

### NO CHOICE YET.

#### The Democratic Convention at San Jose.

#### The Standard-Bearers Remain to be Selected.

#### Two Ballots Taken for the Nomination for Governor.

#### Mayor Pond in the Lead, But the Result is Doubtful.

#### Stephen M. White Immolates Himself on His Party's Altar.

#### He Withdraws From the Senatorial Contest in the Convention, But is Still a Candidate Before the People.

Associated Press Dispatches.

SAN JOSE, August 20.—The proposition to endorse a candidate for United States senator, which was expected to be one of the chief features of the Democratic convention, was disposed of this morning in a way that had not been looked for. Before the convention met today there were vague rumors afloat that Stephen M. White had decided to withdraw from the fight, but nothing was known definitely about it. When Max Popper, of San Francisco, chairman of the committee on permanent organization and order of business, presented the report, that clause relating to the endorsement of a candidate for United States senator was the only one that created any excitement, and was received with great cheering on the part of White's supporters, though in the minority report, which was presented a moment later and which was concurred in, the endorsement clause met with a similar reception.

When both reports had been read, White took the platform amid a storm of applause, and moved the adoption of the minority report.

#### The Surprise of the Day.

Mr. White's announcement, favoring the minority report, was evidently a perfect surprise to the majority. He was cheered and applauded throughout his speech, and at its conclusion more than half the delegates rose to their feet, swung their hats in the air and displayed the greatest enthusiasm. Mr. White declared that it had not been his intention to ask the convention to endorse him—all he wished was that the convention should agree to endorse some candidate for the position, and then to have the choice of the convention determined afterwards. He was convinced of the advisability of having United States senators elected by direct vote of the people, and declared that the elections for senator in the legislature of this state, several times resulted in disgraceful bargains, and sales, and that according to the present system, merit counted for nothing.

He closed his address with the declaration that he proposed to fight during the coming campaign for the success of the Democratic party, and that certain threats which had been made against him would not cause him to relinquish his position as a candidate for the United States senatorship.

#### THE CONVENTION.

#### Morning and Afternoon Sessions—Balloting for Governor Begun.

SAN JOSE, August 20.—Chairman Waters called the Democratic state convention to order at 10:20 this morning. The report of the committee on credentials was read and approved, there being no contests.

The committee on permanent organization and order of business recommended that the nominations be taken up in the usual order, and also that the convention endorse some candidate for United States senator. This clause was greeted with great cheering.

A minority report was then read, concurring in the majority report in all points, except that relating to the endorsement of a senatorial candidate, and containing instead, a clause favoring the bill now pending in congress, providing for the election of United States senator by direct vote of the people.

#### White's Self-Sacrifice.

The minority report was also read with great applause, and when it subsided, Stephen M. White, of Los Angeles, walked to the platform amid tremendous cheering of the delegates. Mr. White then moved the adoption of the minority report. This motion was greeted with another outburst of applause. When it subsided Mr. White expressed his thanks for the support which had been given him, as he believed, by the majority of the members of the convention. He then declared that in spite of the charges of malicious persons, and of persons whose principal occupation was the assassination of character, he stood ready to sacrifice any personal aspiration which he might have. He reviewed his record in California and in the Democratic party, and declared that no one held the interests of the state or the party dearer than himself, and he proposed to fight for the Democratic ticket during the coming campaign.

platform. (See platform in another column.)

#### The Platform Adopted.

After the platform had been read there was a long discussion in regard to the provision relating to water rights. The question was finally settled by the insertion of the following plank in the platform:

"Resolved that we are in favor of the general government fostering and encouraging the mining industry, wherever the same can be done without injury to others."

The platform was then adopted as a whole, and the convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

#### Nominations for Governor.

On re-assembling, the delegates proceeded to nominate candidates for governor.

Arthur Rogers of San Francisco, nominated Mayor E. B. Pond, of San Francisco.

Harry Thornton, of San Mateo, nominated James V. Coleman, of San Mateo.

Dennis Spencer, of Napa, nominated Judge F. J. Baldwin, of Stockton, nominated A. C. Pausell, of San Joaquin.

