SWELTERED FOR POLITICS SAKE

(Continued from First Page.)

before them, one by one in quick succession, and when they came to understand their full meaning and effect, resentment turned to wrath and protest rose into revolt. Then began within the Democratic party one of the most remarkable struggles that has ever occurred in the political history of this nation.

The paramount question before the country was and is: Shall this great Republic confess financial servitude to England or act independently for itself? Shall this government follow or shall it lead? Shall it be a vassal or a sovereign? The Republican convention declared for foreign supremacy—for American subserviency.

Within both parties there was a mighty struggle for supremacy between those who believe in the sovereignty of the people and those who believe in the divinity of pelf. Upon the Republican party the hand of Marcus Aurelius Hanna has buckled a golden mail and sent it forth dedicated to the service of plutocracy in this free land of ours.

PEOPLE WERE TRIUMPHANT.

But in the Democratic party, thank God, the people were triumphant. There the clutch of the money power after a tremendous conflict was broken. The priests of Mammon were scourged from the temple, and today, under the providence of high heaven, the old party, rejuvenated, stands forth stronger and better than ever, the undaunted champion of constitutional liberty, popular rights and national independence.

Mr. chairman, in all great movements, in all concerted effort, when well directed, there must be a leadership. A leader should be representative of the cause he champions. He should be more than that, he should be in all essential qualities and in the highest degree typical of those who invest him with the dignity and responsibility of leadership.

The Chicago platform has been denounced as undemocratic and the delegates composing the convention have been stigmatized as anarchists and socialists. We have heard much of this from a certain class of papers and individuals.

Who composes the Chicago convention? From the State in which reside the gentlemen from whom I have quoted, the delegation sent to that convention was composed of farmers, lawyers, doctors, editors, merchants, manufacturers and several of the most conspicuously successful business men in the Mississippi valley. Among them also were eminent judges of high courts, Senators of the United States, Representatives in Congress and the treasurer and governor of the State.

For a leader they chose one of their own—a plain man of the people. His whole life and life work identifies him, in sympathy and interest, with those who represent the great industrial forces of the country. Among them he was born and reared, and has lived and wrought all the days of his life.

To their cause he has devoted all the splendid powers with which God endowed him. He has been their constant and fearless companion. They know him and they trust him. Suave, yet firm; gentle, yet dauntless; warm-hearted, yet deliberate; confident and self-poised, but without vanity; learned in books and statecraft, but without pedantry or pretence; a superb orator, yet a man of the greatest caution and method; equipped with large experience in public affairs; true to his convictions, true to himself, and false to no man, William J. Bryan is a model American gentleman and a peerless leader of the people.

A WONDERFUL LEADER.

This man is our leader. Under his banner and guided by his wisdom we will go forth to conquer. Let us rally everywhere, on hilltops and in the valleys, and strike for homes and loved ones, and our native land. I have no doubt of victory. It is as sure to come as the rising of the sun. And it will come like a sunburst, scattering the mists, and the nation, exultant and happy, will leap forward like a giant refreshed to that high destiny it was designed to accomplish.

This man will be President. His administration will be a shining epoch in our history, for he will leave behind him a name made illustrious by great achievements, by deeds that will embalm him forever in the hearts and memory of his countrymen.

Mr. Bryan, I esteemed it a great honor, as it is most certainly a pleasure, to be made the instrument of informing you, as I now do, that you were nominated for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic national convention, which assembled in Chicago in July last. I hand you this formal notice of your nomination, accompanied by a copy of the platform adopted by the convention, and upon that platform I have the honor to request your acceptance of the nomination tendered. You are the candidate of the Democratic party, but you are more than that—you are the candidate of all the people, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is intended to accomplish.

This battle must be fought upon ground high above the level of partisanship. I hope to see you unfurl the flag in the name of America and American manhood.

Lead on, and we will follow. We will not follow here is unworthy to lead in any cause. Lead on with unfaltering step, and may God's blessing attend you and his omnipotent hand crown you with success.

A GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

When Gov. Stone concluded with the notification of his nomination to Mr. Bryan, a man began to wave a big American flag over the latter's head. People jumped to their feet and shouted with a vim. Cheer followed cheer and for a minute or two pandemonium reigned. The crowd went wild with enthusiasm, and lung power was drawn on to an alarming extent.

But this demonstration had its ending in the desire of the people to hear the speech to which they had been looking forward so anxiously, and when the man with the flag came down to where Mr. Bryan was sitting and fastened the standard in a corner of the stand, the cheering ceased and everybody watched with interest while Mr. Bryan helped the banner waver to fix the staff in place.

Although the cheering thousands in the hall were hot of body and hoarse of throat, they arose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that had followed the mention of Bryan's name previously in the evening. The scene presented was strongly reminiscent of the tumult that raged in the Coliseum at Chicago when Bryan finished the effort that established his reputation as a great orator. Men and women arose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries, people were shouting like mad.

Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs as only women can. The man with the voice of a fog horn was there to test his lung powers. The shrill tones of the feminine cheering could be heard in the great thunder of the male enthusiasts. Nearly every person who joined in the noisy tribute to the Democratic candidate was standing on his chair, waving and shouting. The band struck up a lively air and added to the din.

COULD NOT STOP THEM.

Mr. Bryan held up his hand for silence. It was like an incentive to yell louder. The crowd would not be thwarted. Mr. Bryan made an effort to speak. His voice was drowned in a wild howl. Again he held up his hand and again the cheering rose in its might. Somebody began to shake the floor by rising and receding quickly on his toes. Others followed his example, and that thunderous rumble which sounds like the approach of an army of war chariots, rose above the cheers of the multitude.

This was too much for the nominee. He saw that his audience was bound to have its way and he gave up his attempt to check the enthusiasm. He sat down wearily, but in a second jumped up again, with hand upraised for silence. The shouters were getting weary by this time, but the restraining hand made them take a last lease on their efforts. Senator Jones shouted:

"I appeal to this crowd to be in order." But he was not listened to, and the crowd did not cease till it felt like it.

Mr. Bryan rose and stepped to the front and center of the speaker's platform. In his hand he had a manuscript copy of his speech. His face was pale, but he was cool and calm. The black alapaca coat, which has been so conspicuous a feature of Mr. Bryan's dress since people began to take an interest in the details of his attire, had been cast aside in favor of a coat so strikingly like it that many in the audience supposed it was the same.

The new coat, however, was of black serge. Mr. Bryan wore a turned-down collar and a white tow tie of ministerial suggestiveness. His vest was cut low enough to show a large stud in his shirt. Altogether he looked very much as he did in the Coliseum in Chicago on the day he made his famous speech.

He began to speak slowly, but was obliged to stop, for the demonstration had sporadic spasms before it died. There were hisses for quiet before some of the wildly enthusiastic admirers of the young candidate could be subdued. He began again and a man in the gallery gave another incentive to enthusiasm by shouting, "Three cheers for Bryan."

VOICE WAS HOARSE.

Then he began in earnest. His voice was firm, but it showed signs of hoarseness. It was plain that the physician who attended him at Mr. St. John's house had not been able to bring the wonderful voice to the perfect condition it was in when the Chicago speech was made. The strain of the speeching-making journey from Chicago to Pittsburg had been too great to allow such quick recovery of the use of the vocal organs, and Mr. Bryan could not make himself heard as distinctly as in the Coliseum.

But it was only in the galleries in the rear of the garden that everything he said could not be heard, and after his speech had proceeded a while many in these points of disadvantage began leaving, until they became comparatively empty before the effort was ended.

When he concluded, after speaking an hour and forty minutes, there was another demonstration, but it was brief. The far galleries had perceptibly dwindled and the crowd had shouted itself into the same condition of voice that Mr. Bryan was.

Gov. Stone, at the conclusion of the cheering, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the Vice Presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination.

Governor Stone's remarks were not audible, even to those who sat near the platform. The audience had become restless and were in great disorder. It was evident that the people who had sat out the great speech of Mr. Bryan were anxious to get out in the fresh air.

