COUNTRY MUST GET BACK AGAIN TO THE FAITH OF THE FATHERS

Democrats Demand Government by People Instead of by Classes.

CLARK'S PUNGENT WIT

Sends Barbed Arrows at Republican Phalanx and Uncovers a Skeleton.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 7.—On assuming the office of permanent chairman, to which he was chosen yesterday by acclamation, the Hon. Champ Clark, of Missouri, delivered the following speech:

"In his haste King Dalil said that all men are liars. Had he been in Chicago while Senator Henry Cabot Lodge was reading the Republican platform he would no doubt have pronounced the same opinion more leisurely, for surely there never was more mendacity packed into the same space in any document purporting to be a grave state paper. Shakespeare says:

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just,
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

"In the impending conflict, our quarrel is just and we are in the right beyond all cavil. To state it in a general way, our contention is that the government shall be restored to the Democratic-Republican basis on which the fathers of the republic intended it to rest and shall be made once more a government of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a government of the classes, by the classes, and for the classes.

"To state it with more particularity, we insist that exorbitant taxation shall be reduced to just and reasonable rates; that the extravagance in appropriations shall cease; that economy shall prevail in all the transactions of the government; that all the departments shall be thoroughly investigated from top to bottom by congressional committees; that all evildoers of whatever degree shall be driven from the public service and properly punished; that the trusts shall be proceeded against by indictment, as are common and smaller criminals; that the Constitution accompanies the American flag into our new possessions.

A Tale Told by an Idiot.

"The proposition that we must support President Roosevelt's Philippine policy, if he has any, right or wrong, is the veriest rot, a tale told by an idiot. I am willing to go as far as any one in patriotism; I will support my country in any emergency, but President Roosevelt is not the country. The time has not yet arrived—I pray Almighty God that it will never arrive—when the American people will accept the arrogant dictum of Louis XIV., if repeated by an American President, 'I am the state.'

"If President Roosevelt is at all worthy of his high position, he must entertain a supreme contempt for those political supple-jacks, particularly for those claiming to be Democrats, who go about with sanctimonious moan, saying:

"'The President is wrong in his Philippine policy, but we must support the President.'

"Out upon all such cringing idiocy. Suppose a case: Suppose that when George III. undertook to force our fathers to pay the stamp tax, Patrick Henry, instead of delivering that great speech before the Virginia House of Burgesses which precipitated the Revolution and which still stirs the heart like strains of martial music, had arisen in his place and gently as a suckling dove said: 'His Most Gracious Majesty is wrong about this stamp tax business, but we must, as loyal subjects, support him, right or wrong,' and suppose Washington, Jefferson, Warren, Adams, Greene, Lee, Hamilton—all that gorious host of warriors and sages—had weakly agreed to that, what would we be to-day? Instead of being the richest, most puissant republic in all the flood of time, we would still be English colonies, ruled by British pro-consuls and governor-generals, without any voice whatever in the government under which we live.

"Roosevelt Has His Democrats."

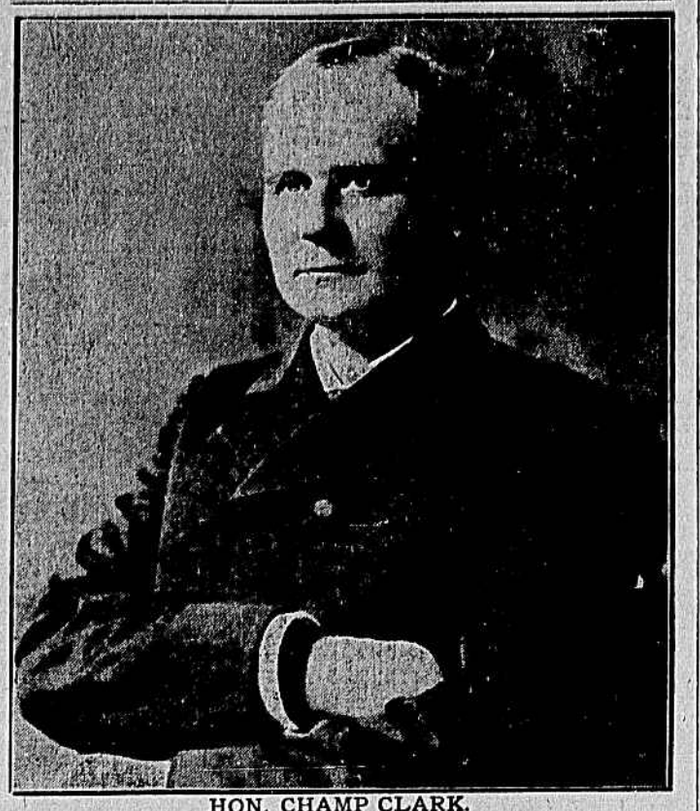
"Those immortal State builders were reared on the fiction that 'the king can do no wrong,' but when he did do wrong they boldly and iconoclastically trampled that preposterous falsehood under their feet, and wrestling a continent from his iron grasp, dedicated it as the home of freedom and to the twin propositions that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed,' and that 'all men are created equal.'

