint and a grand old man, seemed for the moment to be trying to hold his place on the floor of the hall. But the shouts of "Platform!" and "Altgeld!" did not abate. Slowly he made his way to the front, up the steps and to the side of the chairman.

If any one had doubted during the last few days that Altgeld would play a part in the Illinois convention and in the State of Illinois in 1900, his ovation would have wiped out the doubt. The applause was genuine. The cheers rang true. The demands for a speech were earnest. And the veteran Democrat seemed to know and to appreciate it.

Altgeld's Speech.

"Gentlemen of the convention," he began, "I did not expect to address you to-day. I came in because I was told that this is one of the greatest conventions of Democrats that we ever held in this State, and that the enthusiasm here indicates that we are going to sweep this country in November. (Cheers.) I thank you for the cordial greeting that you give me. I feel as though the Democracy of Illinois had done more for me than for almost any other man in this State for forty years, and I am interested in this great party, and I am glad to be able to say to you that I believe it has a great future."

His voice was ringing clear and strong at the very beginning. Old-time friends marvelled at it, and said to each other, "He will make a great campaigner this year."

The applause they gave him may have been as much because they were glad they had done something for him as because he believed in the future of the party. In his next sentence there was a touch of pathos:

"For the last four years I have given my life to the interests of our great party, and, my friends, to-day all over this land the heavens are growing bright—the fates are smiling upon us. Let me say, my friends, that, in my opinion, the prospects of carrying Illinois this fall are far better than they were in June, 1892."

When the applause had died away his voice was heard saying:

"The people are somewhat dazed; but before the Ides of November the American people will understand it, and then the Democracy will carry and rule this country for fifty years to come.

Democratic Expansion.

Expansion came next. He referred to the Spanish treaty and said that the administration got the Senate to defeat the Bacon resolution.

"Now, my friends," he continued, "the Democratic party has been the party of expansion. We expanded in 1803 and got Louisiana. We expanded in 1819 and got Florida. We expanded in 1845 and got Texas. We expanded in 1848 and got New Mexico. But in every instance the treaty provided that the territory was to be a part of this Republic (cheers) and that the inhabitants were to be citizens of this Republic. That was expansion; that was growth; that was development; that was statesmanship; that was broadening out the Declaration of Independence; it was giving more people the benefit of our Constitution and of our institutions; it was a blessing to humanity."

His voice still was clear and sound. He needed not even the frequent pauses the cheers and shouts of approval gave him as he proceeded.

Likening President McKinley's call for a standing army of 100,000 men to Europe's machinery to crush the aspirations of men, he passed to the Porto Rico issue and continued his fire amid cries of amen from grayhaired Democrats in the galleries and political aspirants on the floor. The speaker's sentences came fast and sharp.

Porto Rico's Wrongs.

"Again, my friends," he said, "our forefathers fought for seven years to establish the principle that there shall be no taxation without representation. Down here in the Atlantic are about a million people called the Porto Ricans. They are a peaceable, intelligent, industrious, law-abiding people.

"When our armies came there they welcomed us; they cheered our flag; they strewed the path of our General with flowers. He issued a proclamation telling them that they would be American citizens and have all the benefits of American citizenship and all the blessings of free institutions. They trusted us; they took us at our word, and yet for two years those people were kept in a condition where they could not trade with any country, where they were reduced to starvation.

"At last the President sent a message to Congress stating that 'plain duty' required us to permit those people to trade with us without taxation, to put them on the basis of citizens of this country, and every intelligent American, whether Republican or Democrat, said 'amen.'

"Then what happened? Why, a sugar trust magnate named Oxnard hurried from New York to Washington, and he seized that Republican administration by the throat and he held it until he forced it to put upon the statute books of America the creed and principles of King George, which our fathers overthrew."

The former Governor was warming up under the enthusiasm he found for his utterances. Not to let the Porto Rico question to go by without another swing, he hurled this at his hearers:

"One Sugar Trust magnate seizes a servile Republican Congress by the throat. With the other hand he seizes a vacillating Republican President, and he chokes them until their faces grow black; chokes them until they deny their origin; chokes them until they swallow their words; chokes them until they betray their country, and that in spite of that fearful object lesson, in spite of that humiliating example, there are men in America so lost to truth, so dead to shame, that they will appear before you this fall and insult the intelligence of the American people by telling you that if you will only re-elect McKinley he will restrain the trusts."

And still Altgeld's voice was firm. As he built up his Porto Rican climax the repetition of the word "choke" came out with a hurtle that brought shudders to the women auditors and made Democrats feel that there must be cause for fight.

To the Prodigal's Returning.

"Four years ago," Mr. Altgeld continued, "some good Democrats differed with us and left out ranks. Some joined the enemy. Some of them hid in the woods. They have had a terrible time. We tell them to come back. They shall share the good things. But there are a few, and I am glad to say only a few, who somehow think it is all right for a deserter to dictate terms to the great army. We must tell them mildly but emphatically that our ideas of the propriety of things forbid making that concession."

