NAMED ON FIRST BALLOT

ADLAI E. STEVENSON CHOSEN AS RUNNING MATE WITH WILLIAM J. BRYAN

AS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION

MR. HILL AND OTHER PROMINENT DEMOCRATIC LEADERS HAD SO PREDICTED

CHOICE WARMLY COMMENDED

Mr. Bryan Expresses His Gratification at the Result—Memorable Speeches Made in Convention.

KANSAS CITY, Convention Hall, July 6. —The final day of the Democratic national convention broke clear and hot. The sun blazed pitilessly down through the same brilliant sky that has marked every day of convention week and the cloudless blue gave no promise of relief from the intense heat. But the grateful wind which has saved the week from being intolerable did not forsake the sweltering crowds today.

It blew steadily from the southwest, hot, it is true, from its passage over the plains, but nevertheless a wind. It swept in through the great windows at the southern end of the hall, fluttered the bunting and flags and fanned the vast crowd.

An hour before the convention hall was opened dense crowds were packed around the various entrances, and hundreds more were coming on every thoroughfare that afforded access to the hall. About thirty minutes after the doors were opened the galleries were all occupied, and still the crowds around the entrance and in the streets had suffered no diminution. Yesterday the hall was so densely packed that it was at times impossible to move around upon the floor; one-fourth of the delegates were unable to see the chairman, and three-fourths of them could hear nothing uttered from the platform. The aisles were choked up to a degree that was dangerous, and passage through them was at times difficult and late in the evening impossible.

This morning the police and sergeants-at-arms started in with great vigor to prevent any repetition of yesterday's second session, and for a considerable time met with success, but they were gradually overwhelmed, and made comparatively helpless by the heavy crowds that were allowed to pass by the gatekeepers.

The crowd was not as terrific as that of last night. The great features of the convention—the reading of the platform and the nomination of a candidate for the presidency—were over.

Sulzer was the first vice presidential candidate to appear in the hall, and his appearance seemed to excite very little interest. He came down the aisle from the delegates' door, coat thrown open, hat jammed hard down on the back of his head, his tall form towering over a small Ohio delegate at his side, across whose shoulder his arm was carelessly thrown, and into whose ear he talked with great energy.

CALLED TO ORDER.

At 10:30 Chairman Richardson advanced to the front of the platform, a great bouquet of sweet peas in his hand, and with a sweep of the gavel cut off the strains of the band, slowly stilled the confusion and brought the convention to order for its third day's work. But it was some minutes before there was sufficient quiet for the opening invocation and then the great audience arose, while Rev. Rabbi Mayer, of Kansas City, delivered a prayer breathing the sense of responsibility resting upon the convention.

Immediately following the prayer the call of the states began for the purpose of making nominations for the vice presidency. Great confusion prevailed and very few of the delegates were aware of what was going on until Alabama and Arkansas had been passed, and California was called. Then the doughty form and florid face of Senator White emerged from the Californians, and, in stentorian tones, he demanded to know what was going on and that the aisles be cleared of the disorderly intruders. When the chairman responded that California was being called for nominations, Senator White announced that California yielded to Arkansas.

ARKANSAS YIELDS.

"And Arkansas yields to Illinois to place in nomination Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois," shouted Jeff Davis, the Democratic candidate for governor of Arkansas, standing on a chair and receiving a cheer for his mention of Stevenson.

Now all business was suspended, as the confusion had become so overpowering that the call of the secretary was inaudible above the roar. The police and sergeants-at-arms struggled vainly to dispossess the mob, which was now well nigh in control of the floor. Men fought to retain their places, and there were many exciting encounters, which at times threatened to precipitate a fight under the eyes of the multitude.

It took fiften minutes to restore some semblance of order.

Then the spokesman for Illinois, Representative James Williams, presented the name of Stevenson.

STEVENSON PRESENTED.