Seconding speeches were made by J. De Barth Shorb, of Los Angeles; James T. Murphy, Santa Clara; Keel B. Terry, Fresno, and Michael F. Tarpey, of Alameda, for Coleman; Ex-Mayor W. H. Hunsaker, San Diego; D. A. Ostrom, Yuba, and W. R. Jacobs, Tulare, for Pond; Congressman Thomas J. Clunie, Senator R. F. Del Valle, Los Angeles; Nicholas Bowden, Santa Clara, and Hon. Stephen M. White, Los Angeles, for English; Clay W. Taylor, Shasta, H. J. Corcoran, San Joaquin, and James H. Budd, Stockton, for Pausell.

The four candidates then appeared before the convention and made short addresses, endorsing the platform.

At 5 o'clock the roll call commenced on the first ballot for governor.

#### The First Ballot.

The first ballot resulted as follows:

Number of votes cast, 637; there being two absentees in the San Francisco delegation; necessary to a choice, 320; Pond, 214; Coleman, 184; English, 195; Pausell, 44.

The vote of counties was as follows:

COUNTY.	POND.	COLEMAN.	ENGLISH.	PAUSELL.
Alameda	2	2	2	2
Amador	2	2	2	2
Butte	8	8	8	8
Calaveras	8	8	8	8
Contra Costa	3	3	3	3
Del Norte	1	1	1	1
El Dorado	2	2	2	2
Fresno	4	4	4	4
Humboldt	9	9	9	9
Kern	3	3	3	3
Lake	1	1	1	1
Los Angeles	9	30	1	1
Los Angeles	9	30	1	1
Mariposa	3	3	3	3
Merced	5	5	5	5
Merced	4	4	4	4
Modoc	3	3	3	3
Monterey	6	6	6	6
Napa	3	3	3	3
San Benito	3	3	3	3
San Bernardino	1	1	1	1
San Diego	14	1	2	2
San Francisco	22	57	4	19
San Joaquin	3	3	3	3
Santa Barbara	6	2	1	1
San Mateo	1	1	1	1
Santa Clara	3	17	1	1
Santa Cruz	1	5	4	4
Shasta	3	3	3	3
Sierra	1	2	1	1
Siskiyou	8	8	8	8
Solano	7	7	7	7
Sonoma	16	2	1	1
Stanislaus	2	2	2	2
Sutter	4	4	4	4
Tehama	4	4	4	4
Trinity	3	3	3	3
Tulare	7	5	2	2
Toulumne	7	5	4	4
Ventura	2	2	2	2
Yuba	3	3	3	3

There were wild cheers by the Pond men when the result of the first ballot was announced, and it was seen that he was in the lead. Motions were made to take a recess till evening, and adjourn till tomorrow morning, but they were all voted down, and another ballot was ordered, which was taken immediately.

#### The Second Ballot.

The second ballot resulted: Whole number of votes cast, 638; necessary to a choice, 320. Pond, 217; Coleman, 201; English, 193; Pausell, 55.

Coleman's vote includes the ballots of five absentees in the San Francisco delegation, which were counted for Coleman according to a rule which had been previously agreed upon.

#### THE NOMINATIONS.

#### The Four Gubernatorial Candidate's Claims Eloquently Stated.

SAN JOSE, August 20.—The real contest of the convention commenced this afternoon. Two ballots were taken in the gubernatorial nominations, but the selection of a candidate to represent the Democratic party at the head of the ticket, is still unsettled. Mayor Pond, of San Francisco, led on both ballots, receiving 212 on the first and 215 on the second, but is still apparently a long way from a nomination, as 320 votes are necessary to a choice.

As soon as the convention met this afternoon, chairman Waters declared nominations for the governorship in order.

