The Times.

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TO PUSH THE SILVER BILL

WHAT MR. BLAND SAYS ABOUT IT.

He Thinks It Should be Amended—The Opponents of the Bill will Fight to the Bitter End—Capital News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—[Special.]—Chairman Bland, of the House Committee on Coinage, has returned from Missouri determined to push the Silver bill through the House if possible. He frankly admits the bill as it passed the Senate does not meet the requirements of the silver men; that it must be amended. Mr. Bland concedes that the Senate bill is faulty on the very lines pointed out by Representative Harter. He says that in repealing the Sherman act of 1890 the Senate bill "deprives the eighty-odd millions of silver certificates of their legal tender quality," and that that would admit of a presidential veto without touching upon the merits of free coinage. In other words that the Senate bill, if passed by the House, would be a great boom to the President; that it would enable him to win commendation and perhaps votes in the anti-silver States without impairing his strength or party in the Western silver States.

Mr. Bland will lead the silver fight in the House, and he says the Senate bill must be amended. That will make it harder to get it through the House than if it were to be passed just as it stands.

MEAT FOR THE OPPONENTS.

The opponents will have just that much more latitude to fight upon. They will antagonize all amendments. Then comes the consideration, and a most important one too, as to what may be the fate of the bill when it shall be returned to the Senate for action upon the House amendments. It is not to be supposed that the anti-silver Senators will again be caught in a trap by yielding unanimous consent for another vote on silver. Without some such consent it is difficult to see how the bill, as amended by the House, in the event of its passage by the House, can reach a vote in the Senate. Thus a new phase may be imparted to the whole question. If the silver Democrats can pass the bill in an amended shape through the House, it may reach final defeat in the Senate, the place of its origin. Some of the Democrats are anxious to put this programme through. They contend that by making it a success the Democrats would escape the charge of having defeated the Silver bill. Other Democrats, and among them men who are favorably inclined to free coinage, maintain that the House should let the bill die on its hands and explain to the country that the measure as it passed the Senate is a juggle and a humbug.

The boom for Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, as the presidential candidate of the forlorn hope known as the Third or People's party does not seem to be at all overshadowing. Senator Kyle himself is fondly nurturing the hope that the Omaha Convention may be driven to take him. He has informed his friends at Omaha that he will accept if nominated, and to oppose the Alliance delegates of South Dakota. Kyle has telegraphed them that he would not resign his seat, if placed at the head of the Third party ticket. While professing to believe that the Third party will carry Northern and Southern States, Mr. Kyle confesses by his action that he estimates the value of the presidential nomination as worthless. He would not surrender his bird in hand, consisting of his senatorial seat, for all the proposed promises of the birds to be caught from the electoral bush by the Third party. It is scarcely probable, however, that Kyle will get the nomination. He is not popular with the Alliance people of South Dakota. As a matter of fact Kyle was not the choice of the Alliance party for senator. That party combined its forces in the Legislature and for days vainly sought to elect to the Senate a man deemed to be in full accord with all its ideas. They could not elect without assistance from the Democrats or Republicans, and the latter positively refused to make any combination except upon a Republican. Meantime the Democrats stood firm in support of their regular caucus nominee. Finally the Democrats succeeded in enlisting a sufficient number of Alliance and independent members to elect Kyle. The latter's success was resented by the very men who now head the South Dakota delegation at Omaha. Upon his arrival in Washington Kyle selected a seat on the Democratic side of the Senate chamber and proclaimed himself as politically an "Indocrat." As a rule he has acted with the Democrats, and it is generally understood that having a disposition to court favor with the Third party people he is a pretty good Democrat.

HARD TO FIND A LEADER.

Third parties in this country have usually been made up of the rejected elements of the old parties, the political optimists, cranky reformers, and the riff-raff generally. Though the Omaha Convention has proceeded with a good deal of harmony, it contains elements that will never be fused with the others into a compact whole. There is a lack of capable leadership. For instance, one man, who, as a factor of the silver league, was given an important position, gravely informed the people of the convention that there was yet a fair chance to elect a free silver President. He predicted that the Third party would carry votes enough to throw the presidential election in the House, where the President would be chosen by the States, each State casting a single vote in accordance with the political sentiment of a majority of its delegation. This great Third party leader asserted that in such an event as the House choosing the President it would elect Senator Morgan, of Alabama, over Cleveland, as twenty-three States—a majority—"are for free silver." This wise statesman overlooked or never heard of the Constitution, which requires that the House shall choose from the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes, and that in the contingency he hoped for the choice would necessarily be between Cleveland, Harrison and the nominee of the People's party.