His peroration was delivered to a profoundly attentive audience, an audience that had cheered and cheered, and that had still more cheers pent up in waiting for his last word to give the signal for the great outbreak. His closing sentences were:

"You are going to make a declaration of principles here to-day, but do not forget that Illinois is looked upon as the bellwether State of America. What you insert in your platform here is going to be scanned all over this Republic. It is therefore important that you see to it that the Democracy of this great State does not flinch.

"We have a great future. Do not forget that every man who can be purchased, every man who can be reached by selfish motives, will be against us. Mark Hanna's great, slimy hand will come down upon the whole body of them and gobble them up. The hope of Democracy lies in a different direction. In the first place the great army that could not be bought in 1896 is still standing and anxious for the fray. The men who believe in the Declaration of Independence, the men who believe in human freedom and equality, these men are all coming toward us.

"Our strength lies in the dynamic force of proper ideas and in the concentrated power of justice; two forces that have never yet been arrested and which have given America its civilization."

The Altgeld voice and the man's physical strength held out to the last. Hundreds rose and waved hats, handkerchiefs, stood on chairs and shouted, "Good! Good! Altgeld! Altgeld!" and the speaker sat down the big figure in the convention hall. He had said the day before he wanted nothing of the convention for himself, only reaffirmation of the Chicago platform and the indorsement of Bryan. Yet men said to one another, "There's no telling what this crowd will do with him now."

Chairman Overruled.

After Chairman Hurst had restored order after Altgeld's speech, he announced that the convention stood adjourned until 5 o'clock, in order to give the Committee on Credentials an opportunity to complete its work.

But once more the convention overrode the will of its chairman. The announcement of an adjournment was greeted with loud yells of "No, no!" and the delegates got up on their chairs to make their protest more emphatic. Cries for a roll call began to be heard, but these were drowned out, when some of the Cook County delegates started to yell for Mayor Harrison.

Their appetites whetted by Altgeld's speech, the delegates took to the Harrison idea quickly. Soon nearly every one was yelling for the Chicago Mayor, and they continued to yell for Harrison for at least twenty minutes. No attempt was made to restore order nor would such an effort have been heard above the uproar. The wild Democratic spirit was thoroughly aroused at last, stirred up by the flaring speech of former Governor Altgeld, and the convention was determined to be enthusiastic.

The managers sent word to the band in the rear of the hall to start something going, and for a few minutes the delegates forgot to yell for Harrison. It was only for a brief interval, however, and once more Egypt and Cook County united in cries of:

"Harrison! Harrison!" Then the band played "Dixie," and the convention had a few cheers for the popular Southern air.

Other Speakers.

Just as the delegates again began to insist on a speech from Mayor Harrison, who up to this time had not made his presence known, Charles A. Windle of Ottawa stepped to the front of the platform and began to smile and bow at the crowd.

The delegates did not seem just to know whether they wanted to hear Windle or not, but they were tired yelling and decided to give him a trial. Mr. Windle opened his white vest, put his hands into his pockets and started out into a hip-hurrah-hooray-for-us-down-with-the-other-fellow kind of a speech that gained him frequent roars of approval. He quoted poetry and scripture and got on the State House dome to apostrophize the Goddess of Liberty. He frankly enjoyed his own jokes as thoroughly as did his audience, and the audience showed unmistakably that it enjoyed them. Then he linked together the names of Lincoln and Bryan and sat down with wilted collar.

Charles K. Ladd of Kewanee, a candidate for the nomination for Governor, was called for by the delegates. He charged the Republicans with slighting the memory of Lincoln. He said that instead of making Lincoln their patron saint, the Republicans instead followed Hamilton, whom he charged with having had inanarchistic leanings. He said in part:

"We sympathize with every nation struggling for liberty. We sympathize with Ireland and hope for the time when home rule will be restored to that island. We sympathize with the Jews of Russia, and hope they will be granted justice. We sympathize with the Boers and hope they will be able to retain their independence. What does McKinley want a standing army of 100,000 for when no war exists? The Supreme Court has decided that if any territory be acquired by conquest or by cession that it becomes an integral part of the United States. Now we disregard decisions by the Supreme Court and govern our new territory like England or Russia."

Five O'Clock Session.

Promptly at 5 o'clock Chairman Hurst rapped for order, and Judge Kramer read the report of the Credentials Committee. The committee seated both delegations, the Grigsby and Compton, in McDonough County, giving each delegate one-half vote. The Burroughs delegation was seated in Madison County, and the Merritt delegation in Marion County.

A minority report was read in favor of seating the delegation from Marion County headed by Senator Hull. When Cook County was called John P. Keating jumped on a chair, and in his best Board of Education voice voted Cook County's 398 delegates solid for Senator Hull.

The minority report was adopted by a vote of 886½ to 268½, and then the whole report was adopted.

