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Globe

GLOBE WANTS
ARE POPULAR,
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VOL. XIV.

ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1892.

187.

WEAVER WINS IT

The Iowa Back Number Takes the Shoes Gresham Cast Aside,

And Is Nominated by the Omaha Menagerie on the First Ballot.

A Waste of Wind Causes the Loss of Much Valuable Time,

And the Boasted Independence Day Nomination Comes on the Fifth.

Loucks and the Other Dyed-in-the-Wool Alliance Men Carry the Day.

Greshamites Succumb Only When Their Heart's Idol Had Spoken.

Donnelly Scores a Hit With the Knights—Exciting Passages.

Special to the Globe.

CONVENTION HALL, OMAHA, Neb., July 4.—The preamble of the People's party platform was the work of Donnelly. He was on the committee having that work in charge and did the work in a way that earned to entitle the audience, for upon the adoption of the preamble and platform the delegates went wild and whooped and howled for twenty-five minutes. One of the inspiring scenes during the march of the delegates about the hall was a dark standing on the shoulders of two white men and carried through the march. The dark carried an umbrella with a flag attached, which he swung aloft and yelled as unceasingly as he could out of his spacious mouth. Upon the conclusion of the whooping up, some singer mounted the stand of the chairman and led in singing "Good-Bye, Old Party, Good-Bye." The delegates and chorus of the audience joined in the chorus. Doc Fish, of the Great West, at St. Paul, stood upon his chair in Newspaper row, and, shedding mock tears, wiped his eyes with a mourning-colored handkerchief. A Fourth of July picnic for the participants. The whole committee on resolutions stood on the platform while it was being read, but in the excitement the delegates took the states' standards, rushed to the platform and submerged committee, chairman and everybody else. The names of Weaver and Kyle were both received very faintly. The enthusiasm seemed to have died out with the final refusal of Gresham. It was as though they had their fun on the platform, as the nominating speeches were solemn affairs.

WEAVER'S WINNING.

The First Ballot Gives Him Easy Victory.

OMAHA, July 4.—From the very beginning of the call tonight Weaver led all his competitors, and so overwhelmingly was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the first ballot was taken. The Weaver men grew very enthusiastic, their joy culminating when the result was announced in cheering loud and long.

Only one ballot was necessary, Weaver being successful beyond a cavil. Following is the result of the ballot:

Alabama	43	20
Arkansas	12	20
California	6	20
Colorado	20	20
Connecticut	1	20
Delaware	1	20
Florida	18	20
Georgia	1	20
Idaho	12	20
Illinois	22	20
Indiana	54	20
Iowa	52	20
Kansas	40	20
Kentucky	40	20
Louisiana	30	20
Maine	9	20
Massachusetts	9	20
Michigan	29	20
Minnesota	27	20
Missouri	61	20
Montana	12	20
Nebraska	25	20
Nevada	4	20
New Jersey	4	20
New York	59	20
N. Carolina	29	20
N. Dakota	11	20
Ohio	39	20
Oregon	16	20
Pennsylvania	29	20
South Dakota	1	20
Tennessee	18	20
Texas	16	20
Virginia	48	20
Washington	16	20
West Virginia	17	20
Wisconsin	41	20
Wyoming	9	20
District of Columbia	8	20
Delaware	1	20

Totals 305 265
Indiana gave Norton 1; Massachusetts gave Fane 1, and Pennsylvania gave Stanford 1.
Gen. James G. Field, of Virginia, an ex-Confederate, was chosen as the vice presidential candidate by a decided majority over Ben Terrill, of Texas.

GRESHAMITES GIVE UP.

A Direct Telegram Kills Their Cherished Hope.

The Gresham movement received its coup de grace tonight by the following dispatch from Judge Gresham:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—To J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, John Terrill, John W. Hayes—Have just returned and find your dispatch of the first. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Terrill on the second. Accept my grateful acknowledgments.

W. G. GRESHAM.

Immediately on receipt of this the Gresham leaders accepted the inevitable, and all expressed the belief that Weaver's nomination was assured.

FORETOLD THE RESULT.

The Gresham Committee Failed in Its Effort.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The committee ap-

pointed by the People's party at Omaha

to interview Judge Gresham and find out whether he would accept a nomination for the presidency at the hands of the party, registered at the Sherman house today. John Devlin was assigned without out, and there were no other registered. Over a hundred names and only remained at the hotel for dinner. The committee met Judge Gresham at his home on Franklin avenue at 2:30 o'clock. The conference lasted two hours, and at its close, while the committee was in the hall, it was understood that their mission had been vain.