NEGROES IN SESSION.

National Convention Called to Put a Stop to Alleged "Outrages."

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—The National Convention of representatives of the colored race assembled in the main audience room of Zion Baptist church on Ninth street, this city, this morning. The details of the convention were in charge of a committee consisting of Messrs. Rudd, Turner and Porter. The object of the convention has been previously stated in these dispatches, viz.: To arose the sympathy and support of public sentiment for the movement to stop the "outrages" committed against the colored people of the South because they are colored, and to remove the difficulties placed in the way of their progress. The call for the convention was issued about a month ago, and the responses received led the committee to believe it would be largely attended. These responses included letters from the prominent leaders of the colored people, but did not contain definite promises of attendance, and at the last moment it was apparent that but few of these would be present. Dan. Rudd, editor of the American Catholic Tribune, chairman of the committee of arrangements, called the gathering to order and introduced Rev. Meriwether, of Arkansas, who opened the proceedings with prayer. At the time there were probably 100 persons in the church, including half a dozen ladies. Rudd gave a history of the movement that had led to the meeting of the convention and read the call under which it was called.

On motion of Robert Harlan, Rudd was made temporary chairman. In accepting the position Rudd said the colored race occupied a peculiar position in that being in law clothed with all the powers and privileges of the citizen, he was not permitted to use them as other citizens are. If they attempt to do so, in some parts of the country at least, they are murdered in cold blood. If I am a man, he said, I want the treatment of a man, and my color has nothing to do with it. I believe in that republic which will protect every citizen within its borders in the possession of all his rights and privileges. [Applause.]

This convention has met to ask that men charged with crime of which in many cases they have not been proven guilty of shall not be taken from the officers of the law, or prevented from being protected thereby and hanged; that men be not burned at the stake without a trial; that they be not taken and whipped by worthless scoundrels who have no standing in their community; that men and women and girls be treated as prisoners are, and guaranteed a fair trial before a fair tribunal for offenses charged. It does not mean a race war. It is merely a question of common sense, which ought to appeal to every American citizen. This is our duty, and we must perform it well. I have no respect for a cringing coward. The colored man will meet it boldly and bravely. His record will not be changed that was made in the strife of war; that when he fell it was with his face and feet to the foe. The discrimination against colored people in the hotels, restaurants, street cars, places of amusement and the press must cease, and the rights guaranteed to us in the Constitution shall be enjoyed by us. This discrimination exists North as well as South.

In conclusion Rudd urged the convention to use great caution as well as courage in their deliberations.

S. J. Hunter was named for temporary secretary, and the Chair, on motion, appointed the following committees:

On Permanent Organization—R. J. Harlan, Rev. Meriwether, W. D. Williams, W. Anderson and S. B. Hull.

On Rules and Order of Business—Samuel R. Singer of Michigan, E. J. Cox, A. Lee Beatty, W. Powell, S. J. Hunter and Joseph L. Jones.

The convention adjourned until 2:30 o'clock, at which time the committees were instructed to report.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

One Woman Goes Down, but the Other is Finally Rescued.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 4.—There was a sad ending of a pleasure party at Esopius Lake, near here, on Saturday evening. Mrs. A. Kellert and Mrs. Healy, of New York city, who were summering at Ulster Park, hired a boat to enjoy a sail. They were accompanied by Herbert Slater, proprietor of the boat, and his Newfoundland dog. The party had been sailing some time when the dog approached the women and frightened them. They rose to take another position, when the boat was capsized and all the occupants thrown into the water. Slater sank almost immediately. Mrs. Kellert, who had her babe with her, hugged it to her breast with one arm, clung to the boat with one hand but suddenly lost self-control and went to the bottom. Mrs. Healy struggled heroically. She caught the child by the dress, reached over the gunwale of the boat and placed the little one in it and then clung to the side of the vessel until rescued by a man who heard her cries for help, and who safely landed both woman and child. The drowned bodies were recovered last night.

RECEIVER FOR THE CENTRAL.

H. W. Comer Appointed by Judge Speer of the United States Court.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 4.—To-day Judge Emory Speer, of the United States Circuit Court, appointed H. W. Comer sole receiver of the Central Railroad and Banking Company. This was the result of a bill presented to him by the counsel for creditors, including the Speyer people, who desire the existing anomalous state of affairs to end by the appointment of a single permanent receiver. All parties to the bill designated Mr. Comer as the person whom they desired appointed. He was unwilling to accept without the unanimous consent of his fellow-directors. They met this morning and gave their assent, and the order was at once issued. The hearing for making the receivership permanent will take place at Macon on July 14th. This is the first step toward the reorganization of the property. It is understood that the leased roads in the Central's system will probably accept a lower rate of interest than they have heretofore received, which is not justified by their earning capacity.