Gentlemen of the Convention: Illinois is grateful to Arkansas for this evidence of her regard. The united Democracy of Illinois desires to present to this convention for the next vice president of the United States a Democrat. (Cheers.) One who drew his first breath from the pure, Democratic atmosphere of old Kentucky. (Cheers.) One baptised in the great and growing Democracy of Illinois; one who has stood squarely on every Democratic platform since he became a voter. One who has twice represented in congress a district overwhelmingly Republican. One who is not a rough rider, but a swift rider. (Cheers.) Not a warrior but a statesman. A man who stands for civil government against military rule. A man who believes that a president of the United States who ignores the constitution, as the present Republican president has done, must be one who 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 hot-bed of disease and destruction for all the islands in the seas. (Applause.) A man who during four years of faithful administration as first assistant postmaster general of the United States demonstrated that he knows a Republican when he sees him in an office that belongs to a Democrat. (Applause.) Nominate our man and you will not have to explain any speech made against Democracy, for he has never made any kind only Democratic. (Applause.) A man in the full strength of his manhood, able to canvass any 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 of Illinois when we ask you to nominate a man whose name we will present, a man who has been tried, gone through the contest and no weak spots found in his armor, a man whose high character and ability recommend him to the people in every part of this republic, a man who has 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 and reliable Democrat, ex-Vice President Adlai 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, Minnesota and a large number of delegates in different parts of the hall. The applause, while vigorous, was short, not lasting above a minute.

ROSING NAMES TOWNE.

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

L. A. Rosing, of Minnesota, then took the platform to present the name of Charles A. Towne, of his state.

Mr. Rosing 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 frantic fashion. The galleries joined in the applause with fervor, but there was less enthusiasm among the men on the floor, who had the votes. A stout woman in the northwest corner of the first gallery climbed upon a chair, holding in her left hand a colored lithograph of Bryan and Towne, while with 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 state of Washington, Wyoming, Montana and South Dakota, but their number was much less than which had risen to the name of Stevenson.

While the galleries were enthusing over Mr. 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 man," said Edward Murphy, excitedly.

"I cannot, I canont," replied Hill, his face white and set.

"I do not want it."

"You must take it," said Croker.

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

"I don't want it. You can name Stevenson. He is as good as I am," said Hill, and then, turning to Murphy and Croker and gripping their hands, he said: "Please, don't force me. Please, don't."

Mr. Murphy then gave an indication of a prearranged scheme 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 that, even after Chairman Richardson had recognized Gov. 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 gallery.

Finally, after Gov. Thomas had been speaking for a minute or more, former Senator White went to the stand, and in a ringing voice, warned the convention that if order was not restored he would moved that the galleries be cleared.

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 became 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 the convention for the nomination of the vice presidency the name of David Bennett Hill."

DRAMATIC SCENE.

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 by 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 enthuiasm. Gov. Hill, by this time 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 to him that he might make a statement, but Grady declined.

Judge Van Wyck, of the New York delegation, hurried to Gov. 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, display. All the convention was pulsating with enthusiasm and cheers.

When, finally, Mr. Grady was permitted to proceed, he said that Gov. 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. Mr. Grady said:

"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 presentation of this honored name. There is no state in the Union with so much to gain through Democratic success and so much to lose by Republican triumph as the state of New York. We are to elect this year not only the entire state ticket from governor to state engineer; not only as in every other state of the Union, every member of congress, but every member of our state senate and every member of the assembly.

"Desirous of strengthening our hands at home, we desire more 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 statement. We believe that David Bennett Hill by the side of W. J. Bryan and standing upon this platform is by thousands and thousands of votes the strongest man that can be named to 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 every and any means which he thought might bring about harmonious action upon the part of the delegation from the state of New York and secure the electoral vote of that state for our nominees. He may be prepared to decline the nomination which the delegates have offered to him and now present to this convention. (Cries of 'no, no.') We say to you decline or not decline, from the first to the last ballot in this convention New York's seventy-two enthusiastic, true blue Democratic votes will be cast for David B. Hill." (Long continued applause and cheering.)

MR. HILL'S PROTEST.

While Senator Hill, on the platform, waited for quiet and for Senator Gray 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 appeared, 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:

"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 these manifestations of friendliness on the part of the delegations from other states, but I feel that it is my duty to rise here now and say to you that, for personal reasons, for 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 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 me to place me in the position without my consent." (Great applause.)

He was frequently interrupted as he insisted he could not accept.

From New York came cries of "Yes, you can!"

When he said clearly and firmly:

"I do not come into this convention as a candidate, and I cannot accept the honor," again came the cries of "Yes, you can!" in greater volume than before, but this 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.

NOMINATION SECONDED.

