an unusually eloquent seconding speech, as was Major John Brown (colored) of Kansas, who pledged the colored vote to the support of Bryan.

Rev. S. W. Sample of Minnesota made the final seconding speech.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Speaker Browne, "the name of William J. Bryan has been placed in nomination for the presidency. It has been numerously seconded. Are you ready for the question?"

"Yes," shouted the delegate. A rising vote was called for and every delegate jumped to his feet, shouting for Bryan.

"The vote is unanimous," shouted Speaker Brown, and again the delegates joined in a rousing chorus of cheering for their nominee.

WEBSTER DAVIS' SPEECH.

Webster Davis was then introduced. Mr. Davis gave the convention a brief history of his trip to Africa and of his withdrawal from the Republican party. Mr. Davis' frequent reference to the ability of the American nation to take care of its own interests, to have its own canal, to have its own gold, aroused the enthusiasm of the convention, which became more heated as Mr. Davis apotheosized Lincoln and compared him with Bryan—"a plain child of the common people."

"I move we pass a vote of thanks to the modern Patrick Henry," shouted a delegate, and the motion was adopted with great cheering.

The convention adjourned until 3:30 p. m. after passing a resolution making every delegate a member of a committee to attend the Democratic convention at once and work for the nomination of Towne for vice president.

DELEGATES WERE WARM.

Two minutes after Chairman Brown called the silver Republican convention to order at 3:30 p. m., the convention voiced its feeling concerning the nomination of Stevenson by howling down Delegate Lewis of Nebraska.

"I believed this morning it was our plain duty to nominate Bryan and Towne," he said, "but I believe now it is our plain duty to endorse Bryan and Stevenson."

A perfect storm of groans and protests arose from the delegates, many of them standing on their chairs.

"No, never," "Sit down," "Rats," they shouted, and Mr. Lewis was finally compelled to take his seat.

Mr. Ransom of Nebraska gained the floor and in an eloquent speech pleaded for moderation. "We came here as patriots," he said. "While we have met with a great disappointment, yet we must be sober and sensible and must act wisely."

Senator Ransom proceeded at some length in this strain, but finally he, too, was interrhpted by the impatient delegates.

"What do you favor?" asked one delegate. "Tell us now."

"I favor the nomination of Towne," said Senator Ransom, "but let us not act until we hear from him. He will be here soon."

OPPOSED STEVENSON.

Webb McNall of Kansas was then recognized. "It is not necessary to go outside of our party for a vice president," said he, amid shouts of approval. "Do you gentlemen want to take the tail end of the Cleveland administration? Do you believe it good judgment?"

The hall fairly trembled from the storm of "Noes." "Nominate Charles A. Towne," yelled a delegate.

Amid much confusion and the pounding of the chairman's gavel, Mr. McNall shouted: "I move that Charles A. Towne be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention."

"I second the nomination," shouted a dozen delegates.

TELLER'S COUNSEL.

"Wait, gentlemen," shouted Senator Teller, springing to his feet. "We want some calm deliberation."

"We have had it for three days," interrupted a delegate.

"No living man should stand in the way of this cause," continued Senator Teller. "I believe this contest involves the life of the republic, a contest for liberty, for the existence of free government. Let us wait; let us wait until we hear from Mr. Towne."

"Senator Teller, I would as soon vote for Stevenson as for a black snake," interrupted a Nebraska delegate.

Cheers and hisses greeted this remark.

"Don't, gentlemen," pleaded Senator Teller. "Be moderate."

"With his voice betraying deep emotion Senator Teller said: "I am going to support Mr. Bryan and the ticket in every way I can, not for Mr. Bryan but for the country which I so love," and then Senator Teller, with tears streaming from his eyes, took his seat.

W. T. Foster gained the floor and insisted on the chair putting the question.

TOWNE DECLINES.

During the confusion that resulted Charles A. Towne entered the hall and in an instant the hall was a pandemonium. Cheer after cheer went up, and flags and handkerchiefs were waved by the excited delegates. Towne was immediately surrounded by those on the stage.

"Mr. Towne, we want to nominate you," said an Indiana delegate.

"I don't want you to do it," said Mr. Towne. "I understand what is my duty in this matter."

"We must insist upon it," put in another delegate. "You have no right to refuse. You will break us to pieces."

Mr. Towne, pale but determined, shook his head emphatically.

"Please give him a chance to be heard," shouted Chairman Brown, and the delegates one by one took their seats.

Mr. Fleming, delegate from New Jersey, mounted the platform and demanded recognition. He regretted to say that the proposed conference by a representative of the Populist party and one from the Silver Republican party with the representative from the Democratic national convention had not been held and for himself he believed that it was the duty of this convention to go on and complete the ticket by the nomination of Charles A. Towne for vice president.

Mr. Fleming then gave way to Mr. Towne.

TOWNE'S LOYALTY.

"The Silver Republicans have made a good fight," said Mr. Towne. "They have been defeated. But it is your duty to support the ticket nominated by the national Democratic convention."

He insisted there was an issue in the coming election which towers above men, and he implored the convention to look at it as he did. He begged them to remember that Bryan was still at the head. The platform of the Democratic party was almost identical, at least in principle, with the platform of the Silver Republican party.