The Behring Sea Seizure

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—The Sealers' Association of British Columbia yesterday received a lengthy dispatch from Ottawa, stating that the matter of the seizure of the British steamer Coquilion at Port Etches had been placed in the Governor-General's hands, and that immediate steps were to be taken to have the vessel released. The Sealers' Association wish it understood that the seizure took place in the north Pacific ocean, not in Behring sea, and can therefore have no bearing on the modus vivendi.

Mr. Gladstone Confident.

LONDON, July 4.—Mr. Gladstone, addressing an outdoor meeting to-day at Stowe, said his anticipations of success were as confident to-day as in 1880, and he hoped their realization would be equally complete. He declared that a great part of the work of the new Parliament would be to repair the inefficient work of the last Parliament.

World's Record Broken.

KIRKWOOD, DEL., July 4.—Belle Hamlin and Globe, broke the world's double team record here this afternoon by making a mile in 2:12. The best previous record is 2:13.

CURTIS ON CLEVELAND.

The Victory of Honest Public Opinion Over Political Trickery.

It was for the very qualities which commend Mr. Cleveland to general confidence that he was bitterly opposed, and a party which deliberately rejected such a candidate would have been rejected by the country.

His nomination shows the spirit and power of the new element in the Democratic party of which we spoke last week. Those who, notwithstanding their sympathy with Mr. Cleveland's views, still hesitate to support him because of the Democratic tradition, who still see in the party the old body guard of slavery, the apologists of crimes against liberty, free speech and a free press, and the armed force that to save human slavery would have destroyed the American Union, might as reasonably regard the Republican party as the party of the alien and sedition laws and a United States Bank. Nothing could show more clearly the change in a party whose name is unchanged that the contest and the sentiment behind it which have rsulted in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

There will be no trading, as there was in 1888, and the Democratic opposition to Mr. Cleveland in New York is not one of principle, and is not therefore very likely to be generally persistent. For the rest, it is a happy fortune that voters who hold Mr. Cleveland's views have in him a candidate altogether acceptable. Civil service reformers who were displeased by his failure to satisfied their anticipation after his election in 1884, and who therefore protested by voting for Harrison in 1888, will be now likely to record a still more emphatic protest by voting for Mr. Cleveland; for if Mr. Harrison is satisfactory to them as a reformer they had no reason to be dissatisfied with Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's nomination, overthrowing the unbroken traditions of nominating conventions, is the boldest stroke in the history of such assemblies. It is emphatically the victory of honest public opinion in a party over political trickery and intrigues, and, as we have hinted, it is an event of the best significance in the annals of the Democratic party. Every man who honors political conviction, courage and fidelity, and who shares Mr. Cleveland's views of public questions, will feel a certain moral enthusiasm in promoting his election, and his party leaders in New York who have been humiliated by his triumphant nomination will be held to the strictest account by their fellow Democrats in the State. It is not too much to say that if Mr. Cleveland should lose the vote of New York under circumstances at all suspicious, none of those leaders would ever again be fortunate at the polls.—George William Curtis in Harper's Weekly.

WEAVER WINS WITH A WHOOP.

Named for President by the People's Party on the First Ballot.

GENERAL JAMES G. FIELDS, OF VIRGINIA,

Nominated for Vice-President—The National Committee Appointed—Sketch of the Nominee's Career.

OMAHA, NEB., July 4.—At 7 o'clock this morning George F. Washburn, of Boston, the chief organizer of the movement in favor of the nominations for the presidency of United States Senator J. H. Kyle, sent the following dispatch to that gentleman at Washington: "Your nomination seems assured. A majority of the States have declared in favor of your candidacy."

When the gathering adjourned on Saturday it was to meet at 8 A. M., and although less than a hundred delegates were on hand at that hour the proceedings were inaugurated with a prayer by Rev. William McCreedy, of South Dakota. A call of the roll having developed the fact that a quorum was lacking, a glee club was pressed into service until the committee on rules was ready with its report.

From the committee on credentials came the report that there were no contests, and 1,400 delegates had filed their credentials. Judge Robertson, of Texas, presented the report of the committee on permanent organization, naming H. L. Loucks of South Dakota as permanent chairman and John W. Hayes of New Jersey, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, as chief secretary.

