

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

The National Assemblage Opened in the Chicago Coliseum.

THE SILVER MEN IN CONTROL.

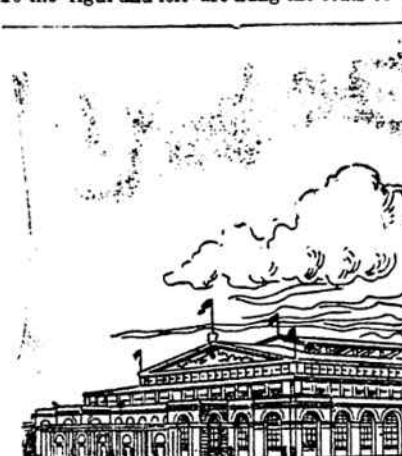
The Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention at Its First Day's Session—Silver Delegates Show Their Power by Rejecting the National Committee's Temporary Chairman, Hill.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Democratic National Convention held its first session yesterday, and after effecting temporary organization adjourned for the day. Senator Hill, of New York, was presented as the choice of the National Committee for Temporary Chairman, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia, was put forward for the same place by the silver men. After a long debate Senator Daniel was elected by a vote of 556 to 349. The address of the Temporary Chairman was then delivered and the usual Committees appointed.

The convention met in the Coliseum near the World's Fair Grounds. It is seven miles from the center of Chicago, and therefore the delegates and 15,000 spectators of the proceedings of the convention had quite a railroad ride before they reached their destination.

Decorations in the Coliseum. After the Columbian World's Fair, the Chicago Coliseum is the largest idea that the metropolis of the lakes has evolved. Its length, breadth and thickness are enormous, and its seating capacity is so great that although less than three-quarters of its floor space is utilized for this convention, there has been found place for 14,000 people, seated in comfortable chairs. The arrangements of the delegates, alternates, invited guests and spectators, and especially for the press, were admirable. Every body could hear and see the speakers upon the platform, the reading clerk and the presiding officer. The platform for the presiding officer, secretaries and clerks is in the center of the building looking to the west. It is elevated some six feet from the floor, with some hundreds of chairs ranged back of it for distinguished visitors, and with desks for reporters and newspaper correspondents stretched in four tiers on either hand.

The interior of the building is gray with bunting. The girders which support the roof, and all other objects that lead themselves to that style of adornment are also covered with bunting. The National flag is hung, in many editions, from the roof the whole length from north to south. Over the platform is displayed on a large canvas a picture of the American Eagle, holding in its beak a ribbon with the scroll E PLURIBUS UNUM, and with his talons resting (rather unnaturally) on the coat-of-arms of the United States, the flag being gathered in graceful folds at each of the four corners. To the right and left are hung the coats-of-



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS HELD.

arms of the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and those of the other States are carried at intervals along the four sides of the square. Everywhere are flags, banners and draperies of red, white and blue.

The gavel used by Chairman Harty in opening the convention was presented by Desian Guthrie of Chicago, made from an oak



STEPHEN M. WHITE. (Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

timber taken from old Fort Dearborn. The block house from which the timber was taken survived the Chicago fire, and was purchased by Mr. Guthrie from other philanthropic citizens and re-erected in South Park, Chicago, as a reminder of the city's frontier days.

The First Test Vote.

The total vote on the substitution of Daniel for Hill for Temporary Chairman indicated the relative strength of the gold and the free silver delegates. The vote was announced by the Chair as follows: Ayes (Daniel), 556; noes (Hill), 349. Two votes were knocked off from the Territories, and Mr. Hill did not vote. The official vote follows:

| States | No. | States | Aye | No. |
|---------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----|
| Alabama | 22 | New York | 71 | |
| Arkansas | 16 | N. Carolina | 22 | |
| California | 18 | N. Dakota | 6 | |
| Colorado | 8 | Ohio | 1 | |
| Connecticut | 2 | Oregon | 6 | |
| Delaware | 6 | Rhode Island | 64 | |
| Florida | 4 | S. Carolina | 18 | |
| Georgia | 26 | S. Dakota | 8 | |
| Idaho | 26 | Tennessee | 24 | |
| Illinois | 48 | Texas | 30 | |
| Indiana | 30 | Utah | 6 | |
| Iowa | 26 | Vermont | 23 | |
| Kansas | 26 | Washington | 5 | |
| Kentucky | 16 | W. Virginia | 9 | |
| Louisiana | 16 | Wisconsin | 24 | |
| Maine | 2 | Wyoming | 5 | |
| Maryland | 4 | Dist. of Col. | 2 | |
| Massachusetts | 18 | Ind. Territory | 2 | |
| Minnesota | 7 | Montana | 6 | |
| Mississippi | 18 | Nebraska | 16 | |
| Missouri | 34 | Nevada | 6 | |
| Montana | 6 | N. Hampshire | 8 | |
| Nebraska | 16 | New Jersey | 29 | |
| Nevada | 6 | | | |
| N. Hampshire | 8 | | | |
| New Jersey | 29 | | | |