When Georgia was called Mr. Hutchinson, of that state, spoke briefly and clearly, delivering a short speech in seconding the nomination of Stevenson, of Illinois.

MR. HUTCHINSON.

Mr. Hutchinson, in seconding the nomination of Adlai Stevenson, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I represent the delegation of 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 is 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 with which we can win in the coming campaign. (Applause.) In this matter we have no way of judging the future but by the sense and judging by the past. I desire to second the nomination of a man who has been elected to the vice presidency of these United States (applause); the man who, in my judgment, if nominated by this convention today, will meet with similar results in November. He is a man true and loyal 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 and precision the distinction between a eDmocrat and a Republican. (Applause.) He is a man who belongs to no wing or faction of his party, and if nominated will be the candiate of the entire people. He is a conservative man, and alws speaks and defends the platforms enunciated by his party. 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 our 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. (Enthusiastic applause.)

MR. MONEY'S SECOND.

In seconding the nomination of Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Money, of Mississippi, said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: This is a Democratic convention. I voluntarily make that important remark because I thought your opinion upon that subject might have been disturbed by some speeches made this morning. (Cries "good, good.")

This is the eighth national convention that I have participated in. It is the grandest, most enthusiastic that ever has been held upon this continent. Your enthusiasm generating at 2,000 vibrations a second, goes from this magnificent assembly out into the country everywhere it flashed at 32,000 vibrations a second over the world across your broad plains, your mountain caps, in the sunless depths of tumbling seas and on this and the other hemisphere, on islands and on continents, your enthusiasm is thrilling every American Democrat in all the universe, in every drop of blood that visits his Democratic heart. We are here today to nominate, out of eight million Democratic voters only two candidates, and those two candidates shall be Democrats. (Applause.) Not Democrats upon affidavits; not Democrats upon the testimony of gentlemen brought upon the stand (applause); but genuine Democrats in every effusion of their political lives. Democrats whom it is not necessary for a Democratic convention to say that they are Democrats.

The eloquent gentleman from Georgia said that Adlai Stevenson, of Illinois, belonged to both wings of the Democratic party and he does not belong to any wing of any other party. (Applause.) If we cannot furnish Democrats let us dissolve the association and go home. (Applause.)

I stand here authorized by the state of Mississippi to second the nomination of a Democrat. In the election of 1896 the state of Mississippi, with 1,000 voting precincts, gave every single one of them to W. J. Bryan. If you will nominate two good Democrats we will do twice as well as that in this year of 1900. (Laughter and applause.)

I am here to second the nomination of a man who needs no introduction as a Democrat; who has lived and fought as a Democrat; who stands today the type of a successful Democrat, and who will not fail to get every Democrat to the polls. (Applause and cries of "time, time.")

The Democratic party is affluent in material for presidents and vice presidents. We are not yet reduced to placing our white chips (laughter), or to borrowing the chips of any other party. (Renewed laughter and applause.) We are playing our own game here today. (Renewed applause.)

We do not put our money upon the horse that has got simply some good points, but upon the one that we know will win, that we know will bring us to victory.

On behalf of the solid Democracy of the state of Mississippi that is bound to vote the Democratic ticket, come what may, I beg to second the nomination of that gallant Democrat, Adlai E. Stevenson, of the state of Illinois. (Loud and continued applause.)

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

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 Mr. Lewis was received with but few cheers, and they lasted but a few minutes.

Indiana gave way to Virginia, and Congressman W. 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, contenting himself with the simple announcement.

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

Delegate E. H. 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 B. 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, presented in a brief speech the name of Gov. John Walter Smith, of Maryland.

When the state of Massachusetts was called, Hon. George Fred Williams ascended the platform amid considerable applause. In the course of his address, which was delivered in clarion tones, carrying to the uttermost parts of the hall, he paid a handsome compliment to the state of New York, which, he declared, was unitedly in favor of the platform and they of this convention. For this 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, "in connection with the vice presidential nomination, is that of a man who, intellectually and morally, is the peer of the candidate for the first place, Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota."

Cordial applause was given Mr. Towne's name, but it was tempered by such remarks from among the delegates as:

"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 cries Mr. Williams insisted that Mr. Towne was as much of a Democrat as any man in the convention.

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

CONNECTICUT FOR TOWNE.