"I have decided," said John Devlin, "to say nothing except to the convention at Omaha. But I will confide to you that Gen. Weaver will be the next candidate of the People's party for the presidency. I can say no more at present."

After Judge Gresham had conferred with the Omaha committee this evening he was shown the telegram from J. A. Houser, read in the Omaha convention, saying he would accept the nomination if it was unanimous.

Judge Gresham said he saw Dr. Houser when he was in Chicago at Indianapolis about 2 o'clock. That the doctor asked him if he would accept the People's party nomination and he referred to him to his dispatch of last Saturday, which the doctor said he read. The judge also told the doctor he had not changed his mind since sending it. He did not tell the doctor he would accept under any circumstances.

A BLAST FOR WEAVER.

Permanent Chairman Loucks Is Lukewarm on Gresham.

OMAHA, July 4.—When the People's party convention adjourned Saturday it was to meet at 8 a. m., and although there was a hundred delegates were on hand at that hour, the proceedings were at once inaugurated with a prayer by Rev. William McCredy, of South Dakota. A call of the roll having developed the fact that a quorum was lacking, a clerical error was pressed into service until the committee on rules was ready with its report. From the committee on credentials came the report that there were 200 delegates, and that 1,400 delegates had filed their credentials. Judge Robertson, of Texas, presented the report of the committee on permanent organization, naming H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, as permanent chairman, and John W. Hayes, of New Jersey, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Liberty, as chief secretary. The selections were ratified with a yell, and Chairman Loucks, on being presented, received an enthusiastic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran, and less than a dozen delegates were seen to kick up a fuss, as if the fact of his being lame were a disgrace. Loucks announced, amid applause, that he would dispense with a speech, and would content himself with expressing the opinion that this was the greatest and grandest convention ever held, not only in this country but in the world.

He was not one of those who believed that the republic was in danger, so long as the people existed. He congratulated them on the harmony that prevailed. There were no signs of excitement for the convention, the nominee would be the choice of the people, and not the choice of the machine element.

The speaker then launched out into a disparagement of the Gresham boom, and a eulogy of that of Gen. Weaver. He said that only a tried and true reformer should be placed on guard.

These remarks were received with favor, and he had been a greenbacker by the majority of the delegates, and created a decidedly unfavorable impression.

A SPOUTER STOPPED.

Delegates Impatient and Carry All Before Them.

None of the committees being ready to report, Gen. Armstrong, of California, was given the floor for twenty minutes. He made a speech of the usual independent party style, which was greeted at intervals with enthusiastic applause. Gen. Armstrong had spoken about ten minutes, and a few delegates protested that they had come for business and not talk, and a California man wanted to know who Gen. Armstrong was, anyhow. One of the delegates said, they did not know him. So Armstrong moved himself off the stage.

A few remarks were made by Mrs. Emery, of Michigan, and N. V. Bois, of Oregon, presented a gavel in behalf of that state.

The committee on rules made a remarkable report, recommending that one regular ballot be taken for president, and that if no choice was made on the second ballot the delegates should write on a card the names of their list and second choice, the first choice to be counted as one vote, the second as half a vote; that after this ballot all other names be dropped and the third ballot be confined to these two candidates. This would shut out all dark horses.

The proposition to drop all but the two highest candidates after the second ballot provoked a lively debate, accompanied at times with considerable jeering. An amendment was submitted by a Nebraska delegate that when the balloting had commenced it should continue until some candidate had been elected. This was adopted, the proviso

stricken out, and the report as amended

was adopted. The chair was rushing things with too much rapidity to suit a majority of the convention, and there were many cries against his arbitrary rulings and cries of "No gag law." At this point, and after considerable opposition, the convention decided, at 10:30, to take recess for twenty minutes to witness the Fourth of July parade.

AFTER THE RAILROADS.

Interstate Commerce Commission to Be Appealed To.

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

The committee on resolutions reported a resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of three to seek advice from the managers of these Western roads that had failed to give special rates to the delegates from the far West, but it was antagonized by delegates from California and Montana. The former said that the roads had been asked the same special rates given to Republican and Democratic conventions; that they had been refused; that they had paid their way and asked no favor. The latter said the signal for a demonstration, the entire audience rising and cheering heartily amid waving of hats and banners.