Not voting, 1. When the various committees had been appointed the members of them withdrew for organization, and the convention then, at 4:45 p. m., adjourned for the day.

SECOND DAY'S SESSIONS.

Silver Men Seat Enough Constantists to Secure a Two-Thirds Majority.

CHICAGO, July 9.—The Democratic National Convention held two sessions on the second day of its convocation. In the morning little business was transacted, the time being principally occupied with speaking. At the evening session the report of the Committee on Credentials unseating the gold del-

MR. HOBART HEARS WELCOME WORDS.

The Republican Candidate for Vice-President Officially Informed of His Nomination at St. Louis.



MR. HOBART RECEIVING THE COMMITTEE. The Committee appointed by the Republican National Convention at St. Louis formally notified Hon. Garret A. Hobart of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency. In reply he spoke strongly in favor of protection and the gold standard. The notification ceremony took place at Mr. Hobart's home in Paterson, N. J.

Delegates from two Michigan districts were adopted after a prolonged struggle, accompanied by exciting scenes. Senator White was then introduced as Permanent Chairman, and after a long speech he introduced the Temporary Chairman, called the convention to order. At this time there was a fair attendance of delegates, but they had come in very slowly, many of them showing evidence that they had been up all night. The Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, an Episcopal clergyman, offered the prayer, and the delegates retired.

When he had finished, at 10:58, the Temporary Chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Secretary of the Convention, Mr. C. C. Smith, announced that the committee would meet at once in its room, in the convention building. This meeting was for the purpose of re-considering the action of the committee on the Michigan contest. The report of the committee was taken, and the convention was addressed by ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas.

Governor Hogg's "five minutes" were stretched into an hour, but still there were no tidings from the Committee on Credentials, and amid vociferous cries for

and White, and recognizing the right to their seats of all the other delegates from Michigan. A minority report against the action was presented. Speeches in favor of the majority report were made by Messrs. Taylor, of Arkansas; Governor McKnight, of Mississippi; McKnight, of Michigan; Powers, of Utah; and O'Donnell, of Colorado.

The minority report was supported by Messrs. Crosby, of Massachusetts; Brennan, of Wisconsin; Salisbury, of Delaware; Stephens, of Michigan; ex-Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, of New York, and Senator Grady, of New York.

The discussion was closed by Mr. O'Donnell, of Colorado. Little or no attention was paid to these speeches, as the crowd in the galleries was quite turbulent and could not be kept in order. The convention itself, as well as the spectators in the galleries, were in a hurry to come to a vote, and Mr. O'Donnell strove by moving the previous question on the report. The previous question was seconded.

When New York's 72 votes were announced as in favor of the minority report a tumultuous way of cheering broke over the assembly. The first efforts of the Chairman to repress the manifestation by the use of his gavel were met by a counter demonstration on the part of the gold delegates, who turned their backs to the Chairman and their faces to the immense crowds in the galleries, waved hats and handkerchiefs and stood on their chairs and benches.

Mr. O'Donnell, ex-Mayor Hugh Grant, and other prominent New Yorkers vainly tried to stop the demonstration. It went on uninterrupted for fifteen minutes, and was barely silenced when the roll call was resumed.

The vote was taken on the minority amendment, which retains the sitting members from the Fourth and Ninth districts of Michigan in their seats. The vote resulted in the rejection of the minority report—yes, 368; noes, 558; absent, 4.

"The noes have it," said the Chairman, and the amendment is lost.

The Chairman called and waved his hand and handkerchiefs and displayed bland pictures and made the night hideous for nearly as long as the gold men, the galleries impartially assisting. During the jubilation of the gold men, a stout Kentucky delegate danced a breakdown in the aisle at the rear of the delegates' section, several others "patting time," as the Southern phrase is, and the wisest laughter.