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

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

The audience received Gov. 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 the signal for more enthusiasm. His closing remarks, seconding Mr. Stevenson, and saying that all who differed in 1896 would be welcomed to the party in 1900, if they would come, was applauded.

TO START ANEW.

W. J. Stone, of Missouri, 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 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 those assigned by him. No man 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 state, holding the opinions I do, I 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) walked out of the Republican convention and supported Bryan for the presidency. (Applause.)

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 men who walked out of the Democratic convention at Chicago in 1896. (Mingled cheers, yells and hisses.) No man welcomes with warmer or more grateful heart the return of Democrats, who, for their own reasons, could not support our ticket in 1896, than I. I want all of them back without any sort of sacrifice offered or required. (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 his own mind, that that splendid, gallant Democrat from New York should be compelled to take a 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 to elaborate, that of all the men that have been presented before this convention, it would be the part of political wisdom and good judgment to place Illinois' candidate, Adlai E. Stevenson, upon this ticket with William J. Bryan. (Applause.)

Nebraska passed in the call for nominees, saying they had nobody to present as a candidate, Nevada had F. G. Newlands present their views. He named Towne as their choice, and the minute he mentioned the name there were calls for a vote. The audience was displaying its impatience with the delay.

MR. NEWLANDS, OF NEVADA.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The Democratic party presented to the country a platform of exalted character, appealing to the hearts of the people. It has nominated a candidate of integrity, of high 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; one of the people, but not demagogic; courageous and enthusiastic, yet deliberate and wise, he stands as an ideal candidate of a movement which means the return to the wise conservatism of our fathers and a determined opposition to new theories, both in government and economics, 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 eminent requirement of the hour is that he shall possess the ability, the intellect, the logical power and the persuasiveness to voice to the people the high purposes and associations of the Democratic party and of all the forces of reform. There stands pre-eminent in this country a man who four years ago abandoned the hopes of preferment in the Republican party, ready and eager to yield anything to his matchless ability for the heat, 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 man in the country the reform sentiment. Four years ago as 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 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 Democratic forces 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 in letter and spirit to the Chicago platform; he brought the power of his great influence to the reform forces 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 lofty character and patriotism lift up 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 preeminently qualified. He will take the place which Mr. Bryan took and which regard for his health will forbid his taking again in a brilliant campaign, reaching every center of population and every class throughout the country. Such powers rise in importance high above the geographical considerations in making the candidate the spokesman of the entire people, not the spokesman and the 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, who can best show to the people that Lincoln Republicanism and Bryan Democracy are the same, and will convince the people that a wise conservatism demand the restoration of Jefferson and Lincoln in all our ideals of government.

When New Hampshire was called Col. 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 H. McCarren 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.

CONVENTION IMPATIENT.

The convention was becoming 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 seconded the nomination of D. B. Hill.

S. M. Gates, a son of North Carolina, presented the name of Col. 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 speech could be heard at any distance from the platform.

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

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

South Carolina, from the floor, seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Tennessee, also from the floor, Charles T. Case, making the speech, seconded the nomination of "that matchless leader of the New York Democracy, David B. Hill."

This was greeted with a howl of applause. Jonathan Lane, of Texas, promised to be brief when he took the platform, and he kept his word, seconding the nomination of Stevenson.

Utah, from the floor, seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

Vermont seconded the nomination of Stevenson.

West Virginia seconds the nomination of Stevenson.

Delegate Cooper, of Wisconsin, seconded the nomination of Towne, but twenty-three of the twenty-four votes will be cast for Stevenson.

Wyoming seconds the nomination of Stevenson.

District of Columbia also seconds Stevenson.

J. Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, just before the roll call began, took the platform and announced that he declined the nomination so generously offered, and retired amid applause.

MR. LEWIS WITHDRAWS.

Mr. Lewis, of Washington, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise only for the purpose of making an announcement. I desire to say to my home state of Washington, to her generous neighbors, the state of Oregon, and the state of Idaho, to the South, the home of my nativity, and to the other states which have so cordially volunteered a tribute from the part of the country from which I come, by paying it to me, I desire to withdraw from consideration at this time, feeling that there should be no votes lost upon a complimentary ballot, as I feel the importance of this most critical moment. I desire to thank you for the kind compliment.