While Mr. Towne was speaking several attempts were made to interrupt him with questions. The convention howled down these attempts until Mr. Towne yielded to the questions, after which he again insisted that the convention should not nominate him. The convention gave Mr. Towne most respectful consideration and while he was speaking it was evident that the convention was disposed to follow his advice and wishes.

Mr. Towne was followed by Delegate Shafroth of Colorado, who favored the support of the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention.

Judge Van Voorhees of Ohio also pleaded for the endorsement of the Democratic ticket.

Meanwhile the greatest confusion prevailed. Delegates gathered in groups on the floor and excitedly discussed the situation. Senator Dubois of Idaho was recognized and said:

DUBOIS' COUNSEL.

"While there are many sad hearts here today, no one feels more keenly than myself the disaster which has overtaken us today. But we must view it as our leader, Charles Towne, wants us to. I move that the whole question be left to the committee with plenary powers."

Webb McNall, amid shouts of disapproval, moved the nomination of Mr. Towne. "I never heard of a national committee being given plenary powers while a national convention was in session," he said. "Let Mr. Towne decline after nomination and then let the committee act."

Judge Spurrier of Iowa appealed for moderation and compliance with Mr. Towne's wishes.

"Do not condemn Mr. Stevenson because Mr. Cleveland was distasteful to you," he said. "Let us take a higher plane."

Chairman Brown urged the delegates "not to cricify Mr. Towne."

LEFT TO THE COMMITEE.

Amid much confusion the previous question was called for. It was on Senator Dubois' motion, and by an almost unanimous vote it was carried and the convention adjourned sine die.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES BY SILVER REPUBLICANS

Kansas City, July 6.—Following is the platform adopted by the silver Republican national convention:

We, the silver Republican party in national assembly declare these as our principles and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith:

We recognize that the principles set forth in the declaration of American independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell address to be the words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship. We hold in sacred remembrance the broad philanthrophy and patriotism of Lincoln, who was the great interpreter of American history and the great apostle of human rights, and of industrial freedom, and we declare, as was declared by the convention that nominated the great emancipator, that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the declaration of independence and embodied in the federal constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just rights from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions.

BIMETALLISM.

We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetallism as the right basis of a monetary system under our national constitution. A principle that found place repeatedly in Republican platforms, from the demonetization of silver in 1873, to the St. Louis Republican convention of 1896.

Since that convention a Republican congress and a Republican president, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, has passed and approved a currency bill, which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetallism advocated theretofore by the president and every great leader of his party.

This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all government obligations, and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone—retires the time-honored and patriotic greenbacks, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations the sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property by increasing or diminishing the volume of money in circulation, thus giving the banks power to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises.

The privisions of this currency law making the bonded debt of the republic payable in gold alone changes the contract between the government and the bond-holders to the advantage of the latter and is in direct opposition to the declaration of the Matthews resolution, passed by congress in 1878, for which resolution the present Republican president, then a member of congress, voted, as did also all leading Republicans, both in the house and in the senate.

FREE COINAGE.

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the constitution itself, and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued by the government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception.

INCOME TAX.

We are in favor of a graduated tax upon incomes, and if necessary to accomplish this, we favor an amendment to the constitution.

We believe that United States senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people, and we favor such amendment to the constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

We favor the maintenance and the extension wherever practicable of the merit system in the public service, appointments to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office as long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public are unjust, unlawful and oppressive. Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the price of commodities in many cases, but they invade every branch of the state and national government with their polluting influence and control the actions of their employees and dependents in private life until their influence actually imperils society and the liberty of the citizen. We declare against them. We demand the most stringent laws for their destruction and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

We believe the Monroe doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise national policy, and we demand a firm adherence thereto. We condemn acts inconsistent with it, and that tend to make us parties to the interests and to involve us in the controversies of European nations; and the recognition by pending treaty of the right of England to be considered in the construction of an inter-oceanic canal. We declare that such canal, when constructed, ought to be controlled by the United States in the interests of American nations.

PUBLIC DOMAIN.

We observe with anxiety and regard with disapproval the increasing ownership of American lands by aliens, and their growing control over our international transportation, natural resources, our franchises and our international commerce, and to keep them free and maintain their independence of all foreign monopolies, institutions and influences, and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States, whereby corporations and syndicates will be able to secure control thereof and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people.

We are in favor of the principles of direct legislation.

In view of the great sacrifices made and patriotic services rendered, we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans and other dependents. We believe the enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws.

SYMPATHY FOR BOERS.

We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy and express our admiration for them in their heroic attempts to preserve their political freedom and maintain their national independence. We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American congress, as was done in the case of the French, the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Polanders, the Armenians and the Cubans—and as the traditions of this country would have dictated.

We declare the Porto Rican tariff law to be not only a serious, but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government.

AGAINST IMPERIALISM.

We believe in a republican form of government and are opposed to monarchy and to the whole theory of imperialistic control. We believe in self-government—a government by consent of the governed, and are unalterably opposed to a government based on force. It is clear and certain that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are therefore in favor of applying to the Philippine archipelago the principle we are solemnly and publicly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba.

There being no longer any necessity for collecting war taxes, we demand the repeal of the war taxes levied to carry on the war with Spain.

We favor the immediate admission into the Union as states the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

We demand that our nation's promises to Cuba shall be filled in every particular.

ARID LANDS.

