DAVIS OF WEST VIRGINIA IS THE RUNNING MATE

DEMOCRATS FINISH WORK AND ADJOURN

Continued From Eleventh Page

Shortly before the session convened the rumor that Davis, of West Virginia, had been agreed upon by the leaders for the vice presidency, went rapidly through the hall and delegates gathered in groups to discuss the situation.

Belabors the Table

It was 5:37 o'clock when the first sign of opening the session was made. Chairman Clark belabored his table with the heavy gavel, but said nothing. A little later he called the convention to order and directed the delegates to take their seats.

T. H. Ball, of Texas, offered a resolution limiting the nominating speeches to ten minutes, leaving the time of the seconding speeches at five minutes and limiting the number to three. This was adopted.

The roll of states was then called for the presentation of candidates for vice president.

Alabama was called, and Mr. Russell, of that state, announced that Alabama would give way to Illinois.

Freeman B. Morris, of that state, took the platform to name James R. Williams, of Illinois.

Names Williams, of Illinois

Mr. Morris said:

The candidate that I name believes that the present tariff law is unjust taxation and oppression to those who feed and clothe the nation and discrimination against the man that tills the soil and the army that wields the hammer. He should know that any law that favors the creation and the maintaining and upholding and fostering of monopolies is an edict against the unwritten law that man is entitled to the fruits of his labor. He has declared that criminal trusts and toil cannot go hand in hand through this land of ours any more than despotism and human liberty can unite in the bonds of peace and concord. The conditions in Illinois, in my judgment, are not dissimilar to what they were in 1892 when we gave you the electoral vote. Let New York join with Illinois. Their interests are alike and this man can carry Illinois if New York can be carried. I have the honor to name on behalf of the United Democracy of Illinois, James Robert Williams, of Illinois.

Colorado yielded to Washington, and Frederick C. Robertson, of that state, spoke for former Senator George Turner, saying:

Speaks for Turner

You men in the South have the memories to cement you to the Democratic party. You men in the East have the historic action of your leaders. We men in the West are building the temple of Democracy and from the state of Washington we produce the keystone of the arch, and all of the Western states will say it is a perfect creation. From across this great continent extend the hand of friendship to us and place you on the ticket as a running mate of the peerless, matchless citizen of New York, our own splendid friend and citizen, the first citizen of the state of Washington, former Senator George Turner.

Connecticut yielded to Indiana, and Delegate Spencer, of that state, seconded the nomination of Williams, of Illinois.

By this time the report that a telegram had been received from Judge Parker declaring his position on the money question had become general. A crowd of delegates hurriedly gathered around Sheehan, of New York, and Tillman, of South Carolina. Little conferences began to occur and the orators did not receive much attention except from the galleries and the small fry, who did not know that a probable sensation was ripening all about them.

Nominates Henry G. Davis

Delaware gave her place in the call to West Virgina, and the chair recognized John D. Alderson, of that state, who placed in nomination Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia. He said:

I congratulate you, fellow-Democrats, that your work is so nearly ended, and the portion of it accomplished has been so well done. I congratulate you that we are a happy and reunited family. Let us now finish to completion the good work already done, let us give to our gallant and able standard bearer a running mate who will bring straight strength to the ticket. You want a good candidate. You want a proper candidate and you want a strong man. We have such a man in our state and my delegation has instructed me to present his name to you for your suffrage. Give us Henry G. Davis as the running mate with our presidential candidate and we promise to sweep the Republicans off the face of the earth, not only in West Virginia and Maryland, but in the whole country.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, seconded the nomination of Mr. Turner, of Washington, saying:

We can carry most of the electoral votes in the Northwest. We can in Illinois or in Indiana. We are not for the postoffices. We can do nothing for affirmative legislation without congressmen and senators. If it is an offense that our candidate supported William Jennings Bryan twice, I cannot help it. We offer no apology. Nobody has to explain. The entire part of the country where your electoral vote will come from, if you win, and where your senators now are, and will be, unite in presenting to this convention George Turner, of Washington.