"There were men in 1776. Are there only manikins now? I do not believe such a monstrous libel. George III. did wrong. Our fathers fought and conquered him. Theodore Roosevelt does wrong. We will oppose and overthrow him.

"Support the President's policy, eh? Will some gentleman please tell us what that policy is? Has he any? If so, why doesn't he say so? The truth is he has none. He is an opportunist waiting for something to turn up. He is letting things drift, and they are drifting to the deuce. Meantime, our soldiers are being killed and are dying of disease in shoals. For what purpose?

"Will anybody undertake to say? I defy any jingo to stand up and declare with a straight face what the President's policy or the Republican policy is. No one will say; no one can say; but some say—more's the pity and shame—'The President is wrong; but we must support the President.' To this complexion is it come at last by reason of the new fangled jingoism that we must shut up our thinkers, close our mouths and chloroform our consciences in order to be considered patriots.

"It avails nothing to claim—as some do—that Colonel Roosevelt is better than his party. It is to be hoped most fervently that he is, a great deal better, but truth to tell a President cannot be better than his party. Even if he tries to be he is ruined politically. Johnson, Hayes, Arthur and the younger Harrison all tried that experiment, and all of them were refused second terms either in convention or at the polls. So it will be with Colonel Roosevelt. His particular friends may deem him better than his party. He may think so himself, but nevertheless the party will drag him down to its level. No man ever found himself in worse political company than does President Roosevelt in this year of grace. He is in the hands of the Republican Philistines, and they will bind him with their withes.



HON. CHAMP CLARK.
Permanent Chairman of the St. Louis Convention.

Republican False Pretenses.

"In every State in the Union it is a felony to get property of any sort—or to attempt to get it—by false pretenses. If the same rule applies to the getting of offices or to attempts to get them the whole Republican party could be sent to the penitentiary.

"One of their false pretenses, the one on which they harp the most this year—is that the Democratic party is in favor of free trade. The charge is utterly false, a lie made of whole cloth. There are individual Democrats who are free traders just as there are individual Republicans who are atheists, but it would be as true and fair to denounce the Republican party as the party of atheism as to denominate the Democratic party as the party of free traders.

"It was never a free-trade party, and is not now. The man who charges that it is, does so because of his ignorance or because of his medacity. Democrats favor the cutting down of exorbitant tariff rates to a reasonable basis. They believe that in many schedules of the present law the rates are too high; those that are too high we are in favor of cutting down.

"We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent them becoming a shelter for monopoly. I wonder if Mr. Secretary Shaw ever heard those words before? They are taken verbatim from the Iowa Republican platform of 1901. The Secretary whooped it up at a great rate for Governor A. B. Cummins and others nominated on that platform. He scornfully denounced it as 'the dead Iowa idea,' but it was a righteous declaration, borrowed from Democrats, and is not dead, not even dying.

"Where tariff rates are so high that they enable American manufacturers to sell their wares abroad cheaper than they do to Americans here at home, we say that they ought to be reduced. Is this anarchy or treason? if so, make the most of it. Let Republican spellbinders and editors explain why an American farmer should pay from a third to one-half more for an American plow than his competitor in farming pays for it in Australia or South America or the ends of the earth. Democrats say it is wrong, and they stand by the American farmer. Republicans say it is right, and they stand by the Australian and South American farmers.

Blew the Light Out.

"Choose ye between us in November! Not quite all Republican statesmen believe it right. Once in a while a ray of light breaks in on the benighted intellect of a Republican. For example a year or two ago the Hon. J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, had a lucid interval and advocated in several interviews the cutting down of tariff rates when they are so high as to encourage the formation of trusts, and when they enable the manufacturer to sell his wares cheaper abroad than at home. He went farther and introduced bills to that effect, but the Republican leader got hold of 'Bab,' and by coaxing, bullying or other means checked his ardor as a tariff reformer, since when he has been as dumb as an oyster.