We believe the national government should lend every aid, encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of arid lands of the United States, and to that end we are in favor of a comprehensive survey thereof and an immediate ascertainment of the water supply available for such reclamation, and we believe it to be the duty of the general government to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works, so that the water supply of the arid region may be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the interests of the people, while preserving all rights of the state.

Transportation is a public necessity and the means and methods of it are matters of public concern. Railway companies exercise a power over industries, business and commerce, which they ought not to do, and should be made to serve the public interests without asking unreasonable charges or unjust discrimination. We observe with satisfaction the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities.

IMPERIALISM OPPOSED.

We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interests of American labor and for the benefit of all our people by every honest and peaceful means. Our creed and our history justifies the nations of the earth expecting that wherever the American flag is unfurled human liberty and political liberty will be found. We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change, in the thought of the world, the meaning of our flag.

We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor and favor a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto.

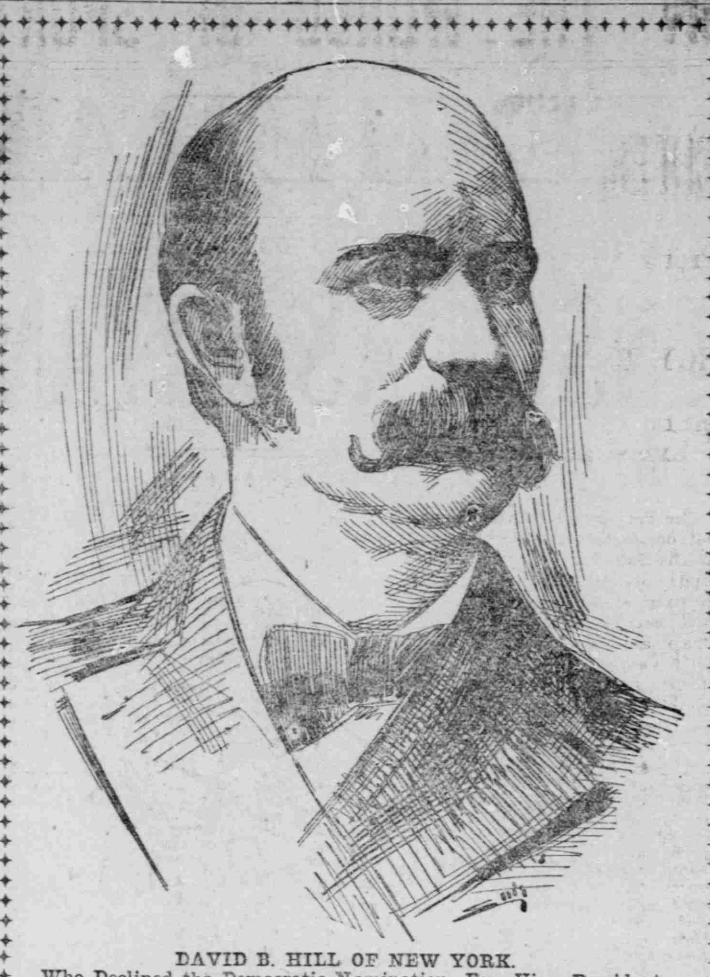
The silver Republican party of the United States, in the foregoing principles, seeks to perpetuate the spirit and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

HANNA ON THE PLATFORM.

McKinley's Boss Discusses Expansion and Imperialism.

Cleveland, O., July 6.—Senator Hanna, when asked for an expression on the Democratic platform, said:

"From what I have read I can see that it is a cunningly devised scheme to catch the unwary and the unthinking voters. I think the most labored effort in their document was to create a difference between expansion and imperialism. It was rather amusing to see their line of demarkation; they apparently rely upon the constitution question to establish that difference as to whether the flag follows the constitution or the constitution follows the flag. We are perfectly willing to meet that issue on their own hypothesis. So far as the free silver plank is concerned, I think all Republicans will be satisfied. It is certainly satisfactory to me."



DAVID B. HILL OF NEW YORK.
Who Declined the Democratic Nomination For Vice President.

CONVENTION FOR HILL, BUT NEW YORKER REFUSED

(Continued from page 1.)

loves his own glory far more than he loves the republic. A man who believes American despotism is no better than any other despotism. A man who places human blood above human greed. A man who will not trade away the precious life of an American soldier for a nugget of gold in the Philippine islands. (Cheers). A man who would not give the 3,000 or 3,500 brave American soldiers whom McKinley has sacrificed in that hotbed of disease and destruction for all the islands in all the seas. (Applause). A man who, during four years of faithful administration as first assistant postmaster general of the United States demonstrated to the country that he knows a Republican when he sees one in an office that belongs to a Democrat. (Laughter and applause). Nominate our man and you will not have to explain any speeches made against Democracy, for he has never made any kind but Democratic. (Applause). A man in the full strength of his manhood, able to convass every state in this union.

"Gentlemen of the convention, Illinois makes no exaggeration when she tells you that in that great state the conditions are far better, the prospects are much brighter for Democracy than in 1892, when our candidate for vice president carried it by 30,000 majority. (Applause). We have a state ticket stronger than we ever had before. We have but one Democracy in Illinois. We voice the sincere sentiment of the Democracy in Illinois, from one end of that state to the other, when we ask you to nominate the man whose name we shall present, a man who has been tried, and found true to the cause, with no weak spots in his armor, a man whose character and ability recommend him to the people in every part of this republic, a man who possesses all the noble attributes of a nobleman, great enough and good enough to be president of the United States. With a platform that reads like a Bible and with these two faithful Democrats standing together, shoulder to shoulder, we can sweep criminal aggression and McKinley hypocrisy off the face of the earth.