FIRST BALLOT.

States.	Stevenson	Hill	Towne	Patrick	Carr	Smith	Hogg	Danforth
Alabama	3	19	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arkansas	11	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
California	15	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Colorado	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	9	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Delaware	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Florida	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Georgia	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Idaho	...	3	2	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iowa	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indiana	28	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Kansas	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	...	16	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maine	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Maryland	...	..	..	..	..	16	..	..
Massachusetts	6	13	11	..	..	..	..	..
Michigan	23	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	...	..	18	..	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Missouri	23	6	3	..	..	..	1	1
Montana	2	3	..	..	1	..	..	..
Nebraska	6	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Nevada	...	4	2	..	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Jersey	...	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York	...	72	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	...	..	..	..	22	..	..	..
North Dakota	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ohio	...	..	..	46	..	..	..	..
Oregon	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Carolina	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	2	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	...	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Utah	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Virginia	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Washington	...	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	21	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Alaska	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arizona	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Territory	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Mexico	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	3½	..	2½	..	..	..	..	..
District of Col.	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hawaii	...	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	559½	200	89½	46	23	16	1	1

The cheering while changes were being made was enthusiastic in the extreme. A procession was formed to march around the hall, but the long session that had preluded the nomination of Stevenson and the exciting scenes of yesterday had worn the delegates out, and the parade was short in length, and still shorter as to its line of march, and the delegates confined themselves for the chief part to cheering.

BEFORE THE CHANGES.

The vote of the three leading candidates before any changes were made was as follows:

Stevenson	559½
Hill	200
Towne	89½

While the changes of the various states were being made, pandemonium reigned in the hall. Delegates and alternates stood on their chairs, and throughout all of the galleries people were standing and cheering. Practically the entire delegation from New York, headed by Mr. Croker, left the hall. Women and children and other spectators who had been standing in the aisles during the proceedings and a lot of superfluous special officers and pages swarmed over the delegates' section. When order had been partially restored, the floor section of the hall bore more the appearance of a miscellaneous gathering than of a political convention.

Sergeant-at-Arms John I. Martin, his assistants and the police had the utmost difficulty in clearing the aisles, but the people were finally forced to their seats or out of the building.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts Energy.
When vitality and nerve force have become impaired by illness its value is wonderful. Induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

POND'S EXTRACT
has been used over half a century. So much for its merit. It is refreshing and invigorating when used in the toilet or after shaving, and, as a remedy, it controls all pain, bleeding and inflammation. May be freely
USED INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY
CAUTION.—Witch Hazel is NOT Pond's Extract, and cannot be used for it. Ordinary Witch Hazel is sold in bulk, diluted, easily turns sour and generally contains "wood alcohol," which is an irritant externally, and, taken internally, is a deadly poison. Pond's Extract is sold ONLY in SEALED bottles, enclosed in buff wrapper.
POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 Fifth Ave., New York.
Pond's Extract Ointment cures Itching or Bleeding Piles, however severe.

Burlington Route
Cincinnati and Return $21.50.
This low rate—open to all travelers—is made on account of Baptist Young People's Union, and is only **One Fare for the Round Trip plus $2.00.** Tickets will be on sale July 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, with return limit to July 17 (extension can be secured to August 10), and will be honored on the Burlington Limited, the finest train in the world, leaving St. Paul daily at 8:05 p. m., or on the Scenic Express, leaving St. Paul at 8:15 a. m. (except Sunday), affording a daylight ride down the beautiful Mississippi.
Ticket office, 400 Robert St. (Hotel Ryan.) Telephone Main 36.

THE MAN OF FADS.

Who Lives on a Schedule Is the Prince of Wales.

New York Mail and Express.

May 24 will be the birthday of the feeble old queen of England. Loved, respected and prosperous, she passes along into her eighties. She was born May 24, 1817.

Her son is the most prominent figure in history today.

Despite the paucity of his actual accomplishments in life, largely due to his unique position, the Prince of Wales is one of the most interesting figures.

Had his mother been a woman of ordinary longevity and force he would have been of king of England long since.

At the present time reports of the queen's increasing weakness and of the worrying effect upon her of the South African war invites fresh consideration of the prospects of England's heir-apparent.