"I am citing Babcock's performance in his moment of lucidity to show that to advocate the hunting down of outrageous tariff rates in the foregoing cases does not prove that a man is the enemy of his country, as the stand-patters would have you believe. The 'stand-pat' organs and speakers claim that only antiquated sorts of our manufactured articles are sold abroad cheaper than to Americans at home. That theory is very ingenious, but, unfortunately, it is not true, for steel rails are sold abroad at $8 a ton less than they are sold at home, and the fashions in steel rails remain the same or substantially so.

"Will he or some other 'stand-patter' explain why Americans should be made to pay one-third more for American steel rails than the citizens of other nations pay for them? He may answer, as did Representative Olmsted, of Pennsylvania, that the railroad companies pay for the steel rails and that it is the business of nobody else how much they pay for them; but Olmsted had more courage than information, for everybody with an idea above a Hottentot knows that everybody who travels on a railroad, that everybody that ships anything on them, that everybody that uses anything so shipped, helps pay for the steel rails. The railroad companies foot the bills in the first instance and then make their customers repay them with interest—at the highest rate the traffic will bear.

"Of a piece with the foregoing false pretense is that other one that Democrats would destroy American industries. There is not a syllable of truth in it. Why should they desire to destroy industries they are vitally interested in maintaining, and they would like to see them all prosper by giving them all an equal chance and not by fostering some at the expense of the others. The true Democratic position on the tariff is this:

"Recognizing the fact that a large portion of our revenue has always been raised from customs duties or taxes, Democrats divide all imports into three classes—necessaries, comforts and luxuries, and contend that the tariff taxes should be highest on luxuries, lower on comforts and lowest or none at all on the necessities. They furthermore say that taxes should be uniform on all articles belonging to one class. That is the Democratic party's position, from which it will not be driven or coaxed or bullied. No amount of misrepresentation will cause them to budge from that position. We say furthermore, that not one dollar more in the shape of tariff taxes or any other sort of taxes should be taken from the people than is necessary to pay the expenses of a government economically administered. On these propositions we believe we are right and on them we confidently rely in our appeal to the American people in November.

Our Merchant Marine.

"When Napoleon signed the title to this vast country west of the Mississipi, he turned to the American commissioners and said:

"'Now I have given England a maritime rival,' and so he had until insatiable greed and criminal mal-administration banished the starry banner of the republic from the high seas and abdicated the right domain of the ocean. In 1860 we had the second largest merchant marine in the world; our sails whitened every harbor and our flags floated in every breeze under the heavens. How sadly all this has changed after thirty-five years of Republican misrule. Last year, of all the merchantment that went through the Suez Canal, not a single vessel, great or small, except battleships, bore the American flag at the masthead, and our flag is seen in foreign waters only when flying over a man-of-war.

"Worse than this, more humiliating than this, a few years ago, when Congress appropriated a large sum of money to buy corn and wheat and meat to send to the famine-stricken West Indies, we could not send it in an American ship for the all-sufficient reason that there was none to send it in, but to our great humiliation had to hire a foreign ship in which to send over charity to our starving fellowmen.

"When an American goes abroad, he must sail under a foreign flag, on a foreign ship, under a foreign officer. Why have things come to this shameful, this pitiable complexion in a country that has the finest material for ships and sailors in the world? Because our exhorbitant tariff system has made it impossible for an American to build a ship in competition with the British shipbuilders on the river Clyde.

Yet the Republican gang has the infinite gall to prate about its patriotism. Our boys are rushing off to face death in search of gold in the Klondyke region, when the oceans of the world contain a million Klondykes, if the Republican party would only permit them to work the watery main.

The Flight of the Straw.

"Republicans claim in public to be the great and only trust-busters, notwithstanding the fact that under Republican misrule trusts have sprung up like mushrooms in a damp cellar and have become plentiful as berries in June.

"It is said that 'straw shows which way the wind blows.'

"Here is a 'straw' which indicates that the trusts have nothing to fear from the Republican trust-buster. It is the appointment of Attorney-General Knox, Republican trust-buster, par excellence, to succeed Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, in the Senate of the United States. There would have been nothing strange or suspicious about that performance were it not for the influences which secured the appointment for Mr. Knox. There can be no question about his intellectual qualifictions for the position. The same can be truly said of some other Pennsylvania Republicans—Congressman John Dalzell, and Joseph C. Sibley, for instance.

"People will open their eyes in astonishment and begin to inquire as to the why and wherefore of his appointment, when they learn that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the attorney-generalship to the Senate was procured by the earnest and successful efforts of Mr. Frick, Mr. Cassatt and Donald Cameron, to induce United States Senator Penrose, the new Republican boss of Pennsylvania, to permit Mr. Knox to be senator, for Governor Pennypacker, who nominally made the appointment, does not appear to have been considered at all in the premises. The amazement of the people will grow like Jonah's gourd vine when they learn that Mr. Frick is the heaviest stockholder in the steel trust; that Mr. Cassatt is president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is one of the defendants in the coal trust now pending, and that Mr. Cameron represented the Standard Oil trust and Wall Street interests in persuading Boss Penrose to let Mr. Knox go to the Senate.