CHAIRMAN LOUCKS' SPEECH.

The elections were ratified with a yell and Chairman Loucks, on being presented, received an enthusiastic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran and supported himself on his crutches. Loucks announced amid applause that he would dispense with a speech and would content himself with expressing the opinion that this was the greatest and grandest convention ever held, not only in this country, but in the civilized world. He was not one of those who believed that the republic was in danger so long as the people existed. He congratulated them on the harmony that prevailed. There were no slates fixed up for the convention; the nominee would be the choice of the people and not the choice of the machine element. The speaker then launched out into a disparagement of the Gresham boom and an eulogy of General Weaver, without, however, mentioning names. He said that they must have a candidate who would stand fair and square upon the platform, who would burn all his bridges behind him; a man who had already been weighed in the People's party's balance and not been found wanting. It had been said that they must not select one of the old guard because forsooth he had been a Greenbacker in times past. Did the Republicans or Democrats drive their old leaders in the rear in this manner? Had it come to this, because a man had been active in the interests of his party, he must be knocked in the head? He hoped not and insisted that only a tried and true reformer should be placed on guard. These remarks were received with slight applause from a few and silence from the majority of the delegates and created a decidedly unfavorable impression. None of the committees being ready to report, General Armstrong, of California, was given the floor for a twenty-minute speech of the usual Independent party stripe and which was greeted at intervals with enthusiastic applause.

NEW WAY TO BALLOT.

A few remarks were made by Mrs. Emory of Michigan, and N. V. Rois of Oregon presented a gavel in behalf of that State. The committee on rules made a remarkable report, recommending that one regular ballot be taken for presidential nominee, and that if no choice be made on the second ballot the delegates should write on a card their first and second choice, the first choice to count as one vote, the second as half a vote; that after this ballot all other names be dropped and the third ballot be confined to these two candidates. This would shut out all dark horses.

The proposition to drop all but the two highest candidates after the second ballot provoked a lively debate accompanied at times with considerable feeling. An amendment was submitted by a Nebraska delegate that when the balloting had been commenced it should be continued until some candidate had been selected. This was adopted, the proviso stricken out and the report as amended was adopted.

There was a long debate over a proposition to admit soldiers who wore the blue and gray to the 2,000 or more of vacant seats, but it was defeated on the ground that this would be a violation of the contract with the citizens of Omaha, who had retained the vacant seats.

AFTER THE RAILROADS.

The committee on resolutions reported a resolution authorizing the Chair to appoint a committee of three to seek redress from the managers of those Western roads that had failed to give special rates to the delegates from the far West, but this was antagonized by delegates from California and Montana. The former said that the roads had been asked for special rates, the same as given to Republican and Democratic conventions; that they had been refused; that they had paid their way and asked no favors, and that the time was not far distant when the people would own the Union and Southern Pacific roads.

The latter declaration was the signal for a great demonstration, the entire audience rising and cheering heartily. After more debate the resolution was so amended as to instruct the Chair to appoint a committee of three to prosecute the offending roads before the Interstate Commerce Commission, and in this form it was passed by a large majority. At 12 o'clock it was reported that the platform would not be ready for several hours, and a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The roll of States was first called for members of the new national committee with the following result:

Alabama, J. B. Ware, J. C. Manning; George F. Gaither; Arkansas, J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, F. R. Ray; California, Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson, G. B. Hamilton; Colorado, J. G. Berry, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman; Connecticut, Robert Payne, Alfred S. Heughton, Henry C. Baldwin; Florida, S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, F. H. Lytle; Georgia, George H. Turner, C. H. Ellington, J. F. Brown; Idaho, A. T. Lane, J. H. Anderson, D. R. Munroe; Illinois, A. G. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Hess; Indiana, M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Francis Thomas; Iowa, W. H. Calhoun, W. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall; Kansas, S. H. Snyders, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Layton; Kentucky, A. F. Cardin, J. G. Blair, W. L. Scott; Louisiana, G. W. Bruce, H. F. Hardesty, J. W. Burt; Maine, H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts, C. W. Boynton; Massachusetts, G. F. Washburne, G. G. Gerry, I. Brown, Peter Gardner; Michigan, John O. Sabel, H. J. Allen, Ed. S. Greece; Minnesota, Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halverson, H. D. Martin; Mississippi, G. W. Dyer, O. T. Millsop, N. H. Bradford; Missouri, M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, G. M. Gooch; Montana, Charles Hanscomb, Joseph W. Allen, J. H. Bancher; New Hampshire, L. B. Porter; New Jersey, John Wilson, J. R. Buchanan, H. D. Opdyke; New York, L. J. McLartin, H. A. Hicks, L. C. Roberts; North Carolina, W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. Otho Wilson; North Dakota, Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch, Herman Michaelson; Ohio, Hugh Pasor, J. C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkins; Oregon, J. Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, Charles Fitch; Pennsylvania, V. A. Loterer, J. G. Leslie and Jerome B. Aiken; South Dakota, A. Wardell, A. M. Allen and F. Zipp; Tennessee, W. H. Gynne, L. K. Taylor and W. E. Wilkes; Texas, Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman and J. H. Davis; Virginia, J. H. Hobson, Mann Page and S. L. Newberry; Washington, C. W. Young, M. F. Knoop, D. B. Hannah; West Virginia, S. H. Peirsol, John G. Staley, N. W. Fitzgerald; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien; District of Columbia, Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs, F. A. Bland; Oklahoma, P. O. Cassidy, S. D. Decker.