"Gentlemen of the convention we now present to you as the choice of the united Democracy of our state that distinguished statesman, that splendid, vigorous, reliable Democrat, ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. (Great and continued applause.)

Mr. Williams spoke rapidly and briefly, and at his mention of Adlai E. Stevenson Illinois was on its feet cheering wildly. Kansas was up, as was Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi and a large number of delegates in different parts of the hall. The applause, while vigorous, was short, not lasting above a minute.

When the roll call reached Connecticut that state gave way to Minnesota amid cheers and cries of "Towne."

TOWNE NAMED.

A. A. Roesing of Minnesota then took the platform to present the name of Charles A. Towne of his state. Mr. Roesing said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—It is a great honor to be privileged to answer "here" to the roll call of Minnesota. The Democracy of the North Star state has a candidate for the nomination of vice president to submit to the right judgment of this convention. We come to you to present the name of a man worthy of the high honor of being placed upon the same ticket with the splendid champion of equal rights whom you have nominated for president. We Democrats of Minnesota feel that we have earned the right to participate actively and effectively in the national councils of the party. For forty years prior to 1898 the party had wandered in the wilderness, but as a result of the great contest of 1896, and because of the splendid accessions to our ranks in that campaign, we entered the battle of 1898 more aggressively than ever before, and at last realized in our own state that for which we had striven so long, and elected a Democratic governor. The veterans of these campaigns now stand shoulder to shoulder, determined that this year the electoral vote of Minnesota shall be cast for the nominees of this convention. This condition was made possible because of the brilliancy, courage and fidelity to principle of the men who in that memorable campaign patriotically put country above party and severed their relations with the Republican party, casting aside personal ambition, prejudices and self interests. The man of this type who, perhaps, sacrificed more than any one else, who more than any other was called upon to lay upon the sacrificial altar a brilliant future, filled with promise enough to satisfy the vaulting ambition, who had the courage to sever the ties of political and personal friendship that he might be true to his ideas of Americanism, is the man whom Minnesota today proposes to this convention as its candidate for vice president.

MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

"We come to you asking for your support for our candidate, not because he is from Minnesota, but because he is of the people; not because he stands for any one issue, but for all the issues that mean the preservation of American institutions. We ask your support of him because he is a Democrat of Jeffersonian principle; a Democrat of the stern school of Andrew Jackson, a Democrat of the broad philosophy and humanity of Abraham Lincoln, a Democrat in defending the flag of the Union and in believing that to whatever land that flag be carried, there the people over whom it floats are under the protecting aegis of the constitution. We present him to you, not because he is rich in this world's goods, not because his nomination would mean contributions, but because a beneficent God has endowed him with an eloquent tongue, with a brilliant mind, a splendid courage, a big heart and all the qualities of American manhood. We ask your support for Minnesota's able statesman, orator and patriot, whom I have the honor to place in formal nomination as the unanimous choice of the Minnesota Democracy, a leader of the people, Charles A. Towne."

TOWNE DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Roesing is a tall, powerful man with a voice befitting his stalwart frame. He could be heard in every direction. His first applause was gained when he spoke of Mr. Towne as a man who embodied the best characteristics of American manhood. When he pronounced the name of Towne there was cheering from the Minnesota delegation, which rose to its feet waving flags in a frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor who had votes. A stout woman in the northwest corner of the first gallery climbed upon a chair holding aloft in her hand a colored lithograph of Bryan and Towne, while in her right she waved a handkerchief vigorously. Congressman Shafroth of Colorado, a zealous supporter of the candidacy of Mr. Towne, climbed into the gallery in an effort to get the woman forward to the platform, but she declined to come.

By degrees the enthusiasm spread throughout the delegations and in a short time men were up in the states of Washington, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, but their number was much less than that which had arisen to the name of Stevenson.

APPEALS TO HILL.

While the galleries were enthusing over Towne, there was an excited little group about the chair of ex-Senator Hill. In it was Croker.

"You must take the nomination and save the day," said Edward Murphy excitedly.

"I cannot. I cannot," replied Mr. Hill, his face white and set. "I do not want it."

"You must take it," said Croker leaning over him, while Frank Campbell and Norman E. Campbell held Hill, one on each side, and urged him to accept. An excited man from New Jersey, shaking his fingers under Hill's nose, shouted, "You can't refuse, you can't. The party must have you to save the east."

"I don't want it. You can name Stevenson. He's as good as I am," said Hill, and then, turning to Murphy and Croker and gripping his hands, he said, "Please don't force this, please don't."

Mr. Murphy then gave an indication of a pre-arranged scheme to nominate Hill by saying to the excited Jersey man, "You keep quiet and it will be all right. We have it fixed."

Meanwhile the confusion continued to be so great in the hall that even after Chairman Richardson had recognized Governor Thomas of Colorado to second the nomination of Mr. Towne, not a word of his speech could be heard by either the delegates or the people in the galleries. After Governor Thomas had been speaking for a minute or more, former Senator White went to the platform and in a ringing voice warned the convention that if order was not restored he would move that the galleries be cleared.