Brings Forth Harris

David Overmeyer, of Kansas, placed former Senator William A. Harris, of that state, in nomination. He said:

Your candidate for president is an Eastern man. Your candidate for vice president ought to be a Western man. The state of Kansas presents to you a man of high character, who has become distinguished in the councils of the nation. He is known to the whole country and respected by the whole country. His experience in the senate would greatly qualify him for the high office of vice president and, if by chance the power of the president should pass into his hands it would be found in capable, patriotic and able hands. I have the honor to place in nomination ex-Senator William A. Harris, of Kansas.

Storm Gathers

As the unexciting routine of the nominating and seconding speeches proceeded the storm that seemed inevitable was gathering. Leaders hurried to and fro with anxious faces, and the news from Esopus spread rapidly. The floor was filled with delegates, and in the Parker states men sat with heads close together in whispered consultation. At 7 o'clock there were signs to the initiated that the session was going to be dramatic in the extreme, but the average delegate sweat and smiled and listened to the flow of favorite son oratory, all unconscious of the great things that were moving in the party's heart.

The roll of states proceeded until Maryland was reached without a response. For Maryland, John Prentice Poe seconded the nomination of Davis, of West Virginia, saying:

The Maryland delegation points with pride and satisfaction to West Virginia's favorite son, the Hon. Henry C. Davis, and pointing to him we say, behold the man that presents the admirable combination in symmetrical power and grace of all the qualifications needed in the incumbent of this high office. Place him upon the ticket and, my word for it, we will have side by side with the electoral votes of the imperial state the electoral votes of West Virginia.

Clark, of Montana, for Turner

Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, was the next to speak. He first paid a high tribute to the West, and then seconded the Turner nomination. He was listened to with marked attention. Senator Clark said:

The great work that was accomplished here last night and this morning, which resulted in the selection of a prominent New Yorker for the highest office in the gift of the people of this nation, is now to be supplemented by the selection of a man for that other position, vice president of the United States. In view of recent history, it becomes absolutely necessary that in the selection of this man the same earnest care should be manifested, and we should select a man with all the qualifications required by a president.

We ask you in behalf of the Democrats of the West, not to turn your backs upon us. Let the East with magnanimity stretch out its hand over the broad prairies of the West and say to us, "We recognize you as factors in this great nation and we leave it to you to select a man for the position of vice president." We offer you a man in every way worthy of your support. With great pleasure and great enthusiasm in my own heart, I second the nomination of the Hon. George Turner for the office of vice president.

Nebraska's response was a statement that she waited with interest the choice of New York. New York requested to be passed when called on the roll. Ohio and Tennessee also passed the call. H. G. Davis' nomination received a second from the District of Columbia delegation.

Uproar Opens

At 7 o'clock Senator South, of Arkansas, broke in on the roll call with a motion that, in view of the rumors that were disturbing the convention, a recess be taken until 8 o'clock. His motion did not prevail.

The convention was in such an uproar because of the Parker telegram rumors that the latter part of the roll call for presentation of candidates for vice president was inaudible. Chairman Clark directed that the roll be called for the announcement of the votes.

Senator Culberson, of Texas, secured recognition. He was visibly excited when he secured recognition and mounting his chair, said:

"For reasons which are obvious to all the delegates here, it seems to me that we ought not to proceed at this time to nominate a candidate for vice president, and I therefore move that the convention—"

Here cries of "Why," "Why," interrupted Senator Culberson.

"I think the delegates understand what I mean," he proceeded.

Chairman Clark interjected, "Proceed."

"And I repeat," concluded Senator Culberson, "that in the present exigencies which confront the convention it ought not proceed to the nomination of a vice president."

"Right," "Right," greeted this statement.

"We want to know before a candidate for vice president is nominated, who will be the candidate for president."

He made his motion for a recess until 8:30.

Takes Recess in Confusion

The din and excitement increased while the senator was speaking and he was invited both to "keep on" and to "sit down." His motion was put by the chairman.

The vote was, in the opinion of most people, lost, but Chairman Clark loudly banged his desk, declared it carried and quickly left the platform before the convention recovered from its amazement.

The confusion, great before Culberson rose, was intensified greatly when he sat down after intimating that Judge Parker might possibly vacate the head of the ticket. The delegates rushed into conferences. In an instant there were fully 20 groups in the hall, in the center of which were two or three violently excited and gesticulating men who discussed the Parker telegram vehemently. The police again and again passed along the aisles endeavoring to clear them, but the delegates refused to move and the excitement grew rather than abated. A dense throng, through which it was impossible to pass, gathered in front of the chairman's desk and strove desperately to learn the exact import of the message. Their efforts were unavailing, however. The leaders disappeared and the session closed with an atmosphere of tense expectancy as to what would occur when it reconvened at 8:30.