These interesting facts about the prince are condensed from his biography, as written by his private secretary.

He never allows a typewriter in his house.

He spends $5,000 a year for telegrams.

He allows only two knives and forks to each guest at his table.

He is a colonel eight times over.

He has one private secretary, two assistant secretaries and a staff of clerks to assist them.

He receives 200 letters a day and answers most of them.

Every minute of his time in London is spent according to schedule.

He has every order of knighthood in Europe.

His uniforms are worth $75,000.

He is a field marshal and an admiral.

He is the chief horse owner, dog owner and yachtsman in England.

He goes to church every Sunday morning.

He never goes to the races on Sunday.

He started life with an income of $55,000 a year.

He says he has no debts.

He loves to travel incognito in Paris.

He buys hundreds of theater tickets without using them.

His favorite vehicle in London is a hansom cab, yet his stables cost $75,000 a year.

He thinks his nephew, the German emperor, is too sensational.

He has friends in every nation, and speaks German, French, Italian and Russian.

He is 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 180 pounds.

He has light gray eyes, gray beard, a brown complexion and a bald head.

His hands and feet are small and neat.

He is fifty-seven years old and has four grand-children.

He is fond of Irishmen, Frenchmen, Germans and Russians.

HOLDS SPAIN RESPONSIBLE.

Significant Speech Made by Ex-Secretary of State Day.

CANTON, O., July 6.—A statement made by Judge William R. Day, president of the Paris peace commission and former secretary of state, in his address here at the celebration of Independence day, has been construed by many to mean that the United States government held Spain responsible for blowing up the battleship Maine. The following is the paragraph in question:

"In the realm of international law we have set a new and high example to the nations of the earth. Enduring, until patience ceased to be a virtue, the cries of an oppressed people, observing the obligations of neutrality until organized tyranny and oppression culminated in wonton treachery and the destruction of an American vessel and an America crew in a harbor where they had a right to be secure, the American nation demanded, not vengeance or pecuniary indemnity, but the termination of a sovereignty which made such a condition possible. And then came a national uprising, not of section against section, but of all the country."

When questioned today Judge Day said he meant in his speech just what the words said. Asked for a direct statement whether the government did not regard Spain as the party responsible for the destruction of the Maine, he repeated the words of Wednesday's address meant nothing more nor less than they read. He then gave the following additional statement on the case:

"I do not think it needs elaboration. As was well known the destruction of the Maine was one of the causes that led to the war. Undoubtedly, while anchored at a pier chosen by Spanish officials, the Maine was blown up by the explosion of a mine outside of the vessel. Just who did this has never been demonstrated as far as I know. It must have been by some one who knew the location of the Maine, and had access to the means by which it was exploded."

Judge Day then quoted a statement from the protocol.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