GRADY NOMINATES HILL.

When the state of Delaware was called, the announcement was made that the state would yield to New York. Then the result of the Hill conference was apparent. A tremendous shout of applause swept through the hall. Delegate Grady, one of the leaders of Tammany hall, had already ascended the platform and as he stepped to the front to address the convention the applause and cheering increased. His first sentence rang through the great building in trumpet tones: "On behalf of the Democracy of New York I present to this convention for the nomination of vice president the name of David Bennett Hill."

It was dramatic in the extreme. The effect was electrical. His words set the convention in a frenzy of enthusiasm. The scene which followed was far the most tempestuous of the session and the name of Hill echoed and re-echoed through the hall. State standards were seized and held aloft and the convention was canopied with fluttering flags and handkerchiefs. Delegates and spectators cheered and the great structure fairly shook with the noise when the galleries became infected with the enthusiasm.

Senator Hill meantime had worked his way through the surging multitude to the platform. As he ascended it, his hands were eagerly grasped and he was escorted to the seat of the permanent chairman. He asked Mr. Grady to yield that he might make a statement, but Mr. Grady declined.

Mayor Van Wyck of the New York delegation hurried to Senator Hill and began an earnest conversation with him, urging him not to decline the nomination, which evidently seemed to be within his grasp. Hill only shook his head. It was a pretty, even a dramatic scene. All the while the convention was pulsating with enthusiasm and cheers.

When finally Mr. Grady was permitted to proceed, he said that Senator Hill might decline, but "decline or not," he shouted, "New York's united and solid seventy-two votes will be cast to the end for David Bennett Hill."

GRADY'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman—In behalf of the united Democracy of the state of New York, I present to this convention as a candidate for vice president the name of David Bennett Hill. The representatives of the Democratic party of New York state recognize their responsibility to the Democracy of the nation and believe they appreciate the expectation of the Democracy of the Union in the mention of this honored name. There is no state in the Union with so much to gain through Democratic success and so much to lose through Republican triumph as the state of New York. We offer you this year not only the entire state ticket, from governor to state engineer, but every member of our state senate and every member of the assembly. Desirous of strengthening our hands at home, we desire to strengthen the national ticket. And we stand here, seventy-two as one, to pledge you the electoral vote of the state of New York if David Bennett Hill shall be the nominee of this convention for vice president. (Applause.)

"This is no idle sentiment. We believe that David B. Hill, by the side of William J. Bryan, and standing upon the platform framed by this convention, is by thousands upon thousands of votes the strongest man that can be named for the Democracy of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. He is not, nor has he been in any sense a candidate for this nomination. He has suggested any and every other name he thought might bring about harmonious action on the part of the delegation from the state of New York and secure the electoral vote of that state for our nominees. We may be prepared to decline the nomination which the delegates have offered to him and now present to this convention. (Cries of "No, no.") But whether you decline or not decline, from the first to the last ballot in this convention New York's seventy-two united true blue Democratic votes will be cast for David B. Hill."

HILL'S PROTEST.

While Senator Hill, on the platform, waited for quiet and for Senator Grady to finish his speech, he kept repeating: "I will not take it." To Senator Grady he said:

"This is absolutely unfair. You should not do it."

Judge Van Wyck kept urging him to accept and not make a declination. Hill was obdurate. His face was like marble, his hand trembled, and he wiped the perspiration from his brow. While Grady was speaking Hill asked to see Senator Jones, and when the chairman of the national committee came the ex-senator said to him: "Jones, stop this thing. It is not wise. It should not be forced upon me. Help me stop it."

Chairman Jones said: "I will help you. Go on and decline, and I'll help you out. I'll see the delegation leaders. You are right. Go on and make your speech."

Then Senator Hill advanced to the platform. He stood with head bowed a few minutes, expressive of gratitude for the cheers that rolled in heavy volume toward him from every part of the hall, and when finally there was a chance of his voice being heard, he said:

NOMINATION DECLINED.

Senator Hill said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—(Great applause.)—While I greatly appreciate the action of the delegation from New York, it is proper for me to say that it is without my approval. (Cries of "No, no.") I appreciate also the manifestations of friendliness on the part of the delegates from other states, but I feel that it is my duty to rise here and now and say to you that, for personal reasons, and good and valid reasons, I cannot accept this nomination. (Great applause and cries of "No, no," and "You have got to take it.") I have not been a candidate. I do not desire to be a candidate, and I must not be nominated by this convention. (Renewed applause and cheering, and cries of "You must, you must.") There are gentlemen here whose names have been or will be presented to this convention any one of which names is stronger than my own. (Cries of "No, no.") There is no difficulty whatever in making a satisfactory choice, and I ought not, in justice to them, permit my name to be used a single moment further, and this convention should proceed to nominate a candidate from some of those who have been named. In justice to me, in justice to them, in justice to the party, in justice to the ordinary procedure of this convention, it is unfair to place me in this position without my consent." (Great applause.)

He was frequently interrupted by protests as he insisted he could not accept. From New York came cries of "Yes, you can."

When he said, clearly and firmly:

"I did not come into this convention as a candidate. I did not expect to be a candidate, and I cannot accept the honor," again came the cries of "Yes, you can," in greater volume than before, but they had not the slightest effect. He left the platform cheered to the echo, and surrounded by his friends, who pressed forward to grasp his hand.