FIGHT OVER THE PLATFORM.

Although the afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock, it was not until an hour later that the delegates were seated.

The committee on platform reported for the second time that it would take two hours to finish its labors, whereupon Delegate Harvey demanded that the committee should bring in the preamble and as many of the planks as had been agreed upon, so that the convention might take them up for consideration, and reinforced the demand by a resolution which was adopted with a hurrah. While waiting for the committee to respond a Kansas quartette brought down the house with a campaign song with the refrain "Good-Bye, Old Parties, Good-Bye." When they had finished the platform committee through Delegate Cator, of California, reported that the committee declined to present a partial report, but would make a full one as speedily as possible. Upon this half a dozen delegates submitted resolutions to proceed to the next order of business—that of nominating candidates for the presidency. This caused considerable commotion, in the midst of which a motion to table the resolution was adopted by a large majority—a victory for the Gresham element.

TO ADOPT THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM.

The anti-Greshamites, however, were in for a fight, and accordingly, W. R. Lamb, of Texas, moved that the convention readopt the St. Louis platform and proceed to nominations. This was seconded in a vigorous speech by Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, General Weaver's recognized spokesman. He said that there was no reason why they should be kept there all the week, while the committee allowed people with crude theories to appear before them and air their superior knowledge of what the country needs at this time. The St. Louis platform, he said, was the one upon which the candidate for the people was going to smash the plutocracy in November. McDonnell, of New Jersey, reinforced Brown, and so did a delegate from Oklahoma, who said that the convention could do in fifteen minutes what the committee on platform had been engaged on for four days and was still engaged upon.

On Mr. Lamb's demand the secretary began to read the St. Louis platform. It was read plank by plank, but Mr. Manning, of Alabama, interrupted with a passionate speech, declaring that the convention should have confidence in its committee and should not attempt to anticipate its action or override its authority.

The secret of the fight now was that the Weaverites were determined to force the nominations, while the Greshamites were anxious to delay all further proceedings until after they heard from the delegations to confer with Judge Gresham in Chicago to-night. Further debate was stopped at this juncture, just as the convention was getting uproarous, by the appearance of the committee on platform with its report, the body having decided, in view of the temper of the convention, to throw overboard a score or more of resolutions that had been submitted to it for consideration. The convention settled down into a dead calm, when Mr. Cater, of California, was presented and commenced to read the preamble. The enthusiasm increased tenfold when the speaker read a declaration to the effect that the time had come when the railroads ran the people, not the people the railroads, and it was a couple of minutes before order could be sufficiently restored for the reader to proceed.

Mr. Branch, of Georgia, moved the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by a rising vote with more cheering.

Mr. Cater now gave way to Mr. Branch, who proceeded to read the platform proper.

A TREMENDOUS DEMONSTRATION.