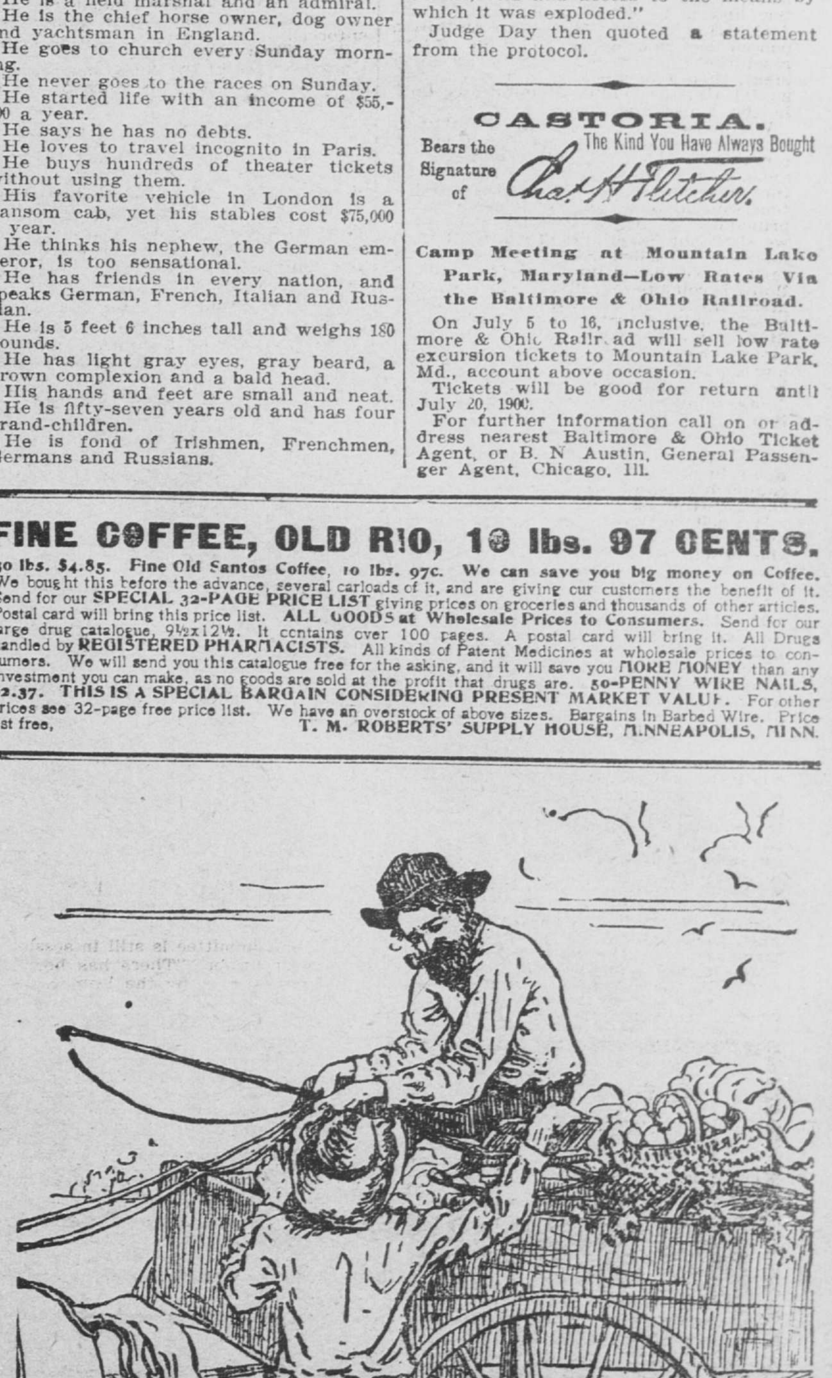
Camp Meeting at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland—Low Rates Via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

On July 5 to 16, inclusive, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell low rate excursion tickets to Mountain Lake Park, Md., account above occasion.

Tickets will be good for return until July 20, 1900.

For further information call on or address nearest Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent, or B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

FINE COFFEE, OLD RIO, 10 lbs. 97 CENTS.
50 lbs. $4.85. Fine Old Santos Coffee, 10 lbs. 97c. We can save you big money on Coffee. We bought this before the advance, several carloads of it, and are giving our customers the benefit of it. Send for our **SPECIAL 32-PAGE PRICE LIST** giving prices on groceries and thousands of other articles. Postal card will bring this price list. **ALL GOODS at Wholesale Prices to Consumers.** Send for our large drug catalogue, 9½x12½. It contains over 100 pages. A postal card will bring it. All Drugs handled by **REGISTERED PHARMACISTS.** All kinds of Patent Medicines at wholesale prices to consumers. We will send you this catalogue free for the asking, and it will save you **MORE MONEY** than any investment you can make, as no goods are sold at the profit that drugs are. **50-PENNY WIRE NAILS, $2.37. THIS IS A SPECIAL BARGAIN CONSIDERING PRESENT MARKET VALUE.** For other prices see 32-page free price list. We have an overstock of above sizes. Bargains in Barbed Wire. Price list free.
T. M. ROBERTS' SUPPLY HOUSE, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.



A truck farmer, living in Owen, Indiana, describes an afflicted condition with which almost every one will sympathize. "I want to thank you," he writes, "for the good that Ripans Tabules have done me. I had been all run down for a year and could not build up on account of imperfect digestion and assimilation. I had tried various remedies without relief until I was thoroughly discouraged. My father, who had used the Tabules with good results, recommended them to me, but I had so little faith in anything, that he had to insist several times before I would try them. Finally I got a package and my improvement was both rapid and sure from the first. I shall keep them on hand hereafter for emergencies, and shall take pleasure in recommending their use to any one who may be similarly afflicted."