The chairman rapped many times for order, but could not quiet the audience. Mr. Sewell was obliged to begin his speech amid a noise and din that made it difficult for him to be heard ten feet away. The speaker was compelled to stop several times while the chairman urged upon the audience to restore order.

People were now moving out in great numbers and the noise in the hall completely drowned the voice of the speaker. Mr. Sewall said:

MR. SEWALL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: You have given me official notice of my selection by the Democratic national convention as its candidate for Vice President. For the courteous terms of your message and the kind personal expressions I thank you.

Having been present at that great convention, I can more truly estimate the honor its action has conferred. It was the greatest and most earnest convention in the history of our party. It was closer and more in touch with the people. The delegates were there to voice the sentiment of their constituents, the people of the party, for the people of the party controlled and conducted that convention.

The Democracy of the country realize that all the great principles of our party are as potent and essential to the well being of the country today as they have always been, and as they ever will be. But the overshadowing issue before the country now, made dominant by the distressed condition prevailing throughout our land is the demand for reform in our existing monetary system.

Our party, and we believe, a great majority of the American people are convinced that the legislation of 1873, demonetizing silver, was a wrong inflicted upon our country which should and must be righted. We believe that the single gold standard has so narrowed the base of our monetary structure that it is unstable and unsafe, and so dwarfed it, in its development and in its power to furnish the necessary financial blood to the nation, that commercial and industrial paralysis has followed.

We believe that we need, and must have the broad and expanding foundation of both gold and silver to support a monetary system strong and stable, capable of meeting the demands of a growing country and an industrious, energetic and enterprising people, a system that will not be weakened and panic stricken by every foreign draft upon us, a system that will maintain a parity of just values and the nation's money, and protect us from the frequent fluctuations of today, so disastrous to every business and industry of the land.

We demand the free coinage of silver, the opening of our mints to both money metals without discrimination, the return to the money of our fathers, the money of the Constitution—gold and silver. We believe this is the remedy and the only remedy for the evil from which we are now suffering the evil that is now so fast devastating and impoverishing our land and people, bringing poverty to our homes and bankruptcy to our business, which if allowed to continue will grow until our very institutions are threatened.

The demonetization of silver has thrown the whole money function on gold, appreciating its value and purchasing power. Restore the money function to silver and silver will appreciate and its purchasing power increase. Take from gold its monopoly, its value will be reduced, and in due course the parity of the two metals will again obtain under natural causes.

We shall then have a broad and unlimited foundation for a monetary system, commensurate with our country's needs and future development, not the unsafe basis of today reduced by half by the removal of silver and continually undermined by foreigners carrying from us our gold.

This is the reform to which we are pledged, the reform the people demand, the return to the monetary system of over eighty years of our national existence. The Democratic party has already given its approval and its pledge. Our opponents admit the wisdom of the principle for which we contend, but ask us to await permission and co-operation of other nations. Our people will not wait.

They will not ask permission of any nation on earth to relieve themselves of the cause of their distress. The issue has been made. The people stand ready to render their verdict next November.

Mr. Chairman, unequivocally and through sincere conviction, I indorse the platform on which I have been nominated. I believe we are right, the people are with us, and what the people declare in is always right and must prevail. I accept the nomination, and with the people's confirmation, every effort of which God shall render me capable will be exerted in support of the principles involved.

CRIES FOR TILLMAN.

Mr. Sewall finished his speech at 10:45. When he sat down the audience set up a cry for Tillman, but the "pitchfork" orator did not respond. People began to crowd forward as seats in the foreground were vacated, and nearly all the audience was gathered around the press seats, which separated them from the rostrum. So great was the confusion that hardly anybody heard Chairman Danforth announce that the meeting was adjourned.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan ran the gauntlet of handshaking admirers, and with Mr. St. John regained their carriage and were driven to the Bartholdi Hotel, where a crowd was waiting to hear a promised talk from the nominee.

During the evening the following telegram was handed to Chairman Danforth:

"Ottumwa, Iowa, Aug. 12.