GEORGIA FOR STEVENSON.

Then Georgia was called and Hutchinson of that state, who spoke briefly and clearly, delivered a short speech in seconding the nomination of Stevenson from Illinois.

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I represent the delegation from the Empire state of the south, the state that under any and all circumstances will roll up a large Democratic majority regardless of what the platform or who the candidates are. (Laughter and applause.) Fellow Democrats, this being true, we have only one purpose in view in this convention, and that is to aid you, if possible, in naming a ticket which can win in the campaign. (Applause.) In this matter we have no way of judging the future but by the past, and judging by the past, I desire to second the nomination of a man who has been elected to the vice presidency of the United States (applause) and who in my judgment if nominated in this convention will meet with similar results in November. He is a man loyal and true to his party both before and after election. When he filled the post of assistant postmaster general of these United States he never failed to recognize with promptness the distinction between a Democrat and a Republican. He is a man who belongs to no faction of his party and if nominated will be the candidate of the entire people. He is conservative and always speaks in defense of the platform adopted by his party. (Applause.) He is an old-time, simon-pure Jeffersonian Democrat, loved by all and commands the respect and admiration of the American people. If he is placed upon your ticket by this convention with the matchless Bryan as our leader, they will carry us to victory in November. (Loud applause.) The gentleman to whom I refer and whose nomination we desire to second is the Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson of the state of Illinois." (Applause.)

CONNECTICUT'S CHOICE.

Connecticut had yielded to Illinois in the roll call and received a like favor when its name was called and James Kennedy, chairman of the state delegation made a short speech for Stevenson of Illinois.

"Mr. Chairman and Delegates of this Convention: Representing, as I do, that section of this country that during three memorable campaigns cast its electoral vote for the Democratic ticket, and which in that campaign of 1892 cast its electoral vote for Stevenson of Illinois for vice president, I rise here to second his nomination. (Applause.) I give you as an associate to the able statesman that you nominated for president last evening the name of Stevenson of Illinois, and we will give you the electoral vote in 1900 as we did in 1892. (Cheers.) He is a man of national reputation and it would be idle for me to occupy your time in speaking to you concerning a Democrat whom you all know. I simply wish to impress upon your minds the desirability of having a candidate from east of the Mississippi river. I wish to impress upon your minds what has happened in the past. Whatever dissensions there may be with Bryan and Stevenson we will sweep this country." (Cheers.)

LEWIS NOMINATED.

When Idaho was called she gave way to Washington and W. H. Dunphy placed in nomination the name of James Hamilton Lewis of Washington. The name of Lewis was received with cheers that lasted but a few minutes.

Indiana gave way to Virginia and Congressman William A. Jones of the latter state seconded the nomination of Stevenson. Iowa seconded the nomination of Stevenson from the floor. Chairman Sells of that delegation continued his support with the simple announcement.

KENTUCKY FOR STEVENSON

Kansas did not respond and at the call of Kentucky there were cries of Blackburn, but the senator did not respond and ex-Governor McCreary of Kentucky came forward and seconded the nomination of Stevenson of Illinois, who he claimed as a son of Kentucky, having been born in that state.

Delegate E. E. McCaleb of Louisiana, when that state was called, announced from his seat that the delegation from Louisiana unanimously seconded the nomination of that gifted leader and statesman, David Bennett Hill of New York.

Again the name of Hill aroused the convention to cheering and applause.

Delegate A. Leo Knott of Maryland, formerly an assistant postmaster general, seconded Hill in the name of Governor John Walter Smith of Maryland.

WILLIAMS SECONDS TOWNE.

When Massachusetts was called, Hon. George Fred Williams ascended the platform amid applause. In his address, delivered in clarion tones, carrying to the uttermost parts of the hall, he paid a handsome compliment to the state of New York, when he declared the platform and ticket of this convention. For that reason no state in the Union was entitled to greater consideration than New York. This was received with a shout of approval, the belief becoming in some manner prevalent that Mr. Williams was about to second Hill's nomination.

"The name which seems most desirable in the interests of the party," Mr. Williams declared, "is that of a man who is intellectually and morally the peer of the candidate for first place—Mr. Charles A. Towne."

Mr. Williams said:

"Mr. Chairman and Members of the Convention—You are performing a sacred duty here today, and as God's benediction was almost heard spoken aloud in our deliberations yesterday, so I believe that his blessing will be upon our deliberations now. I speak for the state of Massachusetts, but I wish to point a moral for this convention from the state of New York to guide us in our deliberations. There is no state in the whole Union that is entitled to more consideration at the hands of the Democracy of this Union than the state of New York. (Cheers.) The New York Democrats have their internal differences, but they have just come to us with one faction of the party presenting the representative of another, both of them grasping hands in the great union that is necessary for the success of our campaign. (Cheers.) And had the gentleman from New York (Hill) not insisted upon declining and been named by this convention, every Democrat who is worthy of the name would have gone home and worked most enthusiastically for him.

"We owe a great debt to New York, for when we were in a crisis yesterday morning with the rising of the sun, New York sent out word from its delegation that there must be no minority report to this convention. (Applause.) I do not speak here in behalf of the Massachusetts delegation upon a poll. Massachusetts has come here for the best man and I stand for the best man, but I am permitted to speak for Massachusetts to second the nomination of one which seems to me desirable to the interests of the party. There has been presented the name of a man who is the intellectual and moral peer of the candidate for the first place and that man is the Hon. Charles A. Towne. (Great cheering.)