Cries of "Amen" and cheers greeted the plank in favor of governmental control of all telegraph and telephone systems, and were repeated when the resolution was finished. The entire preamble and platform were put to another vote and adopted by acclamation amid another scene of boisterous enthusiasm. Mr. Branch, of Georgia, chairman of the committee, was lifted upon the shoulders of a stalwart Texan and carried around the hall, while men, women and children shouted themselves hoarse and waved everything within reach. The banners designating the locations of the various delegations were lifted high in the air, a portrait of George Washington being attached to the one of Virginia, and several of the banners were carried to the platform and uplifted over the chairman's head. Meanwhile every one of the ten thousand souls in the great hall shouted and roared and cheered, and hundreds of otherwise, cool-headed delegates, seized with a frenzy, stripped themselves of coats, and in some cases their vests, so that their limbs would be more free. As if by magic hundreds of stars and stripes made their appearance all over the hall, while one of immense size was borne up to the platform and waved in triumph above all. A towering Georgian actually climbed on top of the table. The band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner," but the din was so overpowering that even the big bass drum would not penetrate it. When the demonstration had been going on for fifteen minutes the chairman of the various State delegations took possession of the State banners, and headed by a fife and drum band proceeded to march around the hall, making the complete circuit a half-dozen times over. On the second round an American flag was attached to every banner and the howls and cheers took a fresh start, the women this time bearing their share. Numerous mottoes were resurrected from the ante-room and sandwiched between the banners. One read, "What is Home Without a Mortgage?" another, "The People will be Damned no Longer." White haired, feeble men tottered around with a flag on either shoulder; fathers lifted their little ones, pickaback, and put a flag in their hands. A mother wrapped her babe of four months in a silk flag and fell into line. Somebody found a tin pail, and it was hoisted upon the Texas banner, a reminder of the Gresham tin-pail campaign in Chicago in 1888. One of the Mississippi delegates hoisted a great, brawny darkey on his shoulders and carried him up to the speaker's stand, while the colored man and brother waved the Stars and Stripes in one hand and a picture of Gresham in the other. The band, marshaling its forces in front of the platform, started the familiar strain of "Yankee Doodle," alternating to "Dixie," and the throng, giving its throat a rest, kept time with its thousands of hands and feet. It was a demonstration that entirely eclipsed the Blaine furor at Minneapolis in point of enthusiasm, noise, and striking situations as well as in point of the number of those participating.

SENATOR KYLE DECLINES.

In response to Washburne's message a telegram has been received from Senator Kyle absolutely refusing to allow his name to be presented to the convention under any circumstances. His friends have decided to take him at his word, and will support the Gresham following.

GRESHAM WILL ACCEPT.

The most dramatic incident of the day, was one so overpowering in its intensity as to be merely described and yet to come. Hardly had the tumult subsided when the tall form of Representative Taubeneck, of Illinois, appeared upon the platform on the left of the president's table. In his fingers was a yellow piece of paper discernable to those near by as a telegraphic dispatch and which fluttered in the breeze created by the flag still being waved by the Georgians on the floor below. "What is it?" asked a Colorado delegate. Taubeneck stooped down and whispered in his ear. The delegate jumped to the floor and with three bounds was in the midst of his delegation.

"Gresham will accept," he ejaculated between his pants for breath. The news spread over the floor like wildfire. The friends of Judge Gresham went fairly wild in the frenzy of their enthusiasm; the supporters of General Weaver in their frenzy of maddening disappointment and bitterness. The former danced about like the wildest of aborigines after a victory over a hated tribe. The score of delegates of both elements made a break at each other, each one meanwhile clamoring for the recognition of the Chair.

"Trick, a dirty trick," yelled an Iowa man as he swung his fist in close proximity to the nose of General Secretary Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, and Hayes swung his own big fist in the air, brought it down with a crash on the table and declared nobody should charge him with being privy to any trick. Mr. Taubeneck sought the recognition of the Chair, but the latter, who was an ally of the Weaver forces, kept his face in another direction, and at last, when a semblance of order had been secured, he sought to break the force of the coming developments by reading a telegram from J. M. Emory, of Lansing, Mich., to the effect that he had just been advised by the local postmaster that orders had just been received from the Postmaster-General to the effect that a pamphlet by Mrs. E. V. Emory, entitled the "Seven Financial Conspiracies," a labor and Alliance text book, had been excluded from the mails. This afforded Chairman Loucks an opportunity of making a brief speech in which he scored the Postmaster-General for discriminating against Alliance literature.

By this time the clamor for Mr. Taubeneck had become so general that the chairman could no longer ignore him. Stepping up to the very edge of the stage, he commenced: "I have just received a telegram from Dr. Houser, of Indiana, that I wish to read. The telegram is as follows: 'I have just seen Gresham; if unanimous he will not decline.'" Two-thirds of the convention was on its feet, and once again the hall rang with cheers and other ebullitions of joy and enthusiasm.

PAGE WILL ACCEPT.