"Chairman Bryan Notification Committee, New York: The Democrats of Iowa in convention assembled send greeting and by resolution instruct me to say that there is in progress in Iowa a peaceful revolution, and that Iowa will cast her electoral vote for Bryan and Sewall.

"A. VAN WAGENEN, Chairman."

Special overflow meetings were held on Lower Madison avenue this evening under the direction of the Bryan and Sewall Club of Single Taxers and the Bimetallic League. There were eight separate stands and more than a dozen speakers.

It was estimated that the aggregate attendance at the overflow meetings was 15,000. The speeches were devoted to the denunciation of monopolies, the advocacy of the interests of the working people, the reformation of the tax system, equal rights and the election of Mr. Bryan to the Presidency of the United States.

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In fact, you will have Hot Springs in your home—just think of it—and at a cost of 2 cents per bath.

Drop us a postal and we will send you one on trial, and if not all we claim for it return it.

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GETTING READY TO MARCH

McKinley-Hobart Club Will Begin Drill Tonight.

Uniform With the Napoleon Hat Has Been Selected and the Corps' Officers Chosen.

The McKinley and Hobart Club will begin drilling tonight at 7 o'clock at their hall, 419 Tenth street northwest. This practice will be for two purposes. It is proposed that the club, or a greater part of it, shall march in a body to a serenade on Saturday night, tendered to Col. Myron M. Parker, national committeeman. The final arrangements for this will probably be made tonight at the hall mentioned. The other purpose will be for the ratification meeting.

The meeting of the club last night at the Raleigh was the largest since the organization of the association. President Chaney presided. Mr. George S. Emery was secretary. One of the first matters attended to was the election of seventeen new members, most of whom were present and were elected. The report on membership was made by Mr. John A. Bryan.

The club then finally discussed the uniform and adopted one which is to cost $3 apiece, the conspicuous part of which is to be the Napoleon hat. They also adopted a fatigue uniform. The dress uniform will probably be worn for the first time at the Republican ratification meeting, which is contemplated for an early date.

The members discussed with great interest the meeting which is to be held tomorrow night at Clarke's store, on the Bladensburg road, in Montgomery county. The poll in this neighborhood has been Democratic, but the Republicans are confident that it can be carried this time by their party. Mr. L. S. Emery spoke to the club on this line from data furnished by prominent Republican in that section of Montgomery county. The club determined to be present at the meeting tomorrow night.

On motion of Mr. Middleton it was agreed to make an effort to get the hall in the old Globe building for the permanent use of the club. Col. Odell, however, reported that the hall on Tenth street could be obtained for the military exercises tonight.

On motion of Mr. Middleton a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Forbush, Howland and Dr. Lee, was appointed to engage the band for tomorrow night.

The drilling will be under Capt. Odell, recently of the National Guards. It has been suggested that, in view of the fact that the club is composed largely of old soldiers, Confederate and Federal, a veteran should be in command. The club, however, voted unanimously for Capt. Odell.

TO RATIFY AT GLYMONT.

Colored Republicans Arrange for a Big Meeting.

Arrangements are making by the McKinley and Hobart Campaign Club, of which R. D. Ruffin is chairman, for a ratification meeting in honor of the Republican nominees at Glymont at an early day.

Most of the details were arranged at a meeting held by the club last night at Israel Baptist Church. Two committees, of which the chairmen are respectively Rev. Thomas Gibson and Mr. James H. Marshall, were appointed on further arrangements and membership.

The thanks of the club were expressed to Hon. Mark Hanna for the selection of Col. Parker as committeeman. Messrs. Ruffin, Dr. C. B. Lewis and D. J. Edwards were appointed a committee to prepare a suitable expression on this matter, which was done, and passed unanimously by the club, the resolution so passed to be sent to Mr. Hanna. The club asks the pleasure of having his photograph and the enrolling of his name on the club list.

Mass Meeting of Populists.

The executive committee of the People's party for the District of Columbia held a meeting at the K. of L. headquarters last night and agreed to call a mass meeting not later than August 26. They appointed a committee to secure a hall, and to arrange a program and invite speakers of national reputation. The chairman was instructed to recommend to the national committee suitable men as speakers for calls for speakers in Maryland and places near the District.