TOWNE A DEMOCRAT.

"I know that there are many among the delegates who are under a misapprehension with respect to Mr. Towne. I do know of my own knowledge that after the campaign of 1896, in which he did such valiant service, he desired to abandon the silver Republican organization and to join the Democratic party without reservation, and I know, gentlemen, that it was upon the request from you, leaders of the Democratic party, that he was dissuaded from taking that course, and had it not been for that, Mr. Towne would have been standing here with as much right to the name of Democrat as I have to that name, or as any man in this audience. There are seven states in this Union in which the balance of power is held by a party or by parties that do not denominate themselves Democratic, but they are for our nominee and for our platform. They are our friends; they are present in this city to extend the right hand of fellowship to its ticket. Fellow Democrats, it is time that the Populist party and the silver Republican party ceased to exist, and we have the opportunity here today of doing the work that will create one solid phalanx to march to victory for Bryan. (Applause.) We all know that Mr. Towne has not his superior as a public debater in the United States. The Republican party has put up for the second place a grand stand performer (laughter) and we need a man for our second place who can attend to the case of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. There is no man more equal to the task than Hon. Charles A. Towne. (Great applause.)

Cordial applause was given to Mr. Towne, but it was tempered by the remark from one of the delegates: "We want a Democrat; this is not a Populist convention," and other expressions that raised in question Mr. Towne's Democracy. In response to these remarks Mr. Williams insisted that Mr. Towne was as much a Democrat as any man in the convention.

At the conclusion of the speech Williams and Towne were heartily cheered.

Minnesota, when called, yielded the floor to Mr. Cummings of Connecticut, who briefly seconded the nomination of Towne. His speech, as usual with those seconding the nomination of Mr. Towne, was received with much applause from the galleries.

Senator Money of Mississippi rose when his name was called and made his way to the speaker's platform. He declared that the ticket should be composed of men, both of whom had been Democrats in every political affiliation. He, therefore, seconded the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson.

STONE FOR STEVENSON.

The audience then received Governor Stone of Missouri with great enthusiasm, rising to its feet and cheering and waving flags, while the band played "Dixie." When he spoke it was with deliberation, and he was given strict attention, particularly by the local audience. His eulogy of Teller and Towne called for a burst of applause, and his sentiment that even if they had been Republicans their support of silver and Mr. Bryan entitled them to seats in this convention was greeted with far more enthusiasm. His closing remarks seconding Mr. Stevenson, and saying that all who differed in 1896 should be welcomed to the party in 1900 if they would come, was applauded. He said:

"Mr. Chairman—I am not directed or requested to second the nomination of any candidate by the Missouri delegation. I come before you because you have asked me to do so, and to speak my own individual sentiment. I regret somewhat the utterances of the distinguished senator from Mississippi. (Cheers and a voice, "That's right.") I shall second the nomination of the same gentleman, but for different reasons than assigned by him. No one living rejoices more today that we have in this country a United Democracy with the spirit of the conqueror in its breast. But I cannot consent, as a Democrat, living in a state which, in 1900, will do what it did in 1896—give its electoral vote to Mr. Bryan by a majority of 60,000—coming from this stronghold, I do not and cannot consent to have pass unchallenged any utterance reflecting upon those splendid men, those heroic patriots who, in 1896, under the leadership of Teller and Towne (cheers) bolted the Republican convention and supported Mr. Bryan for the presidency. And I feel that, when they are invited to occupy seats in this convention today, they are entitled to as much consideration, respect and honor as the men who walked out of the Democratic convention in Chicago in 1896. (Mingled cheers, yells and hisses.) No man welcomes with warmer or more grateful heart the return of Democrats who, for good or evil reasons, could not support our ticket in 1896 than I. I want all of them back, without any sort of sacrifice being offered or expected. (Applause.) I want to take a sponge and wipe off the blackboard and let us be one family in all things and in all respects, but at the same time I feel that the gentlemen to whom I have referred are entitled to consideration here.

"I do not believe, for the very reasons he gave, or the reasons which are in my own mind, that that splendid, gallant Democrat from New York should be compelled to accept the nomination here. I do not believe that Mr. Towne ought to be nominated by this convention. I believe, for party reasons and public reasons which I have not time nor disposition now to elaborate, that of all the names that have been presented the nomination of the man who would be part of political wisdom and good judgment to place Illinois' candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, upon this ticket with William Jennings Bryan." (Applause.)

Nebraska passed in the call for nominees, saying that it had nobody to present as a candidate.

NEWLANDS FOR TOWNE.

Nevada had Newlands present their views. He nominated Towne as their choice, speaking as follows. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—The Democratic party has presented to the country a platform of exalted character, appealing to the conscience, the judgment and the hearts of the people. It has nominated a candidate of inflexible integrity, of lofty purpose and unimpeachable character, who has, under conditions of exceptional difficulty, maintained his devotion to the cause of reform. Firm, but not headstrong, confident but not self-sufficient, near to the people but not demagogic, courageous and enthusiastic, yet deliberate and wise, he stands as the ideal candidate of a movement which means the return to the wise conservatism of our fathers and a determined opposition to new territorialism which threaten the security of our institutions and the prosperity of the masses.