The confusion might have continued indefinitely had not Mr. Brown, of Massachusetts, a leader of the Weaver forces, climbed upon the platform and demanded a hearing. He said:

"I hold in my hand a letter from General Page, chairman of the Virginia State Alliance, in which he tells me that his name may go before this convention; that if a full, free expression of the will of the convention, he will abide by the results. That is just a little better than Mr. Gresham, who wants it unanimously." [Great confusion and uproar and cries of "sit down."]

Chairman Loucks, indignantly: "That is a disgrace to this convention. We stand upon our principles of equal rights to all."

Mr. Taubeneck moved that the convention adjourn until 8 o'clock, and the motion was adopted. At 5 o'clock recess was accordingly ordered.

NIGHT SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 8:30. News that Gresham had given the final refusal to accept the nomination had been received, Mr. Branch, of Georgia, read the report of the Committee on Platform.

THE PLATFORM.

OMAHA, July 4.—The preamble and platform adopted by the People's party convention to-day declares that:

"We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the very verge of moral, political and material ruptures. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the Legislatures, the Congress and touches the ermine of the bench. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrated; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection, imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

"We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform.

"Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the nation, and filled with the spirit of a grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of 'the plain people' with whose class it originated.

"We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or some better system, also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

SILVER AND RAILROADS.

"We demend the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1. We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

"We demand a graduated income tax.

"Transportion being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

"The telegragh and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

"All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers."

When the reading was finished Hugh Cavanaugh, of the Knights of Labor, reported this resolution on behalf of the committee:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with tyrannical combines of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by the said manufacturers or to patronize any merchant who sells such goods. Adopted.

GENERAL WEAVER NOMINATED.

The platform having been adopted, candidates for the presidency were placed in nomination. The candidates were General J. B. Weaver of Iowa, Senator J. H. Kyle of South Dakota, General Fields of Virginia and Senator C. H. Van Wyck of Nebraska.

Speeches were concluded at 12:30 o'clock, when the first ballot was taken. It resulted as follows:

Weaver, 995; Kyle, 275; scattering, 2.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

The nomination of General Weaver was made unanimous. A delegate moved an adjournment until 8:30, but the Chair ordered the call of the roll for nominations for Vice-President at 1 A. M.

3:35 A. M.—General James Fields, of Virginia, was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, the vote standing Fields, 733; Terrel, 544.

CAREER OF THE NOMINEE.

James B. Weaver was born in Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833, and is a lawyer by profession. He enlisted in the Federal army as a private, and at the close of the rebellion was mustered out as a brevet brigadier-general. He served in Congress from 1879 to 1881, was nominated for the presidency on the Greenback labor ticket in 1880 and was returned to Congress in 1885.

Condition of the Chicago.

LONDON, July 4.—The hull of the City of Chicago has been examined by a diver, who reports that the steamer is firmly caught on the jagged rocks, and is in a much damaged condition. The steamers sent by the Inman line from Liverpool are preparing for an attempt to pull the City of Chicago into deep water.

Parkhurt Agent Dead.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., July 4.—D. J. Whitney, vice-president of the New York Society for the Prevention of Crime (Dr. Parkhurst's society), died suddenly here last night of heart failure. He was fifty-seven years old.

Fusion in Kansas.

TOPEKA, KAS., July 4.—The indications are that the Democratic State Convention, which meets in this city Wednesday, will carry out the fusion plan and indorse the entire People's party ticket. At least a dozen counties have so instructed their delegates.

THE FOURTH IN GOTHAM.

TAMMANY'S LOYAL OBSERVANCE.

Letters of Regret from Mr. Cleveland and Senator D. B. Hill—How the Day was Celebrated Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The celebration of Independence Day in this city was general. The weather was remarkably cool and pleasant. Many sporting events occupied the attention of the general public. The one hundred and sixteenth annual celebration of American Independence by the Tammany Society was largely attended. There were addresses by prominent members and the Declaration of Independence was read. Hon. W. J. Bryan of Nebraska, Hon. J. C. Pendleton of West Virginia, Senator Gibson of Maryland, Congressmen Crain of Texas, Earl of Tennessee, Cummings of New York, Heard of Missouri, Herbert of Mississippi, and Hemphill of South Carolina, also spoke. Letters of regret were received from ex-President Cleveland, Senator Hill, Governor Boise of Iowa, Pattison of Pennsylvania, and Buchanan of Tennessee, Senators Carlisle and Irby of South Carolina, Congressmen Tucker of Virginia, Breckinridge of Arkansas and others.

LETTER FROM CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland's letter was as follows:

"GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, MASS., June 29, 1892.