Earnst of Covington for Congress.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 12.—The Republicans of the Sixth district this morning nominated Hon. Richard P. Earnst of Covington for Congress.

BRYAN KEEPS CLOSE TO SILVER

(Continued from First Page.)

necessary in order to maintain a parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

It is also argued that, since a number of the nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bimetallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary demand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

It is often objected that the price of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other, because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial.

In the second place, a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legislation has decreased the demand for silver, and lowered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms of property.

There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the more zealous opponents of free coinage point to the fact that certain months must elapse before the election and the first regular session of Congress, and assert that during that time in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage, all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed.

If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the constitution, it will be sufficient to remind them that the President is empowered to convene Congress in extraordinary cases whenever the public good requires such action. If, in November, the people by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months.

If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is made to prevent such political action as the people may believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people as a whole to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy.

But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidation will be of no avail. The people, who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine, will not, in this generation, subscribe to a doctrine that money is omnipotent.

In conclusion, permit me to say a word in regard to international bimetallism. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world.

The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations in the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid.

DEPENDENT ON EUROPE.

For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive a pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. How long must we wait for bimetallism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits?

If our opponents would admit the right, the ability, and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regardless of the wishes of other nations, and then propose the remedial legislation which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate; but, when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens, we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position we simply maintain the dignity of seventy million citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self-government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever-increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world—a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blest with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe.

We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

Honest differences of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but when it is seriously asserted that this nation must bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed. And until that question is settled all other questions are insignificant.

TO NEW YORKERS.

Citizens of New York, I have traveled from the center of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up.

They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who teach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that, in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf.

A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation, and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices.

Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy, which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the east, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea; but this figure can never express your idea of this nation.

You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is collossal in proportions; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people. That figure—liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth.

With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought, and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

Flooring $1.50 per 100 feet, all one width. F. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

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As a preventive of ill-health, as well as a cure for sickness, Columbia Natural Lithia Water is surpassed by no other mineral water in the world! Its wonderful power for good is attested by the robust health of those who habitually drink it. It is proven by the thousands of sufferers who were benefited and cured by its use—when medical skill of the highest order was of no avail!! Facts to back this up are here to prove it. We invite visitors to call—sample the water—see evidence impossible to doubt—of its remarkable good effects in all cases of sickness.

COLUMBIA Natural Lithia Water, 460 K St.

GEN. WATTS FOR GOVERNOR

Nominated by Acclamation by West Virginia Democrats.

SILVER FORCES REIGNED

Administration Was Scored for Its Financial Policy and Bryan and Sewall Were Indorsed—Preceding the Convention a Sound Money Conference Was Held.

(Special to The Times.)

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 12.—Preceding the assembling of the Democratic State convention, seventy-five prominent Democrats held a sound money conference in the McClure House this morning and formally hoisted the national Democratic ticket. An executive committee was appointed, which met after the conference, and selected August 29 as the time, and Wheeling as the place for holding a State convention, at which to name delegates to the Indianapolis conference, September 2, and electors to serve on the ticket there nominated.

It was a harmonious gathering. The speeches were not of an inflamatory character. On the other hand it seemed as if the majority of the gentlemen would swallow the dose or else not vote if a third party ticket was not put up.

A Republican would have found small solace in the proceedings, for the grand old party was scored from start to finish. McKinley was denounced in the same breath with Bryan, and then the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman, Gen. Alfred Caldwell.

CONVENTION MEETS.

At 3:30 this afternoon the Democratic State convention was called to order by Chairman William E. Chilton, of the Democratic State executive committee. He introduced the Hon. Rankin Wiley of Mason county as temporary chairman. After a short speech by the chairman, in which he touched upon the financial question, the convention proceeded to business. The usual committees were appointed and the convention adjourned until 7:30 to give the committees time to report.