Evening Session Is Tense

At 9:10 o'clock Chairman Clark pounded vigorously with his gavel and asked that the delegates be seated and the aisles cleared. He did not formally call the convention to order, but as soon as some degree of quiet had been restored Gov. Vardaman, of Mississippi, addressed the convention on the mysterious telegram. He said:

I believe that I voice the sentiment of every member of this convention when I say that we have not deliberated at all since we have been here.

The noise and confusion of the mob and rabble has characterized every hour of the sitting of this convention. The time has come, my countrymen, when you should think about what you are doing, when you should weigh carefully and deliberately the great questions which you are called upon here to consider. It is not a question whether this man or that man or any other man should be nominated for vice president, but it is a question as to whether or not you will be able to select a man who will be sufficiently strong at the polls in November to defeat that national peril, Theodore Roosevelt. Now let us get down to business. We have worn the wire edge off and let us get to work; let us find out what this rumor which has seemed to create almost disorder in this hall is, and let the gentleman from New York to whom the telegram was addressed, if this is a matter that this convention should consider, that affects this convention, read it. Let the truth be known and then let us proceed to business.

It was decided to await the arrival of the chairman of the New York delegation.

Conference Committee Arrives

The conference committee reached the hall at 9:35, and filed slowly along the crowded aisles in the center of the convention floor. Delegates thronged about asking "What shall we do?"

"Keep your heads and behave," retorted Senator Tillman with emphasis, and he repeated the injunction at numerous intervals.

John S. Williams, Gov. Vardaman, Senator Tillman and Senator Carmack made their way to the platform with the mysterious message in their possession.

A short conference took place among the four and then Mr. Williams said:

All of us were very much surprised and excited this afternoon, to use no stronger words, at what purported to be copies of telegrams which had been sent by our nominee to Mr. Carmack and others in this city. I want to tell you that but one telegram has been received. Mr. Carmack not only received no telegram today of the character that was published, but never received a telegram from Mr. Parker in all his life. And nobody received a telegram containing the language in that infamous volunteer production. A telegram has come from Mr. Parker to Mr. Sheehan, however, which I shall read in a moment, and it is so important that you should know what it is, that after I have read it I shall hand it to my friend, the governor of my state, Mr. Vardaman, and have him read it over again. When you shall have heard it, you will notice that there is not in it one word about requiring or demanding, or asking, or requesting that anything should be placed in the Democratic platform. You will also note that, if there is an error in it at all it is an error of judgment proceeding from a too sensitive spirit of honor; a too sensitive idea not to be misunderstood, or placed in a false or in a double position. I shall now ask Gov. Vardaman to read the telegram to you.

Mr. Williams' words were heard in deep silence. He then handed the message to Gov. Vardaman, who read the telegram.

A ringing cheer went around the hall, but it was brief, so anxious were the delegates to see what would follow. Mr. Williams continued:

Mr. Chairman: I think you will bear me out in what I said. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a man already nominated for the greatest office on the surface of this earth has been so supersensitive about a matter of personal rectitude and honor as to send a telegram to a friend asking him to decline the nomination for him, if, as he seems to have been informed, there is something in the platform which is not in accord with his own opinion.

My friends, we purposely made this platform silent on the question of the gold standard, as we all agreed that was not an issue in this campaign, and we all agreed furthermore that nothing should be placed in the platform which was not a campaign issue, and the consequence was that in the resolutions committee motions were made to table, and those motions were carried, every resolution on both sides which tended to bring up as an issue in this campaign the question of the monetary standard.

Now Judge Parker expresses his opinion for fear somebody might think that you did not know it. There was not in all this vast assembly one single, solitary man who did not already know that Judge Parker was a gold standard man. I have been one of the most consistent, persistent and perhaps most radical free silver men in the United States, and I knew that he was a gold standard man, and he never made any attempt to conceal it from anybody. He had supported our candidates and had said that although he did not agree with us upon this plank he was still a Democrat.