#### Rogers Nominates Pond.

The first speaker to appear on the platform was Arthur Rogers, of San Francisco, who nominated E. B. Pond. He said that all the recent contests in California had been made on state issues, and had resulted in Democratic victories. California spends more money than any state in the union, except New York and Pennsylvania. The present rate of taxation was exceedingly high; the burdens of the people were great, and they would not stand it any longer. He had trusted in vain to party platforms, and what they demanded now was a business governor who would assist in reducing taxation. Such a man was E. B. Pond. With him at the head of the ticket, thousands of Republicans would unite with the Democracy, and victory for the ticket would be assured. The nomination of Pond would meet the demands of the people; for, if elected, he would reform the financial system, pay the debts of the state, and secure obedience to the laws. He was a man who had always engaged in productive industry; he had no friends to reward, or enemies to punish. He was a strong man before the people, and he won his fights ever in Republican years.

party to victory on that record. He had won his present advancement by his public services; he could not be assailed; not one word could be said against his integrity and purity of character, and if made the nominee of the party, ten thousand independent Republicans would flock to his standard.

Rogers' speech was received with enthusiasm, and every mention of Pond's name was the signal for cheers.

#### Coleman Placed in Nomination.

Harry J. Thornton, of San Francisco, next nominated James V. Coleman. He said that between now and election there would be great struggle, and it was necessary that the proper man should lead the ticket. James V. Coleman was a young man who had worked his way to the front, and no one was more capable of discussing and acting upon the great issues which affected the commonwealth of California. No matter who was nominated, Coleman would be bound to take an active part in the campaign and working hard for the party. No one could better grapple with the subject of tariff, the election law, trusts, and monopolies. If the Democrats desired victory, let them name this bold, aggressive young member of the party to lead them to victory.

Mr. Thornton declared in conclusion that he was tired of policy, and tired of nominating candidates to catch the votes of the opposing party. Nominate Coleman and he would receive the full Democratic strength, and be the next governor of California.

Mention of Coleman's name during Thornton's speech called forth the same enthusiasm that had greeted Pond's nomination. His supporters cheered again and again, and if there was any difference in the applause which the four candidates received during the afternoon it was in Coleman's favor.

#### English's Claims Presented.

Dennis Spencer, of Napa, then nominated William D. English. He believed that the purpose of the convention was to promote Democratic principles. He declared that the time had come when a man who had devoted the best years of his life to the Democratic cause, and had been the instrument of securing success for the party, was to be told that for that reason he was now to have the reward which he had so justly earned. English had never sought an elective office before, though for twenty years he had worked for the Democratic party of California, rallied it to victory and been the teacher and expounder of its principles. When the news was received here about two years ago that China had rejected the treaty with the United States, William D. English sent a telegram to President Cleveland, which formed the basis of the Scott exclusion act. His knowledge of the state of affairs was not exceeded by anyone. He had strong sympathy for the poor and afflicted, and he had always supported legislation for the benefit of the people. In every mountain home and valley in the state, his warm personal friends would flock to his support. His honesty of character and nobility of purpose would lead him to victory. Mr. Spencer was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded his speech there were loud cheers for English in every part of the hall.

#### Pausell's Name Proposed.

A. C. Pausell was next placed in nomination by F. T. Baldwin, of San Joaquin. He said he did not present the name of Pausell because he would win Republican votes, but because he would command the vote of every Democrat in the state. Pausell was a farmer and business man who could be trusted to administer the affairs of state properly. His sublime record has met with the approval of his fellow citizens in all parts of the state, and he submitted his name to the convention, knowing that no better man could be selected to act as standard-bearer of the Democratic party.

Mr. Pausell's nomination was also received with great applause, particularly from the San Joaquin delegation, which gave him its full strength of fifteen votes. The next two hours were occupied by speakers who desired to second the various nominations.

#### THE CANDIDATES.

#### Each Makes His Bow to the Public, and Pledges Fidelity to the Party.

SAN JOSE, August 20.—After all the convention speeches had been concluded, the candidates for the gubernatorial nomination were invited to appear before the convention. The first candidate to step on the platform beside the chairman's desk, was J. V. Coleman. As soon as the cheering which greeted him had subsided, he said he was proud to appear before the convention to endorse the platform, which he felt had been adopted by the selected wisdom of the California Democracy. The outlook for the coming campaign was such that the Democrats should be sure of victory. Though there were four candidates in the field for this nomination, no animosity existed among them. Every thought that he had ever had politically had been with the Democratic party, and he had never raised his hand or his voice in any political cause but that. With that assurance he was prepared to trust his fate to the convention.