"Hon. Thomas F. Gilroy, Grand Sachem:

"Dear Sir—I acknowledge with thanks the courtesy of an invitation to attend the 116th anniversary of American Independence by the Tammany Society on the fourth day of July next.

"It will be impossible for me to take part in the interesting exercises you contemplate, but I hope the celebration will be abundantly pleasant and profitable to those who are fortunately able to participate.

"I believe that Independence Day should be celebrated with zeal and enthusiasm by the old and young in every part of our land and in every condition of American life. No man, woman or child within the limits of American citizenship should forget or outgrow the sentiments related to the observance of the Fourth of July.

"Because there are influences and tendencies abroad which tend to the neglect of this anniversary, the valuable and patriotic efforts of the Tammany Society to rescue it from indifference ought to be universally applauded.

"I notice that my invitation contains the declaration that the coming celebration by the society 'is designed to be of exceptional significance and extended effect.' I have no fear that this design will miscarry, for I am satisfied that the Tammany Society will not lose the opportunity the occasion affords to teach that the Declaration of Independence was a movement on the part of the people determined to govern themselves; that the patriotism it inspires enjoins unselfish care for our country's welfare; that political endeavor is only safe and useful when undertaken in the people's interest, and that political organization is only effective and successful when approved and trusted by an intelligent popular judgment.

"Yours very truly,
"GROVER CLEVELAND."

SENATOR HILL'S LOYALTY.

Senator Hill, after enumerating the doctrines of the Democracy and eulogizing the Democratic administration in this State, concludes his letter as follows:

"Our course at the present time is plain. The Democracy of New York in the approaching struggle should present a solid front to the common enemy. Loyalty to Democratic principles and regularly nominated candidates is the supreme duty of the hour."

THE DAY IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Independence Day was generally observed in Chicago and vicinity. At Fort Sheridan a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of the thirteen original States, and at midday there was a grand parade of the artillery, cavalry and infantry.

THE FOURTH AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here on a grander scale than ever before. The weather was delightful. The exercises began this morning with a monster parade, embracing government troops, military organizations and civic societies. The parade was reviewed by Governor Francis and staff, Mayor Noonan and officials. In the afternoon an old-time celebration was carried on at the Fair grounds. After a salute of forty-four guns the consolidated bands, numbering over 300 musicians, rendered "America," at the conclusion of which addresses were delivered by Governor Francis, ex-Governor Johnson, Mayor Noonan and others. This afternoon and evening a display of fire works was the finest ever witnessed.

THE FOURTH AT THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—The President spent a very quiet and uneventful day to-day. In the morning he drove over to the Monument grounds with Secretary Halford to witness the celebration there, returning to the Executive Mansion about 11 o'clock. He occupied his time until the luncheon hour arrived by looking over his mail and going through some official papers. In the afternoon he took a drive with Mrs. Harrison out into the country away from the noise and din of the city.

The absence of his grandson, Benjamin, and little Mary, who are with their parents at Beverly, Mass., prevented his firing off any fireworks in honor of the national holiday, and the peaceful stillness of the grounds around the Executive Mansion was not broken by the explosion of a single cracker or bomb.

The Cabinet is widely scattered to-day. Secretaries Elkins and Charles Foster are in the wilds of the Alleghanies, near Mr. Elkins' West Virginia home, angling for mountain trout and keeping an eye out for a shot at a buck or a bear, which are said to be plentiful up there. Secretary Tracy is at Woodstock, Conn., where he is to make an address, as will also Attorney-General Miller. Postmaster-General Wanamaker is in Philadelphia. Secretary Rusk spent part of the day at his desk and then returned to his home. Secretary John W. Foster was busily engaged at his desk all day. Secretary Noble remained at home all day.

FOURTH OF JULY ORATORS.

WOODSTOCK CONN., July 4.—The celebration of the Fourth at the country residence of Henry C. Bowen was well attended to-day as usual on these occasions. Secretary Tracy delivered an oration, and addresses were also made by Senator Frye, of Maine, on the "American Ship;" Attorney-General Miller, on "Freedom of Growth;" General Thomas Morgan, on "Our Indian Fellow-Citizens;" Congressman Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, on "Immigration;" and John V. Farwell, of Chicago, on "The West." During the proceedings a letter of congratulation was read from Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who is now ninety-three years of age. In the evening the guests were banqueted, and afterwards there was a grand display of fireworks.

The Kaiser's Boat Wins.

LONDON, July 4.—In the Clyde regatta to-day Emperor William's yacht Meteor, formerly the Thistle, beat the Iverna. The American-built yacht Wenonah won easily in the race for smaller bo