"We are now to select the man who is to be associated with him in candidacy before the people, and the prime requirement of the hour is that he shall possess the ability, the intellect, the logic, the power and the persuasiveness to voice to the people the high purposes and aspirations of the Democratic party and of all the forces of reform.

TOWNE'S COURSE.

"There stands pre-eminent in this country a man who four years ago abandoned the hopes of high preferment in the Republican party, ready to yield anything to his matchless ability, for hate, acrimony and bitterness of a great popular contest in which the corporate wealth of the country was arrayed against the interests of the masses. Outside of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Towne of Minnesota represents more than any other man in the country the reform sentiment. Four years ago he walked from the Republican convention, he proposed to walk into the Democratic party. He was prevented from so doing by the leaders of the Democratic party, high in power and authority, who contended that his place was at the head of those Republicans who were true to the Republicanism of Lincoln, and who were about to line up with the Democrats in the support of a common candidate. He acquiesced, took the post of duty assigned to him and under the name of silver Republican fought for Democratic success. He subscribed, letter and spirit, to the Chicago platform; he brought the power of his influence to the union everywhere of the reform force in support of Mr. Bryan's candidacy, and after a defeat from which Mr. Bryan rose the moral victor, he devoted himself for four years to the propaganda of Democratic principles. His nomination will amalgamate into one political organization the reform forces which hitherto, whilst united in purpose, have been divided in discipline. He possesses in the highest degree the logical as well as the oratorical qualities and his character and lofty patriotism lift up and dignify his utterances.

"This is a campaign which will be conducted by the Republicans with vast expenditures of money, perfect discipline and perfect organization. Opposed to it will be a campaign of logic, reason, persuasion and appeal to high patriotism. For such a campaign Mr. Towne is pre-eminently qualified. He will take the place which Mr. Bryan took, and which regard for his health forbids his taking again in a campaign reaching every center of population and every class throughout the country. Such powers rise in importance high above geographical considerations in making the candidates the spokesmen of the entire people, not the spokesmen and candidate of a locality. I, therefore, second the nomination of Charles A. Towne of Minnesota for vice president, believing him to be a true Democrat, one who can best show to the people that Lincoln Republicanism and Bryan Democracy are the same, and who will convince the people that a wise conservatism demands the restoration of the principles of Jefferson and Lincoln in our ideals of government."

When New Hampshire was called Colonel Henry O. Kent made a very short speech in favor of Stevenson.

Delegate Daly of New Jersey rose to second the nomination of Hill. He spoke vigorously and his terse speech called forth loud cheers.

Patrick Haccarren rose in his seat when the roll call reached New York and announced that the Empire state would yield its time to Delaware. L. Irving Handy of that state took the platform, and, like Mr. Daly, spoke for Hill. He declared that although the senator had declined, a better soldier had never walked beneath the Democratic flag and when he was nominated he would take it.

CROWD IMPATIENT.

The convention was very impatient over the long list of seconding speeches and there were frequent calls of "Time" before he concluded.

Senator White of California spoke energetically from the platform, declaring that those who did not desire to hear the nominating speeches could go out. If they did not care to go out, they should keep quiet.

North Dakota, from the floor, seconded the nomination of D. B. Hill.

S. M. Gates, a tall, powerful son of North Carolina, presented the name of Colonel Julian Carr from his state. He spoke briefly and escaped the usual reminder conveyed in the call of "Time."

Ohio put in nomination the name of A. W. Patrick of the Buckeye state. His name was presented by M. A. Daugherty, who was one of the few speakers whose seconding speeches could be heard at any distance from the platform.

Oregon, from the floor, seconded the nomination of J. Hamilton Lewis of Washington.

PENNSYLVANIA IN LINE.

J. H. Sowden of Pennsylvania read from a yellow slip of paper his speech seconding Stevenson. Although he spoke clearly and distinctly, the crowd in its impatience repeatedly interrupted him by calls of "Louder," "Time," "Vote." He read readily and the tumult increased to such an extent that Chairman Richardson was compelled to use his gavel freely.

Mr. Sowden said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—On behalf of the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that cast over 430,000 for our matchless leader, William J. Bryan, in 1896, I appear to second the nomination of one who as congressman, as postmaster general and as vice president was always faithful to his duties and who has always been loyal to the Democratic party.

"He is pre-eminently an old-fashioned Democrat, one of the plain people, always loyal to their interests. As a congressman he uniformly voted for such legislation as advanced the material prosperity of his country and the people. He was always accessible and obliging and as the presiding officer of the United States senate he commanded the respect and confidence of every member of that high and honorable body. He is honest, upright and capable, and withal a Democrat. He was born a Democrat. He was raised a Democrat. He has stood for every Democratic platform. He is a man in the strong vigor of his manhood and is fully capable of making a thorough canvass of the country in the event of his nomination. This convention can make no mistake in nominating him as its candidate for the second highest office in the gift. He carried Illinois as a candidate for this same office in 1892 and he will carry it again if he is put on the ticket. (Applause.) You have adopted a superb platform, upon which every honest Democrat can stand, and again his Americanism no patriotic citizen can take any exception. You have nominated one of the grandest American statesmen of today, William J. Bryan. If you supplement your good work by the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson you may rest assured that it will be ratified at the polls in November." (Applause.)

South Carolina, from the floor, seconded

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