E. B. Pond next appeared and made a short address. He said he felt highly honored to have his name mentioned in connection with this nomination. He had full faith in the result of the coming campaign, no matter who should be the nominee of the party. He realized the responsibilities which would rest upon him if selected to head the ticket, but he was prepared for faithful service to the entire commonwealth. He appreciated the value of economical government. Retrenchment and reform should be the policy of the party. He endorsed the platform and promised to do all in his power to carry out its provisions.

W. D. English then addressed the convention. He said it was the first time his name had ever been presented as a candidate for any elective office. His long services as an active Democrat enabled him to appreciate the responsibility which would fall upon him if he should be selected as the nominee of the party, but he would use his best energies to secure to it triumphant success at the polls. He endorsed the platform, and would endeavor to give an honest and economical government, no matter who should be the nominee. The convention could be assured that his heart was with the Democratic party.

dates to appear before the convention. He declared that the other three gentlemen who were mentioned in this convention were his friends, and there could be no animosity between them. He believed in economy in the management of public affairs. The same rules which governed private business should be applied to public business. He believed a man should take care of the interests of the people when they placed their trust in him. He endorsed the platform, and was ready to abide by the decision of the convention.

None of the candidates could have been anything but satisfied with the reception given by the delegates during the time they appeared before them. The supporters of each candidate cheered, applauded and waved hats and banners in the air. The general enthusiasm extended to the galleries, and other portions of the hall occupied by spectators.

As soon as Pausell had finished his speech there were general cries of a ballot, and preparations were accordingly made for roll call. The vote was announced in most cases by the chairman of the respective delegations though the roll of some delegations, including San Francisco, had to be called.

#### THE PLATFORM.

#### The Principles on Which the Democracy Will March to Victory.

SAN JOSE, August 20.—Following is the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic state convention this morning:

1. The Democratic party of the state of California in convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to the Democratic faith, and re-affirms the doctrines of the national platform of 1854, adopted at St. Louis.
2. We denounce the arbitrary disregard by the speaker of the house of representatives of all parliamentary rules, and the shameful servility displayed by the majority in the house of representatives in yielding ready obedience to his tyrannical mandates; their refusal to join the Democracy in effecting the passage of a measure permitting the free coinage of silver; the neglect of the present administration in a manner clearly the admitted treason of the tariff, suggest with more emphasis that words, that the reins of the government should be placed in the hands of the people.
3. We denounce and condemn the Republican majority in the national house of representatives of the infamously and disgraceful Lodge election bill, by which the majority, by masquerading under the guise of "a free ballot and a fair count," perpetrate itself in power by insidiously destroying the liberties of American citizens; usurping the legitimate functions of the state governments, and bringing the federal government into an interminable conflict and collision with the statutory efforts of the people of the various states to secure the free coinage of silver; a genuine, practical and permanent political reform, we hold that this is a species of the "Chinese restriction act," and the registration of their sovereign will, is despotic and centralizing in its tendencies; dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the people; revolutionary in its nature and purpose, and in direct contravention to the principles of free government as bequeathed to us by the framers of our constitution.
4. We denounce the McKinley bill as being opposed to the best interests of the people, and consuming classes of the country.
5. The Democratic party is now as it ever has been, unflinchingly opposed to Chinese immigration. The Chinese restriction act, as the result of Democratic effort, is about to expire, and it is the duty of congress to enact a law perpetually excluding Chinese from the United States.
6. We favor the free coinage of silver, and demand that it be made unlimited legal tender for all purposes, public and private.
7. We favor the enactment of laws against trusts, pools, combines and monopolies, whereby legitimate competition is destroyed and the necessities of life are enhanced in price.
8. We are in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and earnestly urge the adoption of such amendments to the constitution of the United States as will accomplish that result.
9. We endorse the course of the Democratic senators and representatives in congress, and commend them for their vigorous defense of the interests, and their zeal on behalf of the welfare of our state.
10. We call attention to the hypocrisy of the Republican state convention in attempting to place upon the slender Democratic majority in the last legislature, the entire responsibility of the appropriations made during the session. The Republican members of the legislature voted in favor of the appropriations, which were made subject to criticism, and in every instance the appropriations made were approved by the Republican executives whose administration his party convention had not the manliness to endorse, nor the courage to condemn.
11. We declare that a state rate of taxation not exceeding 45 cents on each \$100 of assessable property (according to the assessed valuation of 1889), being a reduction of seven cents and two mills, is sufficient to raise ample revenue to meet the annual expenses of the state government, and we pledge our nominees to strict and faithful adherence to the above, and we demand that the different county conventions pledge their legislative candidates to the same limit.
12. The Democracy of California pledges its nominees for the legislature to use all their efforts to secure the enactment of a law embodying the Australian ballot system, substantially as now existing in the state of Massachusetts.
13. We favor the election by the people of superintendent of state printer.
14. We pledge our senators and representatives in congress to use all honorable means to secure liberal appropriations from the general government for the purpose of making those great natural highways, the Sacramento and the Joaquin rivers and their tributaries, and all other navigable waters, freely navigable at all seasons of the year.
15. The Democratic party of California reaffirms its resolution of 1886, on the water question, reiterating its assertion that the "English law of riparian rights is inapplicable to the circumstances and conditions of California;" reaffirms that the doctrine that the waters of the state belong to the people of the state to be used for irrigation, mining, manufacturing and other purposes; that they should never be subject to private ownership, or monopoly; reaffirms the policy of district systems, and pledges itself to foster, amend and perfect the system inaugurated under and by virtue of its resolution of 1886.
16. We believe in the liberal support of our citizen-soldiers and national guards, and an integral and necessary part of our state government, and should be fostered and encouraged.
17. We are opposed to all forms of sumptuary legislation and to all unjust discrimination against any business or industry.
18. We believe the wine-growing industry of this state should be fostered, nourished and encouraged by suitable legislation, both state and national.
19. We believe eight hours should constitute a legal day's work, and that the present law to that end should be rigidly enforced.
20. We condemn as extravagant, wasteful and wrong, the administration of the affairs of the state prison at San Quentin, under Republican management.
21. The Democratic party of California declares itself unalterably opposed to all schemes having for its object the division of the state of California, and pledges itself to maintain this great commonwealth brought into the American union by democratic statesmanship, undivided in its greatness.

### TO THE BITTER END.

#### Powderly's Knights in Battle Array.

#### A Tremendous Strike About to Take Place.

#### The Whole New York Central System to be Involved.

#### Another Fruitless Conference With Vice President Webb—It will be War to the Knife.

Associated Press Dispatches.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Powderly says the strike has ceased to be one of the local assembly, and has become one of the whole organization, and it will use every means in its power to continue the fight. He intimates that the Federation of the Railroad Employees will support the movement. The situation is serious. Grand Master Sargent, president of the council, and chief of the firemen's organization, has ordered a meeting of the supreme council Saturday, at Terre Haute, for consideration of the question of the New York Central strike. Whether this movement means that the council must go through certain formalities before a general strike can be declared, or whether no strike will be declared at all, remains to be seen.

Powderly and Devlin, of the executive board of Knights of Labor, called on Vice President Webb of the New York Central this evening. Toney was with Webb, and the four gentlemen had an interview which lasted twenty minutes. The offer of Powderly to submit the matter to arbitration, was renewed. Webb refused on the ground already presented. In other words he said the company was not "jumping on the Knights of Labor"; they did not discharge the men because they were Knights of Labor, but for good reasons. Neither Dewey nor Vanderbilt was opposed to the Knights of Labor as an organization. Powderly once more urged that the matter be arbitrated, but Webb remained firm.

Devlin asked Webb if he would consent to an investigation of the causes surrounding the discharge of fifteen men. Webb reiterated that there was nothing to investigate; that the company was managing the road, and he did not see why their action should be questioned. Devlin then asked him if he did not owe the public and the em-



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