"Here we have the strange spectacle—the mystifying anomaly—of three of the chief trust magnates in the land securing the appointment to the Senate of Attorney-General Philander C. Knox, who has been exploited far and wide as the greatest trust-buster of terra firma.

The Conclusion.

"Folks, who still dare to think, will be forced to one of two conclusions.

"1. Either that Mr. Knox is the only lawyer in America capable of conducting a suit against a trust—which is absolutely preposterous, for there are hundreds of lawyers as able as he is—and that the trusts were anxious to get him more than they do any other human being, or, secondly, that the Knox anti-crusade has been a bunco game from the beginning, and that Messrs. Frick, Cassatt and Cameron, together with those whom they represent, procured for him the senatorship as a reward for favors already rendered the trusts secretly, while in the Cabinet and to be hereafter rendered in the Senate.

"According to the press reports, President Roosevelt stood by consenting to the transfer of Mr. Knox from the Cabinet to the Senate, just as Paul stood by consenting to the stoning of Stephen. One paper says:

"'The President is greatly pleased that Mr. Knox will accept the position'—which looks like he is glad to be rid of him.

More Straws.

"Here is another straw. It has been told in Gath and proclaimed on the streets of Askalon by the Roosevelt shouters for these many months, that the trust magnates—especially those whose habitat lair is Wall Street—are bitterly opposed to the President.

"A change appears to have come o'er the spirit of their dream. If Hon. Francis B. Loomis, Assistant-Secretary of State, can be believed. That illustrious public functionary recently 'swung around the circle' in New York and elsewhere, to 'survey the situation.' Upon his return to Washington, he delivered himself of an interview, in which inter alia he says:

"'While in New York I spent two days in Wall Street, chatting with many representatives of the financial interests, and I find that there is no longer any disposition to make a fight. And, in accepting the situation, the feeling towards Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change, and I heard many friendly comments. I confess I was surprised at the extent of this change.'

"Yes, indeed, 'the feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change among the Wall Street trust magnates, and Brother Loomis 'heard many friendly comments' by the aforesaid trust magnates.

"Mr. Loomis did not vouchsafe to an eager and inquisitive world the reasons why Wall Street feeling has undergone such a change as to cause Wall Street magnates, who were erstwhile abusing the President as a menace to the republic, to make 'many friendly comments' upon him now. Has the President changed his views or have the trust magnates changed theirs? Plain people cannot be blamed for being bewildered by all this kaleidoscopic performance.

"They cannot be censured because by an old process they figure out that two and two make four, and that the transfer of Mr. Knox from Cabinet to Senate, at the behest of Messrs. Frick, Cassatt and Cameron, taken in connection with the change of feeling in Wall Street in favor of the President, has a sinister meaning.

"The trust magnates who secured the senatorial toga for Mr. Knox, since they have established the entente cordial with that famous trust buster, ought to compel the young ruffianly scions of great trust houses who some time ago insulted and assaulted Mr. Knox in a public restaurant, to go down on their knees and make to him the amende honorable. Then all will be lovely."

HOWLED FOR BRYAN; VOTED OTHER WAY

(Continued from First Page.)

report of the Committee on Credentials. This committee disposed of the last contest at an early hour this morning, but was unable to have its report ready for the convention.

The order maintained in the convention hall during the morning was a great improvement over yesterday. The first business was the presentation and adoption of the report from the Committee on Rules. The question of the representation of the insular possessions on the floor of the convention precipitated the first contest in the Republican Convention at Chicago and this was duplicated to-day among the Democrats.

Approved Brevity of Prayer.

Chairman Williams was given a round of applause when he appeared. He had made allowance for the weather by discarding his waistcoat, but offset this a trifle by pinning two extra-sized badges on the outside of his coat. In his mouth was a cigar, which he rolled and chewed nervously. As soon as he reached his desk he searched his pockets for a match, but finding none, masticated the tip of his cigar more energetically than before. The strain of his long speech of yesterday was evident in his voice, which was weak and hoarse.

As soon as he had produced quiet in the hall by the use of his gavel, he introduced Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, who delivered the following invocation:

"Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. Amen."