During the recess the Hon. E. W. Wilson, ex-governor of the State, spoke on the financial question. In the course of his speech he scored the present administration in respect to its course on the money question. The convention reassembled at 7:30 and the following dispatch was sent to W. J. Bryan on resolution:

"We, the Democrats of West Virginia, in State convention assembled, send you its unanimous and enthusiastic congratulations on your nomination to bear the banner of the masses of these great United States; also in bearing the banner into the home of the gold bugs. God bless you and the people you represent."

WATTS BY ACCLAMATION.

The next thing in order being the report and adoption of the several committees, the reports were read and adopted. The committee on permanent organization named Judge David E. Johnson, of the county of Mercer, permanent chairman, and Hon. C. H. Taney, of the county of Ohio, as permanent secretary.

Col. Fitzgerald, a member of the State Populist executive committee, offered the following resolution:

"That the delegates of this convention appoint a committee of five to confer with a like committee of the Populists' party in regard to a union between the two parties in this State."

The convention ordered that the resolution be referred to the Democratic executive committee. This resolution caused quite a consternation in the camp, as it was inferred that the object was to indorse Mr. Watson instead of Mr. Sewall.

The committee on credentials report the adoption of the Chicago platform and condemn the present administration.

The next thing in order was the nomination of a candidate for Governor. The usual roll of counties were called and the Hon. R. F. Kidd of Gilmer county put in nomination Gen. C. C. Watts of Kanawha county at the moment of highest excitement. The Hon. John McGraw of Taylor county withdrew the name of Judge Bennett and the name of Hon. C. L. Smith and moved that the nomination of Gen. Watts be made by acclamation.

At this news the convention fairly went wild with excitement, the motion to make Gen. Watts' nomination by acclamation was overruled. Col. Fitzgerald, of Preston county, then put in nomination the Hon. Isaac Ralphsnyder, of Preston county. Mr. Ralphsnyder then came before the convention, and in a very neat address, withdrew his name. It was then moved and seconded that the nomination of Gen. Watts be made by acclamation, the motion was carried and Gen. Watts was declared the nominee. A motion was then offered to adjourn until 10 a. m. tomorrow and was unanimously carried.

Fire in an Iowa Prison.

Anamosa, Ia., Aug. 12.—Fire which started in the prison dining room at the penitentiary at 9 o'clock last night, raged till 11 p. m. and did $20,000 damage to the structure within the walls. The entire building was destroyed, including the large library room, with 3,000 volumes, the tailor shop, dining room and chapel. No difficulty with the prisoners was experienced.

Suicide Before Her Lover.

Columbus, O., Aug. 12.—Miss Minnie Rhode committed suicide this morning in the presence of her lover, J. W. Fritz, an insurance agent, by taking a large draught of carbolic acid.

The finest, the best boards, only $1 per 100 feet. If you want common boards, 75c. per 100 feet. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

FAILED TO MAKE A CHOICE

Eighth Virginia Democrats Took Twelve Ballots.

THEY MET AT ALEXANDRIA

Effort Will Be Made Today to Inforce the Majority Rule—Attempt to Stampede the Convention for Walton Moore of Fairfax Was a Fizzle—How the Ballots Stood.

The Democratic Convention of the Eighth district convened in Alexandria yesterday, and after twelve ballots failed to nominate a candidate for Congress.

The convention was called to order shortly after noon by Leonard Marbury, chairman of the Eighth district committee.

Mr. Marbury referred in his speech to the recent Chicago convention, and predicted the success of its nominees.

A meeting of the Eighth district committee was subsequently held and re-elected Mr. Leonard Marbury, of this city, chairman, and Mr. W. E. Bibb of Louisa secretary. They decided to present the name of Mr. William Kean of Louisa for temporary chairman of the convention, and that of Mr. S. R. Donahoe of Fairfax as secretary.

On assuming the chairmanship of the convention, Mr. Kean made a few remarks eulogistic of the Democratic candidates, and announced that the first business in order was the appointment of one delegate from each county to compose the committees on permanent organization, resolutions and credentials.

A recess was then announced to allow the committees an opportunity to prepare their reports.