We had, so far as the question of the monetary standard was concerned in a campaign, which was so fraught against imperialism, against executive usurpation, purposely made a platform, so far as the monetary standard is concerned upon which W. J. Bryan could stand, upon which Grover Cleveland could stand, or anyone else, who was with us in the pending live campaign issues could have stood.

Tillman Speaks Quieting Words

His declaration that Parker's views were known to every man in the convention was received with faint applause. He asked Senator Tillman to read the message to Judge Parker and the senator did so. Then Senator Tillman said:

I thought it might be said of this man that he was attempting to enlarge our platform and to take the liberty to write into it something that was not already in it after we ourselves had completed, but if you calmly consider what is actually involved in these words, I believe you will reach the same conclusion that I have reached, that Judge Parker, possibly under the stress of clamor around him and in the New York newspapers and by telegraph, feeling that he must make his position plain, whether we have or not, has sent this telegram here; and give him the benefit of the doubt, as I myself would want you to give it to me.

What is there to alarm anybody? What is there to create a furore and to get up a disintegration and a demoralization which does not exist? The Democrats who have acted with the lights before them have spoken. We have our candidate, we have our platform. He stands where he stood before; we nominated him and this has not changed his status one iota. Are we going to change our platform?

Mr. Bryan Enters

As Senator Tillman was endeavoring to answer a question injected into the discussion by former Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, as to whether Mr. Hill had not stated in committee that he did not know Judge Parker's views on the financial question, Mr. Bryan came into the hall.

Instantly there was an uproar. Calls of "Bryan!" "Bryan!" went up and the galleries cheered. Mr. Bryan first went to his place in the pit, but as the cries of the Nebraskan's name, coupled with the words "platform," "platform," continued, Mr. Bryan made his way to the stage.

His face was chalk white, as he walked rapidly up the side aisle. His lips were compressed to a thin line and his brows drawn straight. He nervously fanned himself and paid no attention to the hands that were held out to him as he passed. When he appeared in the front of the rostrum his face was pale and drawn with illness and his voice was weak and hoarse. He spoke with great effort, but quietly and with self-control.

As the speaker went on his voice grew stronger and clearer and as he narrated the story of his efforts to secure the insertion in the platform of a financial plank, the flush of excitement covered his face and his gestures became more frequent and more emphatic.

We had a protracted session of the committee on resolutions. For sixteen hours we were in session the last time. When the platform was reported from the subcommittee it contained the gold standard plank, of which you know.

Mr. Bryan again told the story of what was done in committee, and went on:

Senator Tillman has said that we all know where Mr. Parker stands. That we all knew in committee. How did we know? Only by his silence. That was the only way. Judging by his silence I believed he was for the gold standard. And I have insisted for months that he ought to state his position so that the American people could sit in judgment upon it and not come blindfolded into a convention on this subject.

Now if this convention will adopt a plank declaring that the gold standard has been established in this country and is accepted, I shall offer no objection to the plank except to vote against it. But I appeal to you to be candid with the voters of this country.

If there is any objection to our saying this plainly why should we say it by inference, and if you say that you are willing to say this in regard to the gold standard, because it is settled, then I insist that having entered upon the money question, you shall tell us in your platform, whether the party favors the melting up of the dollars, the asset currency, the branch bank and the national bank currency, or not.

Parker's Views Important

And if the convention does not want to do this, if it wants simply to send this telegram, then I insist that if we are going to tell Mr. Parker that his views are unimportant on this question, because it is not an issue, will you not tell him that his views are important on these other phases of the financial question, which are before the country.

I am sorry this contention ever rose. I acted as I did in the committee on resolutions because I wanted harmony. I think a man should express his opinion before the convention adjourns. I think it would have been better to express his opinion before the convention met. It is a manly thing to express his opinion before the delegates act on his nomination, but it would have been a manlier thing to express his opinion before the voters of this country went to their primaries and their conventions sent delegates here. It is the judge's fault that he did not speak sooner, not our fault.

I shall oppose this telegram, or rather that the matter be acted on. I will propose some amendment and then, if the motion to send the telegram is defeated, you can propose your gold standard plank and let your convention vote upon it.

Mr. Bryan's amendment questioned Judge Parker in his views on asset currency and silver.