"Come, Holy Spirit, enlighten the hearts of the people and pour forth the fire of Thy divine love. Send forth Thy spirit, Oh Lord, and they shall be created, and Thou shalt renew the face of the earth. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

The prayer was brief, and as the prelate resumed his seat a murmur of approval ran through the convention, which in a few seconds deepened into a roar of applause.

Reports Presented.

Immediately after the invocation Chairman Williams called for the report on rules and order of business.

"The gentleman from New York is recognized," he concluded.

Delegate Thomas Grady reported for the committee, as heretofore published. The report was adopted without opposition or discussion.

Mr. Grady next read the report concerning Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, according the delegates from Porto Rico seats and votes in the convention. Demands to have the report read were shouted from the Minnesota and Wisconsin delegations. Chairman Williams sharply reprimanded the persistence of the demand, saying the report would be read if the delegates would allow it by keeping quiet.

The chairman said: "This is a most important matter. We are about to determine whether the Philippine delegates shall be entitled to votes in our national convention, when at the same time we declare that the Philippines should not be a part of the United States. I therefore urge you to be quiet that the motion may have full consideration.

Senator Jerry South, of Arkansas, moved to amend the report as soon as it was read so as to make it include the Philippines. L. Irving Handy made the point of order that the Philippines were not a part of the United States, and therefore the amendment was not germane. Mr. South defended the rights of the Philippine delegation, but finally withdrew his amendment.

The Insular Problem.

Arguing for the adoption of the report, Mr. Grady said the National Committee had decided to include Porto Rico in the call of the convention. The committee had to consider the question as to whether these delegates had the right to vote. The Supreme Court of the United States had decided that Porto Rico was a part of the territory of the United States. The same court had decided that the Philippines were not a part of the United States. The committee had followed this court and had given Porto Rico votes and withheld votes from the Philippines.

"The question," said the chairman, "is upon the adoption of the—"

Senator South interrupted at this point with an expressed desire to speak to the question, and accordingly took the platform. He declared that it had never been a part of Democratic doctrine to consider the insular possessions as part of the United States, and he was opposed to such action. He deprecated the idea of holding the question in abeyance until the report of the Credentials Committee was received, and asked the convention to vote down that part of the committee's report. There were loud calls of "question," but the chairman again recognized L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, who spoke in favor of the report and urged its adoption. His expressed hope that the day would come when the Philippines could select their own President and hold their own national convention called forth cheers.

There were renewed cries of "question."

"If the gentlemen will remain quiet," said the chairman, "the chair can put it quicker."

On a viva-voce vote the "ayes" were in a strong majority.

Senator South asked for a roll call, but this was also heavily voted down by a viva-voce vote.

"The roll call is declined," said the chairman, with a thump of the gavel.

"The chair recognizes the gentleman from Porto Rico to express his thanks to the convention," called the chairman, as A. M. Molina, of that delegation, rose in his seat. There were numerous interruptions and calls for recognition, but the chairman silenced them and Mr. Molina spoke briefly and received a ripple of applause as he concluded.

Bull of Bashan Outclassed.

Chairman Williams endeavored to state that the clerk would make an announcement, but was interrupted by cries of "louder."

"In the day when the angel Gabriel shall stand on the highest mount of the world," said the chairman, "and with a megaphone shall announce the crash of creation, there will be some to interrupt him by crying 'louder.'"

This witticism of the chairman tickled the humor of the convention, and a prolonged laugh followed. The secretary then announced that the Committee on Permanent Organization was not ready to make a report and desired a conference of the committee at once.

Because of the wretched acoustics of the hall, Chairman Williams requested the chairmen of the New York and Illinois delegations to repeat all announcements. Mr. Williams created great laughter when he said: 'So dreadful are the acoustic properties of this remarkable meeting place that friend Olie James, of Kentucky, who has a voice like the bull of Bashan, and in whose deference that bull retired from business, confided to me that even he could not be heard in this place. The next thing in the order of business is the report of the Committee on Credentials. Will the chairman of the delegation pass along?"