MASON, PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

On reconvening at 2:30 o'clock the committee on permanent organization submitted its report, nominating the following permanent officers for the convention: J. E. Mason of King George, chairman; E. S. Turner of Fauquier, secretary. The following vice presidents were also recommended: Alexandria city, J. Clinton Smoot; Alexandria county, Frank Hume; Culpepper, A. E. Willis; Fairfax, Alfred Leigh; Fauquier, J. E. Pilcher; King George, C. B. Purks; Loudoun, D. Hempstone; Louisa, W. Anderson; Orange, K. Brooking; Prince William, Edmund Berkeley; Stafford, G. M. Wallace; sergeant-at-arms, Lieut. James Smith of Alexandria.

The report of the committee also recommended the majority rule to nominate, which was defeated, on the question being put to the convention, by a vote of 89 to 80, and the two-thirds rule was adopted.

Mr. Mason was then escorted to the chair by Gen. McComb, R. Walton Moore, and T. B. T. Thornton.

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED.

The following were reported from the committee on resolutions:

1. We, the Democrats of the Eighth Virginia Congressional district, in convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the Democratic party.

2. We heartily indorse the platform of the Chicago convention as embodying the ideas and principles for which the party has been struggling from the days of its existence.

3. We approve the action of that convention in placing in the field as nominees for President and Vice President respectively men who are representatives of the great principles of the party, and we pledge them our active and cordial support.

CANDIDATES NOMINATED.

The following-named gentlemen were then placed in nomination: John F. Rixey, by E. B. Gray of Culpeper; Frank E. Anderson, by John R. Strider; J. E. Willard, by R. Walton Moore; Judge J. B. McCabe, by Judge R. E. Tebbs; E. E. Meredith, by George S. Shackelford; C. H. Ashton, by T. W. Berry; George A. Mushbach, by W. B. Doble.

The following are the results of six ballots taken before adjournment at 6 o'clock:

First ballot—Mushbach, 375; Ashton, 1,630; Anderson, 1,721; Willard, 2,168; Meredith, 2,338; Rixey, 5,285; McCabe, 3,357.

Second ballot—Ashton, 1,630; Anderson, 2,096; Willard, 2,168; Meredith, 2,338; Rixey, 5,285; McCabe, 3,357.

Third ballot—Anderson, 2,660; Willard, 2,168; Meredith, 2,656; Rixey, 6,027; McCabe, 3,417.

Fourth ballot—Ashton, 1,740; Anderson, 1,607; Meredith, 3,901; Rixey, 5,417; McCabe, 4,201.

Fifth ballot—Mushbach, 1,982; Ashton, 1,738; Willard, 2,168; Meredith, 2,232; Rixey, 5,357; McCabe, 3,335.

Sixth ballot—Mushbach, 941; Willard, 2,732; Meredith, 2,448; Rixey, 6,265; McCabe, 4,379.

The convention reconvened at 8:30 p. m. and proceeded at once to balloting for the nominees. Twelve ballots were taken without a nomination as the rules require a two-thirds vote of the convention. There was only one feature to relieve the monotony of the formal roll-call. This was an attempt to stampede the convention to R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax county. The demonstration, however, failed, and the convention adjourned without making a nomination. It is expected that there will be an interesting time in the hall today, when a motion will be made to abrogate the two-thirds rule, and proceed nominations by the simple majority plan. This motion, it is understood, will be made on the opening of the convention at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

DEATH LIST GROWS

(Continued from First Page.)

who had promised thunderstorms and falling temperature for Wednesday night.

The forecaster also predicted last night that the conditions are favorable for thunderstorms today, to be followed by fair and cooler weather and northerly winds.

This is great news for a community which had been gradually losing all interest and faith in life insurance, ice packs, home-made lemonade, wet towels and primitive overcoats.

The trend of the thermometer yesterday in the fore and afternoon was frightful, especially as people had begun to believe that the change from 96 and 98 of previous days to 93 on Tuesday, meant that the terror had departed, at least, as to abnormally high figures.