His declaration that the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker was a declaration of the gold standard side, and his statement that if the Democracy was to adopt such a view it should be honest and say so frankly, was greeted with a shriek of applause from the galleries, and one man with a strong voice yelled, "That's right."

Ex-Senator Pettigrew interrupted to know if the Parker telegram did not declare that the gold standard was firmly and irrevocably fixed, and was informed that he was correct. Loud applause greeted Mr. Bryan's remark that it was a manly thing in Judge Parker to express his opinions before the convention adjourned, but would have been a manlier thing had he spoken before the convention met, was again cheered.

He announced that he would propose an amendment to the message, and took his seat amid loud cries of "Vote!" "Hill!"

Chairman Daniel Replies

Senator John W. Daniel, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was recognized to reply to Mr. Bryan.

Whatever may be said about the circumstances which now surround us, no one can read the manly, open and plain words of the broad-minded jurist without perceiving and recognizing that they came from the hands and were inspired by the heart of a man who wishes to act in the open and who would not be tempted by the highest prize in the gift of the American people to receive any other than an honest, plain and straightforward support. And whatever else some people may think of Judge Parker, I think that he is a foot taller today than he was on yesterday when we nominated him, and that the whole American people will say of him, "Behold a man worthy to bear the standard of the brave and intrepid Democracy of the land."

Gentlemen, our platform has been made up. I think the Democratic party is tired of and has suffered from too much platform. It seems to me that it is the appropriate and becoming thing for those Democrats who earnestly desire that a Democrat go to the White house to respond to our noble and our chosen chief sufficiently to show that we understand this money question better than he does and are ready with him in our lead to fill the ranks and to send a Democratic administration to the city of Washington.

Weaver Enters the Debate

J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, who twelve years ago was the presidential nominee of the Populist party, next spoke, being recognized amid calls for "vote," "vote," from all over the house. It was, he said, an optical illusion to suppose the candidate was as had been said, three feet higher than when he was nominated yesterday. The illusion was caused by the convention being three feet lower. To send the telegram was equivalent to saying "All right, judge, any thing you want, we will accede."

Both applause and groans met this statement.

Mr. Weaver punned the name of the place from where Judge Parker sent his telegram.

"It was spelled 'Esopus,'" he said, "but I think it ought to read 'E-soapus.'"

Vociferous cries of "Question!" "Question!" "Vote!" followed, but the chair recognized Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, who urged the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker.

As Mr. Hamlin finished it was evident that the delegates were sick of listening to speeches and were rapidly losing temper over the constant succession of speakers who mounted the platform and they clamored fierce for a vote, but Chairman Clark recognized Senator Carmack, of Tennessee.

Senator Carmack denied that he had received such a telegram from Judge Parker as had been rumored.

The speaker declared that Mr. Bryan had said that the nomination of Judge Parker would be declaration enough on the money plank.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Bryan, rising hastily, "I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I never said that."

John S. Williams supported Mr. Bryan in his statement, and Senator Carmack took occasion to accept the correction.

The chairman said he had never heard from Judge Parker, and the chair recognized Mr. Bryan, who presented an amendment to the reply to Judge Parker.

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to answer some of the statements made by those who had followed his first address. Great applause followed his assertion that lack of harmony in the party could not be laid at his door.

Showed a Little Heat

Senator Carmack undertook to correct a statement made by Bryan as to the proceedings in the committee on resolutions, and a short debate followed between the gentlemen, with the result that neither satisfied the other as to who possessed the better memory.

The speaker woke the galleries to enthusiasm when he declared that he had expressed a willingness to support a gold standard man to build up harmony in the party and again when he declared that he believed the adoption of the gold standard would defeat the party in the impending campaign. There were only two ways out of the difficulty into which the action of Judge Parker had plunged the party. One was to amend the message in the manner he had suggested, and the other was to amend the platform by the insertion of a gold plank. He shook his hand at the New York delegation and said:

"I will agree to accept Senator Carmack's plank. Will that satisfy the friends of Judge Parker?"