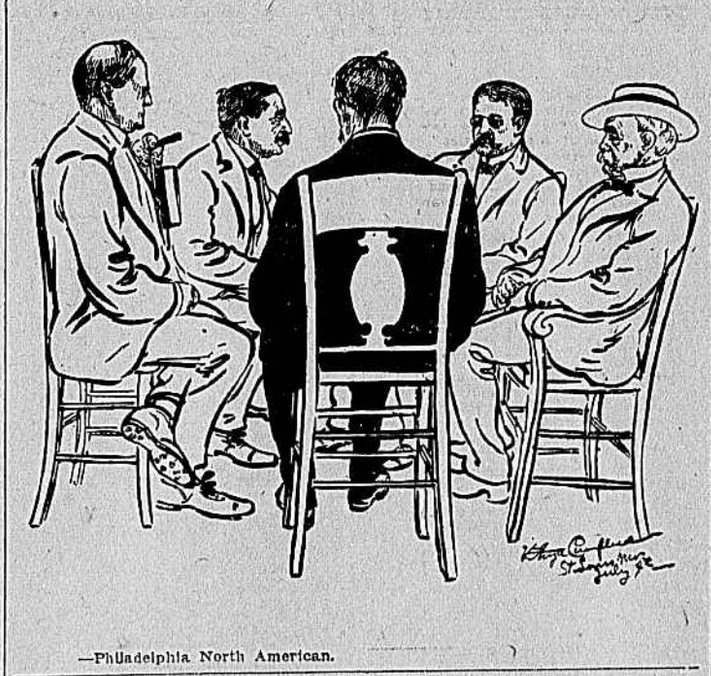
"I suggest," said John Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, "that the megaphone be adopted."

"Well, will you get the megaphone?" retorted the chairman.

Convention Takes Recess.

The clerk made a second announcement of the call for the credentials report. That committee at once announced that it would not be prepared to report until 2 o'clock. The chair then recognized William E. Sheehan, of New York, who moved that a recess be taken until 2 o'clock. The convention was instantly in an uproar of confusion as the delegates and visitors rose to leave.

The motion to take a recess was agreed to by a viva-voce vote, and the morning session came to a close at 11:04.



—Philadelphia North American.

LASHED TO FURY.

Entrance of Bryan Causes Tumult in Convention.

With the promise of a contest of giant orators over the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, the convention hall filled early for the afternoon session. Long before the delegates began to arrive the galleries were packed. The band gave a concert, which was appreciatively applauded, and every number was encored. Women again predominated among the spectators. The convention officials have managed to organize and are maintaining excellent order. Crowding of the platform and visiting between the State delegations have been prohibited.

Delegates came in slowly and went to their places without causing demonstrations of any character. The band held the undivided attention of the gathering. The attendance was larger than at either of the previous sessions.

Wild Frenzy of Yells.

William J. Bryan was given an ovation when he entered the hall just prior to the opening. He was half way down the aisle when first recognized. There came a terrific yell from a group of delegates in the rear of the hall, and instantly it was caught up by the crowd and the cheers rolled up in a roar. Mr. Bryan passed slowly down the aisle, picking his his way through the delegates who were massed in the aisles. He paid no attention at first to the demonstration, but quietly took his seat.

The galleries joined in the cheering with terrific enthusiasm, hundreds in the crowd standing up in their chairs and waving hats and handkerchiefs frantically. The band struck up, and the friends of Mr. Bryan, believing this to be an effort to smother their shouts, at once yelled louder than before.

A man climbed to the chairman's table and began to wave his arms up and down, shouting unintelligibly. In a moment Mr. Williams caught sight of him, and grabbing the enthusiast's trousers hauled him down. A wild fdenzy of yells followed the act of a Nebraska delegate who seized the Nebraska State sign and waved it high in the air. Delegates from Kentucky, North Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Montana took the cue, and catching up their State signs hastened with them to the Nebraska delegation, where they waved them in a circle around the Nebraska sign.

The Parker Counter-Move.

Daniel J. Campau, of Michigan, a gold Democrat, did his best to lead the enthusiasm by rushing up the steps leading to the chairman's platform and waving his hat wildly. The Parker men at once sought to offset the Bryan demonstration by cheers on their side. The men of the South came to the front in this effort, and the Georgia delegation, who carry a blue silk banner inscribed "Georgia Parker Delegation" every time they march into the hall, at once waved it high and started toward the platform. An enthusiastic delegate from South Carolina caught the sign of his State from its staff, tore up the steps, and, after brandishing the red and white disk wildly, shook it at the Bryan and Hearst men, and then placed it flat against the blue banner, as though he was nailing the flag of his country to a masthead.

The Parker men came up swiftly now, and before the South Carolina man had lowered his hand, the men from Arkansas, Alabama and Pennsylvania, were turning over chairs and pushing through the aisles, on their way to his side. After Pennsylvania came Mississippi, New Jersey, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, Texas, Connecticut and Virginia. The demonstration had resolved itself into a Parker outbreak more than a testimonial to Bryan, and it so remained to the finish, which was eighteen minutes after Mr. Byan entered the hall.