The Committee on Permanent Organization recommended that the temporary organization be made the permanent organization of the convention. The recommendation was adopted unanimously.

The convention decided to work under the rules of the 1898 convention, and to limit all nominating speeches to five minutes.

Electors and Delegates.

The report of the Committee on Electors-at-Large had the names of John C. Schubert of Cook County and Edward L. Clover of Grundy County written in it, and the convention was satisfied. The report was adopted unanimously.

John T. Keating of Chicago, chairman of the committee to select delegates and alternates-at-large to the National Convention at Kansas City, read the report of his committee. The finding of the committee follows:

Delegates to the National Convention:
Carter H. Harrison, Chicago.
A. S. Trude, Chicago.
Judge J. R. Williams, White County.
Ben T. Cable, Rock Island County.

Alternates-at-large to the National Convention:
Adlai E. Stevenson, Bloomington.
George W. Fithian, Jasper County.
Charles Werno, Chicago.
Edward Cohen, Chicago.

Chairman Hurst did some fast work when the report read by John T. Keating was sent to the desk. It was expected that opposition would be made to the selection of Ben Cable by the delegates who thought former Vice President Stevenson should be made a delegate-at-large, but Chairman Hurst forestalled them. In one breath he exclaimed: "Is there any objection to the report? I hear no objection. The report is adopted."

An amusing episode followed the presentation of the report of the Committee on State Committeemen at large. William Brinton was included in the list of committeemen at large, and Jerry Kane of East St. Louis rose to say that he objected to voting on the report until he should be assured that "Bill" Brinton was "all right."

Amid the howls that followed, Chairman Hurst put the motion and declared the report adopted.

Chairman Hurst's announcement that the balloting for Governor would now begin was received with cheers, for the delegates were growing uneasy. Five candidates were placed before the convention.

They were: Samuel Alschuler of Aurora, Adam Ortseifen of Chicago, Alfred Orendorff of Springfield, Charles K. Ladd of Kewanee and Judge N. E. Worthington of Peoria. Two roll calls were necessary.

The first ballot resulted: Alschuler, 448½; Ortseifen, 411½; Orendorff, 252½; Worthington, 48; Ladd, 45.

The second ballot resulted in Alschuler gaining at Orendorff's expense. The vote stood: Alschuler, 608½; Ortseifen, 417½; Orendorff, 136; Worthington, 43. Alschuler was declared the nominee.

On motion of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago, seconded by General Alfred Orendorff, the nomination was made unanimous.

The second and decisive roll call by counties in detail follows:

The Roll Call.

Counties.	Alschuler.	Ortseifen.	Orendorff.	Worthington.
Adams	20	....	....	....
Alexander	4	....	....	....
Bond	4	....	....	....
Boone	4	....	....	....
Brown	3	....	....	....
Bureau	10	....	....	....
Calhoun	....	....	3	....
Carroll	4	....	....	....
Cass	6	....	....	....
Champaign	12	....	....	....
Christian	....	....	12	....
Clark	6	....	....	....
Clay	6	....	....	....
Clinton	6	....	....	....
Coles	10	....	....	....
Cook	....	398	....	....
Crawford	4	....	....	....
Cumberland	5	....	....	....
De Kalb	5	....	....	....
De Witt	6	....	....	....
Douglas	5	....	....	....
Dupage	4	....	....	....
Edgar	9	....	....	....
Edwards	2	....	....	....
Effingham	....	....	5	....
Fayette	9	....	....	....
Ford	4	....	....	....
Franklin	4	....	2	....
Fulton	15	....	....	....
Gallatin	5	....	....	....
Greene	10	....	....	....
Grundy	5	....	....	....
Hamilton	4	....	....	....
Hancock	11	....	....	....
Hardin	2	....	....	....
Henderson	2	....	....	....
Henry	7	....	....	....
Iroquois	9	....	....	....
Jackson	9	....	....	....
Jasper	5	....	....	....
Jefferson	9	....	....	....
Jersey	1	....	5	....
Jo Daviess	6	....	....	....
Johnson	4	....	....	....
Kane	23	....	....	....
Kankakee	19	....	....	....
Kendall	3	....	....	....
Knox	9	....	....	....
Lake	1	3	....	....
Lasalle	20	....	....	....
Lawrence	3	....	....	....
Lee	6	....	....	....
Livingston	10	....	....	....
Logan	....	....	8	....
Macon	4	....	8	....
Macoupin	....	....	14	....
Madison	10	1	2	....
Marion	2	....	5	....
Marshall	....	....	....	5
Mason	6	....	....	....
Massac	....	....	3	....
McDonough	4½	4½	....	....
McHenry	5	....	....	....
McLean	16	....	5	....
Menard	....	....	....	....
Mercer	3	3	....	....
Monroe	....	....	4	....
Montgomery	10	....	....	....
Morgan	....	....	11	....
Moultrie	9	....	....	....
Ogle	5	....	....	....
Peoria	....	....	....	21