After more debate the resolutions were so amended as to instruct the chair to appoint a committee of three to prosecute pending roads before the interstate commerce commission, and in this form it was passed by a large majority. At 12 o'clock it was reported that the platform would not be ready for several hours, and a recess was taken until 2 p. m.

THE FEVER RISING.

A Tumultuous, Glory-Hallelujah Jollification.

At once, on the adoption of the platform, the convention broke over all restraint and went wild in a demonstration of enthusiastic battle demonstrations in France. The whole convention, audience and delegates, rose to their feet and the first plume of the People's party was ushered into the world with a scene of enthusiasm that in intensity and earnestness, though not in absolute length, almost equaled the cyclonic ovation which greeted the election of James G. Blaine at Minneapolis. That scene lasted 31 minutes and this scene between 29 and 25 minutes.

It began by the convention rising in their chairs, cheering, swinging coats which had been taken off on account of the heat, and throwing things in the air. All the delegates were on their feet, and the stage was crowded with members of the committee and delegates from Georgia, chairman, and trotted him up and down the stage, and the shouting and cheering continued tremendously.

As if by a flash a number of delegates came to the front and placards designating the place of stateside were held aloft on their slender arms.

The speaker then had to go back to the senate for further action, and its passage was delayed by a motion to amend it, but it was passed by a large majority.

"So far as the passage of the bill is concerned, I am sure we can accomplish what we bring it to the senate, and it is necessary to amend it we will do so, and send it back to the senate for consideration."

CONFIDENT OF PASSING IT.

"There will be a meeting of the committee tomorrow to consider the proposition to fix upon Thursday of this week as suspension day, to take the place of the first and last day of the day being a legal holiday. The purpose is to secure the passage of the tariff bill, action on the conference report on the river and harbor bill, and to pass several less important bills. This proposition contemplates the ordinary course of business."

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THE GLOBE BULLETIN.

Weather—Warmer; southerly winds.

Murder at Bass Lake. Triple drowning at Minnetonka. Tammany celebrates the Fourth. Minnetonka races begin. The Fourth in St. Paul. Gresham once more declines. Hot roast on W. J. Campbell. Yesterday's accidents and incidents. Election riot in an Irish church. Weaver nominated at Omaha. J. H. Burns loses an arm.

front of the hall, leading the Nebraska delegation and the convention.

The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and waving of hats, and the government ownership of railroads plank got a tumultuous greeting, in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led. A plume and cries of "amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring government control of the telephone and telegraph lines. A regular Baptist camp-meeting chorus greeted the adoption of the platform almost before he could move its adoption.

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BLAND IS FRETTING.

The Silver-Dollar Congressman on Deck to Lead the Expected Fight.

Discouraging, Possibly Fatal, Complication Confronting Silver Men.

Senator Stewart's Measure Thought to Be Defective in Wording.

Bland intimates It Would Repudiate the Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Mr. Bland has returned from Missouri and is ready to take hold of the big end of the silver fight. His return was entirely on account of the silver bill having passed the senate, and he is here to try and get it through the house. He will call a meeting of the committee on coinage, weights and measures Wednesday for the purpose of considering the measure, and a speedy report is expected.

There is a complication in the situation, however, which embarrasses the silver men. Mr. Bland believes that the Stewart bill will have to be amended in order to prevent its being a practical repudiation of silver certificates now outstanding.

Mr. Bland said to a reporter today: "I have not had a chance to talk with members of the committee or with the senators who are interested in silver, but I have made a full investigation of the subject, and look for the bill to pass. I fear it will have to be amended."

Repudiates Certificates. "It seems to me that by repealing the act of 1875, this bill deprives the eighty-eight million of silver certificates of their legal tender quality. This would amount to a veto by the president without reference to the question of silver coinage, upon the grounds that the act repudiating the certificates is still in force, and the legal tender quality given these certificates when they were issued must be preserved, and if this act by an inadvertent error deprives them of that quality, it must be amended before it passes by the house. Of course there was no intention on the part of the gentlemen who introduced the bill to repudiate the tender character of these certificates, and it may be that they have looked it over and discovered that it is all right, but it is possible that such a change has been overlooked which must be corrected."

It is unfortunate that I have to amend the bill, as it will then have to go back to the senate for further action, and its passage will be delayed by a motion to amend it, but it will be passed by a large majority.

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