The Parker men claimed that they had information before entering the hall that the Bryan demonstration had been arranged between the Hearst men and Tammany and they were prepared to meet it by a Parker counter-outburst of their own. As the noise began to subside, Chairman Williams secured a huge megaphone and endeavored to announce that the recess had ended, and that is was time for the convention to come to order. There was still so much confusion as the gathering was trying to compose itself, that the chairman's voice, even through the megaphone, was hardly audible. It was finally ascertained that the Committee on Credentials was ready to report.

Another Bryan Demonstration.

Just at this instance Mr. Bryan arose in his place and began making his way to the platform. As soon as this was observed, up went the convention again on its feet, and the cheers arose with fresh vigor.

When Mr. Bryan mounted the platform, young Deford, one of the secretaries, got on a table next to the presiding officer, and, throwing both arms into the air, shouted and waved his arms frantically, and another outburst of applause occurred, but it was of short duration. Mr. Bryan's object in going to the platform was to present a minority report to that of the Credentials Committee. He is a member of the committee by proxy, bearing that of Delegate Casper, of Nebraska. When Mr. Bryan was fully on the platform the spectators in the galleries to the rear gave him a cheer. He turned around and made many bows.

Chairman Head, of the committee, had not yet put in an appearance with the majority report of the committee and Delegate Kerr, of Pennsylvania, was dispatched for him. In the meantime, amidst great confusion, Delegate Robinson, of Alabama, jumped on his chair and shouted a motion, that pending the arrival of Mr. Head with the report, Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, address the convention. This motion was put through the megaphone and declared carried. It was some moments before Governor Beckham was heard from, and when he was, he requested to be excused. A motion was then adopted that Bourke Cockran, of New York, be asked to address the convention.

The secretary announced through the megaphone that Mr. Cockran was not in the hall. He then called out: "Will the band kindly strike up some tune?" The band was quick to respond with "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the entire convention stood.

The band then struck up "Dixie," and a mighty roar went up, the Philippine delegation adding to the scene by unfurling its American flag, with the Philippine streamers floating from the top. The secretary yelled: "The chair requests the band to play 'Yankee Doodle,'" and cheer after cheer broke forth as the band played the favorite anthem in excellent time. Other selections followed, and "Maryland" was the signal for another hearty cheer, many voices throughout the hall joining in the refrain.

Committee Makes Report.

At this moment Mr. Head, chairman of the Committee on Credentials, entered the hall and made his way to the platform, to the apparent relief of the chairman. As soon as the band was through, Mr. Head read the report, which was in line with the decisions already published. The report declared in favor of seating the delegates who were on the temporary roll call, with the exception of Alfred Orendorff, who was substituted for Duncan C. Best in the Twenty-first District of Illinois.

Mr. Head is the fortunate possessor of a voice of strong carrying power, and his reading was heard in greater quiet than had existed up to the time he commenced to speak. No sign of approval or disapproval greeted the decisions of the committee. He announced that a minority report had been submitted in the case of the District of Columbia, and understood one was to be submitted in the Illinois cases.

A delegate from Vermont moved that the chairman order the galleries cleared unless better order was preserved. Chairman Williams at once declared that he would do that exact thing unless the people in the galleries refrained from disturbing the convention. When Mr. Head moved the adoption of the report, Chairman Williams asked if there was a demand for a division on the question. Mr. Bryan endeavored to address the chair.

Delegate Keyes, of California, however, made a louder demand, and was recognized to move the seating of the contestants from the District of Columbia. He was at once followed by Delegate Grady, of New York, who made a vigorous protest against that part of the report relating to the Philippine Islands.

Wouldn't Recognize Filipino.

Delegate Sutro, of the Philippine delegation, requested to be heard. Chairman Williams ruled that he had no right to recognize him. This ruling seemed to meet the approval of the convention, as cries of "right, right," were general.

The galleries began afresh a clamor, and threats to clear them were again made.

Chairman Williams followed his ruling against hearing the Philippine delegate with another declaring that part of the report of the committee dealing with the Philippines out of order. His ruling was:

"So much of the report of the Committee on Credentials as admits to this floor as representing a part of the United States, the Philippine Islands, declared by the Supreme Court of the United States not to be a part of the United States, is not in order."

THE GREAT FIGHT.

Bryan and His Cause Buried Under Heavy Vote.

The chairman put the question as to the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials, with the exception of those parts on which a separate vote was requested. The report was adopted with this condition. A separate vote was then demanded in the case of the District of Columbia and in the Illinois cases.

Mr. Schultels, of the District of Columbia, offered an amendment providing that the contesting delegates from the District of Columbia be seated with a half vote to each. This was voted down. The report of the committee was adopted without further delay, and Chairman Williams turned to Mr. Bryan and said:

"The chair now recognizes Mr. Bryan in the matter of the contests from the State of Illinois."