But Linden saw another sight. The mercury got a grip on the inside surface of the glass tubing, and climbed up to 96 between 4 p. m. and 5 p. m. A great many people who knew that they had survived 98 on two days of the last two weeks of continued high temperature, believed, nevertheless, that yesterday was the hottest of them all.

About 6 o'clock p. m. the first flutter of the breeze, which was bringing the clouds, was felt and from that time until 8 p. m., when the dark masses appeared above the western and northwestern horizon there was a perceptible decrease in the heat. At 8 people began to revel in the delicious breath of the northwest wind, which was strong enough to set all the branches of the trees waving and rustling in the only music of the kind heard for some days.

From 5 p. m. until 10 p. m. there was a drop of 14 degrees, as at the latter hour the mercury stood at 82, and was slowly falling. From 8 p. m. till 10 p. m. there was a display of bright lightning, and occasional grumblings of thunder, showing that there was possibly a shower in the remote suburbs.

The combined effect of all the good luck which was prophesied was to produce one night out of sixteen which made continued sleep possible. People slumbered well, long, and soundly. Only the hypercritical and folks who would like to reorganize the ways and means committee of paradise were disappointed because there were not four inches of rain and a snow storm to go with the grateful gift of providence and the Weather Bureau.

Our Business Barometer Dropped 33⅓!!

This is excellent and welcome news for those who have not yet attended our "ONE-THIRD OFF" SALE, which is now in progress.

This liberal discount is being given off most of our great Summer Stock of Clothing, the finest that money can procure, with our guarantee behind every garment. 'Twill pay you to buy clothing for future use at the prices now being asked.

Eiseman Bros.,
Cor. 7th and E Sts.,
No Branch Store in Washington.

Electric Fans Cheap.

We will dispose of the balance of our stock of Electric Fans at COST. Get our prices. Battery fans for sick rooms put up in any part of the city.

ROYCE & MAREAN,
1410 Pa. Ave.—'Phone, 333.

POSTOFFICE NOTICES.

Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.

Foreign mails for the week ending August 15 will close promptly at this office as follows:

FRIDAY—(b)At 6:00 p. m., for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per s. s. La Normandie," from New York, via Havre. Letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie." (c)At 9:20 a. m., for Europe, per s. s. Campania," from New York, via Queenstown. (c)At 10:55 p. m., for Netherlands direct, per s. s. Obdam, from New York, via Rotterdam. Letters must be directed "per Obdam." (c)At 10:55 p. m., for Scotland direct, per s. s. Ethiopia, from New York, via Glasgow. Letters must be directed "per Ethiopia." (c)At 10:55 p. m., for Norway direct, per s. s. Thingvalla, from New York. Letters must be directed "per Thingvalla."

"PRINTED MATTER, ETC.—German steamers sailing from New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

White Star steamers sailing from New York on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, etc., for Europe.

Cunard steamers sailing from New York on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe.

American and French line steamers take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

Mails for South and Central America, West Indies, Etc.

THURSDAY—(d)At 6:25 a. m., for Bermuda, per s. s. Orinoco, from New York; (d)At 6:25 a. m. for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per s. s. Niagara from New York. (d)At 9:20 a. m., for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore. (c)At 10:55 p. m., for Newfoundland, per s. s. Cornelia from Philadelphia.

FRIDAY—(c)At 10:55 p. m. for Jamaica and Greytown, per s. s. Athos, from New York. Letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos." (c)At 10:55 p. m., for Campeche, Chiapas, Tuxpam, Tabasco, Yucatan and Cuba, per s. s. Vigilancia, from New York. Letters must be directed "per Vigilancia." (c)At 10:55 p. m., for Haiti, Comana and Carupano, per s. s. William IV., from New York. Letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV." (c)At 10:55 p. m. for La Plata countries direct, per s. s. Maskelyne, from New York. (c)At 10:55 p. m. for Newfoundland, per s. s. Portia from New York.

(d)Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close here daily at 11:35 a. m.

(a)Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close here daily at 3:20 p. m.

(e)Mails for Cuba (except those for Santiago de Cuba, which are forwarded via New York), close here daily at 3