Williams Scores Bryan

It was ten minutes after midnight when Mr. Bryan concluded and Representative John Sharp Williams rose. He plunged without preface into a scathing arraignment of Mr. Bryan. Turning from time to time he faced Mr. Bryan, who sat with immobile countenance and fanned himself. His voice trembling, Mr. Williams declared that Mr. Bryan had presented the spectacle of a man pleading for harmony when in all this great convention his has been the only voice of discord. The amendments to the Parker telegram he characterized as "a lot of foolish questions."

He spoke satirically with biting humor and great earnestness. In explaining that the telegram from Judge Parker was simply an expression of the judge's individual opinion, Mr. Williams suddenly wheeled and facing those on the platform asked: "Suppose we had nominated Mr. Bryan on that platform—"

"God forbid," ejaculated Richmond Hobson in a loud voice from just behind the speaker.

In explaining his attitude on the absence of a financial plank in the platform he remarked:

"If it is a trance I might awaken, but if not I might find the corpse in my parlor."

Taking up the reply to Judge Parker, Mr. Williams said:

"Now, let anyone on the platform who believes the money question an issue, arise."

As he said this Mr. Williams turned to Mr. Bryan. But Mr. Bryan kept his seat. Cries of "Question" came so fast that confusion reigned for some minutes.

Bryan Withdraws Amendment

Mr. Bryan sprang to his feet and declared that his delegation was going to support the candidate that New York wanted for vice president, and if it would conduce to harmony he would withdraw this amendment. Said Mr. Bryan:

"Our delegation will vote for the candidate for vice president that New York wants. We are not going to do one thing to mar the harmony of the convention."

A roar of applause followed the announcement. After some debate a roll call was ordered on the question of the adoption of the Williams reply to Judge Parker's message to Mr. Sheehan.

As the roll call proceeded it was evident that the motion to send the message to Judge Parker would be carried by an overwhelming majority.

Message Is Sent

The result was announced to be 774 yeas, 191 nays, and the message was ordered sent by the convention.

The vote closed the incident which, when it was born at the afternoon session, promised to be more than sensational. It had been provocative of some feeling and much anxiety on the part of the party leaders, but during the evening session it was evident they had the situation well in hand.

The chair directed that the roll should be called on nomination of vice president. Alabama, Arkansas and California went solidly for Davis, Turner scored 7 on the Colorado vote and Williams received 3 at the same time. The final result of the ballot was unofficially: Williams 165, Turner 100, Davis 654, Harris 58. Iowa did not vote.

Davis Is Nominated

The nomination of Davis was made unanimous.

Delegate John Lamb, of Indiana, moved that the Democratic national committee be authorized to fill any vacancy that might occur on the national ticket. Carried without opposition.

Chairman Champ Clark and Temporary Chairman John Sharp Williams were made respectively chairman of the committees to notify Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis of their nomination. It was also announced that the new national committee would meet in New York on a date to be fixed by the permanent chairman. Frederick G. Holman was announced as national committeeman from Oregon.

The convention ratified, by agreeing to a motion, the selection as member of the national committee of Thomas Taggart, of Indiana. Mr. Taggart's selection was announced too late to be recorded in the regular way.

Senator McCreary, of Kentucky, presided in the closing moments of the convention. The usual votes of thanks were passed, and at 1:31 o'clock Senator McCreary adjourned the convention sine die. The band played "Auld Lang Syne."

Vote on Message to Parker

Following was the vote on Mr. Williams' motion to send the message to Judge Parker:

Alabama—Yeas 22.
Arkansas—Ayes 13.
California—Yeas 16, nays 4.
Colorado—Yeas 4, nays 6.
Connecticut—Yeas 14.
Delaware—Yeas 6.
Florida—Yeas 6, nays 4.
Georgia—Yeas 16.
Idaho—Nays 6.
Illinois—Yeas 54.
Indiana—Yeas 30.
Iowa—Nays 26.
Kansas—Nays 20.
Kentucky—Yeas 26.
Louisiana—Yeas 18.
Maine—Yeas 7, nays 2.
Massachusetts—Yeas 32.
Michigan—Yeas 28.
Minnesota—Yeas 9, nays 13.
Mississippi—Yeas 20.
Missouri—Nays 36.
Montana—Nays 6.
Nebraska—Nays 16.
Nevada—Nays 4, yeas 2.
New Hampshire—Yeas 8.
New Jersey—Yeas 24.
New York—Yeas 78.
North Carolina—Yeas 24.
North Dakota—Nays 8.
Ohio—Yeas 31, nays 6.
Oregon—Yeas 4, nays 4.
Pennsylvania—Yeas 68.
Rhode Island—Yeas 2, nays 5.
South Carolina—Yeas 18.
South Dakota—Nays 8.
Tennessee—Yeas 24.
Texas—Yeas 36.
Utah—Yeas 6.
Vermont—Yeas 8.
Virginia—Yeas 24.
Washington—Yeas 10.
West Virginia—Yeas 14.
Wisconsin—Yeas 26.
Wyoming—Yeas 3, nays 3.
Alaska—Yeas 6.
Arizona—Nays 6.
District of Columbia—Yeas 6.
Indian Territory—Yeas 5, Nay 1.
Hawaii—Yeas 2, nays 2.
New Mexico—Yeas 6.
Oklahoma—Yeas 2, nays 4.
Porto Rico—Yeas 6.
Total official, yeas 774, nays 191.