This was enough to start up the Bryan cheer again, but Mr. Bryan at once beckoned for silence with his right hand, while he held his minority report on the Illinois contests in his left. In a moment he had the cheering checked and began the reading of the report. His voice was clear and he was heard plainly, although not using extraordinary force. The convention remained in attentive silence, which was emphasized by comparison with the wild confusion that had prevailed almost continuously since the convention began its first outbreak at 2 o'clock.

A Half Hour's Drought.

Mr. Bryan wore a black alpaca coat, a negligee shirt with a modest stripe and attached collar and tie to match. His delegate's badge was pinned on his left breast, and a package of letters protruded from his coat pocket. His report was a long typewritten document, which he read deliberately. Its dryness began to impress the galleries after the reading had progressed ten minutes, and the hum of inattention began to be heard.

The report, after further review of the testimony, recommended that the contestees be seated from the Second, Third, Ninth, Twelfth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Congressional Districts, joining with the majority in seating the delegates from the Twenty-first District. Mr. Bryan concluded reading the report at 4:12, it having taken him thirty-five minutes. During the latter part of it he was frequently interrupted by cheers from the gallery. He concluded by asking that fifteen minutes on each side be allowed for the hearing of the contest.

The chairman recognized Mr. Bryan to speak in behalf of his motion to substitute the minority for the majority report. Chairman Head, of the Credentials Committee, claimed his right to have the closing statement in the debate. The chair ruled that Mr. Bryan should take such time as he chose, and announced that the other side should have as much time as Mr. Bryan took.

Word that Mr. Bryan would take this opportunity to make his great effort before the convention had got abroad, and the great audience rustled with expectation as the Nebraskan arose and faced it.

In opening his speech Mr. Bryan announced that he had not come to the convention with the idea of bringing up any questions that could or would create division. He was greeted by cheers, and when he declared that he hoped and believed that the convention would select a ticket which could be supported by a united Democracy, the cheers were redoubled. An outburst of approving yells greeted his announcement that the convention in Illinois was conducted by men who were on a level with train robbers.

Argument of Mr. Bryan.

Becoming intensely interested in his address, Mr. Bryan, finding that his cuffs interfered with the free movement of his hands, pulled them off and proceeded. He declared that two years ago John P. Hopkins had pursued a course contrary to that followed in the Illinois convention, and did not dare to follow precedent this time, because he would have been repudiated if he had done so. Mr. Bryan then said in part:

"I came to this convention in the hope that we would be able to agree on platform, on candidates, and have nothing to stir the feelings or rouse contention. (Applause.) I still hope that we shall be able to agree upon a platform that will represent the sentiment of all of us, so that we can present it to the country as the platform of a united party. (Prolonged applause.) I will go further than that. I still hope that we shall be able to present to the country a ticket behind which can stand a united party (loud cheers and applause), and I regret that I am compelled to come in at this time and present a subject upon which your votes will be asked. But if there is one Democratic principle more fundamental than another, it is the right of a majority to rule. (Applause.) If you destroy the binding force of that principle there is nothing that can hold the party together. And, my friends, it is because I want the Democratic party to stand on that Jeffersonian principle of majority rule that I come here and present the minority report in this case. (Loud applause.) In the State of Illinois the majority was not allowed to rule. That convention was dominated by a clique of men, who deliberately, purposely, boldly trampled upon the rights of the people of Illinois. My friends, the evidence shows that no band of train robbers

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

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6 lbs White A Sugar for	25c
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Fresh Country Butter, lb	18c
Best City Meal, per peck	18c.
or, bushel	70c
Quart Mason Jars Vanilla Syrup	10c
Best Cream Cheese, 2 lbs for	25c
Canned Tomatoes, large cans	7c
New Clipped Herrings, 3 dozen for	25c.
Good Lard, pound	8c.
Quart Jars Home-Made Sweet Pickles	10c
Gibson, XXXX, Mt. Vernon, Oscar Pepper Old Brands Whiskey, bottle	75c.
3-lb jars Home-Made Preserves	18c.
Blackberry or Catawba Wine, quart	12c.
Ginger Snaps or Soda Crackers, lb	4½c
Salt Pork, per pound	7c
Smithfield Hams, pound	15c
Blacking and Scrub Brushes	5c.
6 bars Octagon Shaped Soap for	25c.
Good Green or Mixed Tea, lb	30c
Pure Cider Vinegar, gal	20c
Fresh Bologna Sausage, pound	7c
Matches, per dozen	4c
Worcester Sauce, bottle	5c
Tomato Catsup, bottle	8c
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