The Chairman put the question on the majority report of the Committee on Credentials and declared it adopted. The total vote was: yes, 558; noes, 368; 2 not voting and 2 absent. Total vote, 926.

Permanent Organization.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then presented by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, naming Senator White, of California, as Permanent Chairman of the convention and Thomas J. Cogswell, of Ohio, as Permanent Secretary. A committee of

three was appointed to escort Senator White, the Permanent Chairman, to the Chair. The convention then adjourned.

At 5:30 p. m. the Convention re-opened the Michigan case stood 35 for 15 against, and the roll call was resumed.

At this point a partial report of the Credentials Committee was presented to the convention. It covered all the contests except those in Michigan. It was in favor of the silver contestants in Nebraska and the Territories, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. A roll call was asked for, but the request was withdrawn and the partial report was adopted. Mr. Atwood, of Kansas, the presenter of the committee retired to consider the rest of its report.

The vote of the committee to re-open the Michigan case stood 35 for 15 against, and the roll call was resumed.

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THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Full Text of the Resolutions Adopted by the National Convention.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Centralization of Power Rejected.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of Governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its true expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of powers granted by the Constitution of the United States.

"Civil and Religious Liberty."

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to all citizens the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

Silver Once the Unit of Value.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the money unit and admitted gold to coinage at a ratio based upon the silver-dollar unit.

"The Crime of '73."

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the depreciation of gold, the consequent fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the moneyed class at the expense of the laboring class; the destruction of industry and impoverishment of the people.

Monometallism Denounced.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has looked fast the prosperity of an industrial people to the artificiality of hard money. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought our Nation into financial servitude to London. It is not only anti-American, but anti-American, and it is the cause of all our present troubles. It is the cause of the stultification of the spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the War of the Revolution.

Free Coinage at 16 to 1.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, payable for all debts, public and private, and we demand legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

Bond Issue Denounced.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of borrowing to pay the interest on the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin. We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds to pay the interest on the obligations of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Government with the means for maintaining the policy of gold monometallism.

Opposed to National Banks.

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. Therefore, there is no authority in the Constitution to create or to issue money by National banks as we do in derogation of the Constitution, and we demand that all paper money shall be legal tender for public and private debts or which is receivable for duties to the United States shall be issued by the Government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between States or sections, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

McKinley Law Denounced.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been repealed by the people in National elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched a few, and impoverished the many, and which has deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Income Tax Law Repealed.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any legislation for further changes in our tariff law except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this decision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly a hundred years.

Constitutional Objections to Its Enactment.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially distributed, and that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

For Restricted Immigration.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the immigration of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vast influx of cheap foreign labor. We demand that the Government shall protect the home market by restricting the immigration of foreign labor, and that the Government shall protect the home market by restricting the immigration of foreign labor.

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the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, and the great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Against Pacific Funding Bill.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of the United States in the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, and the Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We demand that the Secretary of the Interior be a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

Territories Should Be Admitted.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or district in which the duties are to be performed, and that the Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We demand that the Secretary of the Interior be a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe doctrine as originally declared by President Monroe, and as it has been interpreted by subsequent Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

Sympathy for Cuba.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

Against Life Tenure in Office.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

Against a Third Term.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who have founded and maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

For River Improvement.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. We demand that the Government should provide for the improvement of the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water.

Appeal to the People.

Confining in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declarations of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite all those who love their country and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

CYCLE NOTES.

In France bicycles thieves when converted receive three years at hard labor.

Special cars are to be built for the carrying of bicycles on Brooklyn's elevated road.

The latest trend to complain about the bicycle market is the one that is devoted to fireworks.

McFarland aims for bicycles provide a new subject for discussion for two trades and for bicycle riders in general.

The bicycle repairman has become a fixture. He gets good wages and finds no difficulty in obtaining employment.

The 1900 world's record has gone down again. At the Herne Hill track Palmer, the Englishman, rode 100 miles in 3:47.47-3-5.

A Rochester (N. Y.) bicycle carnival produced a net profit of \$3000, which is to be used in building fourteen miles of bicycle paths.

McFarland, Gardiner, Ziegler, Stevens, Terrill and Parker, in the order named, are the racing men who have been doing the best work on the path this year.

The chances of recovering a stolen wheel are said to be about one in 100. The moral is: Don't lose your bicycle, and don't let anybody else's.

That bicycling has had a depressing effect on rowing as a sport is evidenced by the large number of boat clubs which have gone out of existence in the last few years.