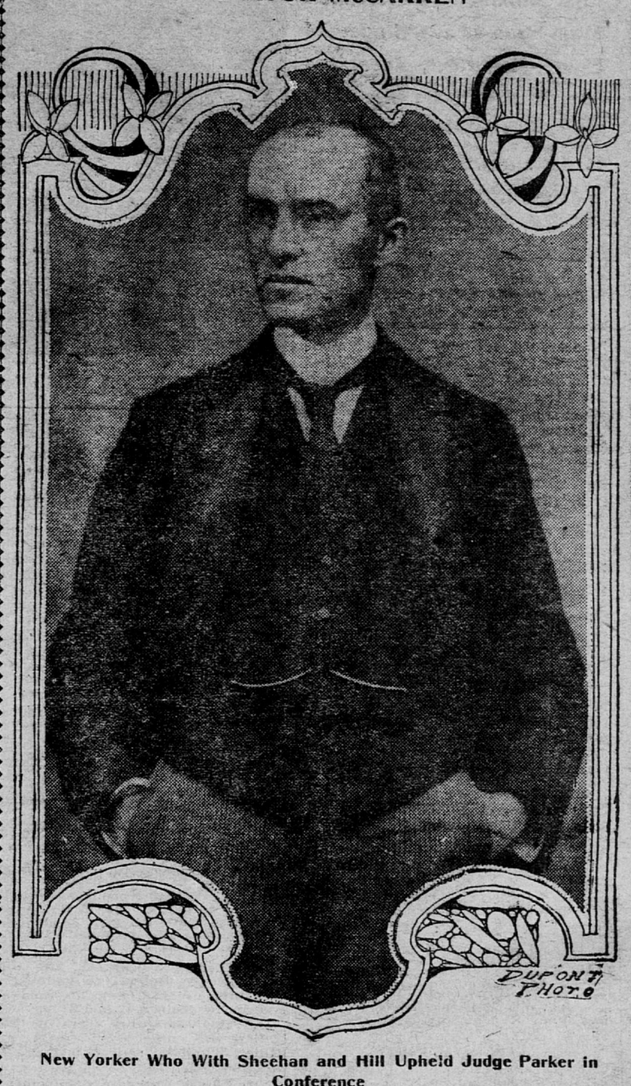
Ballot on Vice President

Alabama—Davis 22.
Arkansas—Davis 18.
California—Davis 20.
Colorado—Turner 7, Williams 3.
Connecticut—Davis 14.
Delaware—Davis 3, Turner 3.
Florida—Davis 10.
Georgia—Davis 26.
Idaho—Turner 6.
Illinois—Williams, 54.
Indiana, Williams, 30.
Iowa, passed.
Kansas, Harris, 20.
Kentucky, Davis, 26.
Louisiana, Davis, 18.
Maine, Davis, 9.
Maryland, Davis, 16.
Massachusetts, Davis, 32.
Michigan, Davis, 27.
Minnesota, Turner, 22.
Mississippi, Williams, 20.
Missouri, Harris, 36.
Montana, Turner, 6.
Nebraska, Davis, 16.
Nevada, Turner, 6.
New Hampshire, Davis, 8.
New Jersey, Davis, 24.
New York—Davis 78.
North Carolina—Williams 24.
North Dakota—Davis 8.
Ohio—Davis 46.
Oregon—Turner 8.
Pennsylvania—68.
Rhode Island—Williams 8.
South Carolina—Williams 18.
South Dakota—Davis 8.
Tennessee—Davis 24.
Texas—Davis 36.
Utah—Turner 6.
Vermont—Davis 6.
Virginia—Davis 24.
Washington—Turner 10.
West Virginia—Davis 14.
Wisconsin—Davis 26.
Wyoming—Davis 6.
Alaska—Turner 6.
Arizona—Turner 6.
District of Columbia—Davis 6.
Indian Territory—Williams 6.
Hawaii—Turner 6.
Oklahoma—Turner 2, Harris 2, Williams 2.
Porto Rico—Davis 6.

GEORGE BRINTON McCLELLAN

Mayor of New York Who Received Three Votes

SENATOR McCARREN



New Yorker Who With Sheehan and Hill Upheld Judge Parker in Conference

BUSINESS SATURDAY AFTERNOON IS LIGHT

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—At the session of the convention that began at 2:48 most of the time was consumed in waiting for the results of conferences on vice presidential candidates.

A resolution expressing regret and sympathy at the death of Delegate Jacob E. Birder, of North Dakota, in the train wreck at Litchfield, July 3, was offered by the North Dakota delegation and agreed to.

Mr. Russell, of Alabama, remarked that owing to the sad news conveyed in the resolution and to allow the members of the North Dakota delegation time to confer, he moved that a recess be taken until 5:20 o'clock. Cries of "No, no!" were heard from all sides, but Chairman Clark put the motion when a protest was made that there had been no second to it.

"Is the motion seconded?" asked Mr. Clark, and amid another general cry of "No, no!" and a vigorous protest from all over the hall, he put the question. The vote was overwhelmingly against the recess, but Mr. Clark declared with a snap and a thump of his gavel that it was carried, and at 3:20 the convention was declared in recess for two hours.

SECOND REGIMENT RECEIVES NEW COLORS

Gen. Bobleter Visits Camp Lakeview and Reviews the Troops

Special to The Globe

CAMP LAKEVIEW, Minn., July 9.—Brig. Gen. Bobleter and staff were guests at the camp today. This evening Gen. Bobleter will be tendered the review and will present the new colors to the regiment. The latter ceremony is interesting. The infantry is drawn up in line on the parade ground and a special company is detailed to escort the new colors to the presenting officer. He then makes the formal presentation to the regiment.

Last evening Adjt. Gen. Libbey suffered quite a severe accident while walking from the artillery camp to his headquarters. The night was exceedingly dark and the general stepped into a ditch which is being dug near the mess house, where a new water main is being laid, and in falling he severely sprained his ankle. Although able to be around he has to use crutches, and will be unfit for active participation in the military maneuvers for some time.

Guard detail for tomorrow: Officer of the day, Capt. Mollisen, Company B; officers of the guard, Lieut. Rodman, Company H, and Lieut. Bird, Company E. Orderlies have been detailed as follows: To Gen. Bobleter, Sergeant Cadwell, Company F; to the commanding officer, Private Scherer, Company A; to the adjutant, Private Gannon, Company D.

The signal corps of the engineers was out this afternoon practicing with the "wig wag."

All three battalions were able to use the range today, the First and Second in the morning and the third this afternoon.

The following are the scores: Capt. Bennett, Battalion B, 25 points out of a possible 25; Lieut. Prey, 24; Lieut. Bruce, Battalion B, 24; Private Longfield, Battalion A, 23; Maj. Lambert, 18; First Sergeant Nelson, Battalion B, 17; First Sergeant Jones, Battalion A, 16.

Many officers and visitors attended the review this evening. Those constituting the general's staff were Maj. Vogel and Capts. Extine, Bayley, Holdale, Clemens, Hart, Lee and Mead.

The Second regiment is Gen. Bobleter's old command, and hence the men manifest great interest in his review. Officers of the Third regiment attending the review were Col. Van Duzee, Lieut. Col. Johnson, Capt. Matson, Capt. Brisben and Lieut. O'Brien; those of the First, Col. McC. Reeve, Maj. Seebach, Maj. Spear, Capt. Smith, Capt. Folk and Lieut. Pearse.