The Morning Call.

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JAMES B. WEAVER.

The Logical Candidate of the People's Party.

NOMINATED ON THE FIRST BALLOT.

Trying to Stampede the Convention to Gresham.

KYLE OF SOUTH DAKOTA DIED FIGHTING.

Indiana's Great Jurist Declined to Stand, and After That the Iowa Man Had the Running to Himself.

Special to THE MORNING CALL.

OMAHA, July 4.—"Your success seems assured."

Such were the inspiring messages sent to each of the three leading candidates by their supporters in the People's party national convention before the opening this morning.

Gresham's friends in particular seemed increasingly tenacious and enthusiastic. General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor said that the Knights were determined to stand by Gresham, and the latter's friends believed he would be the nominee.

George Washburne of Massachusetts, the manager of Senator Kyle's forces, was unqualifiedly claiming the nomination for the South Dakota man on the first ballot.

General Weaver's disciplined corps were entirely undismayed. His lieutenant, Terrell of Texas, answered all questions, "Weaver is solid as a rock."

At 8 A. M. promptly, though there were only about 50 delegates scattered about the Coliseum, Temporary Chairman Ellington called the convention to order and presented Rev. William McGreavy of Buffalo Gap, Black Hills, who offered prayer.

Then the glee club rendered several selections while the convention waited for the belated delegates.

At 8:45 o'clock enough had arrived to represent the majority of the States, and the roll was called, but there was so much confusion that at 9 o'clock a motion was carried that each State appoint a sergeant-at-arms to keep quiet in its delegation.

The chairman of the committee on credentials was called for, but could not be found for some time. When he was finally routed out he reported that the committee had found no contest, and that it had therefore decided that the names of those on the rolls should be declared entitled to seats.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of H. L. Loucks of South Dakota for permanent chairman, J. H. Hayes of New Jersey for permanent secretary, with a list of assistant secretaries and a vice-chairman from each State. The report was adopted, and Chairman Loucks assumed his duty.

GETTING TO WORK.

The New Chairman Shocks the Temporizing Delegates.

OMAHA, July 4.—It was a picturesque spectacle when the permanent chairman standing firmly on his one leg and swinging his crutch at arms length waved the great assemblage to order. His speech as he progressed was a disagreeable surprise to perhaps a majority of the convention, but its impetuosity and fire if not its hits for and against candidates elicited cheers at every few words. He thanked the convention for the honor of presiding over "the grandest and largest convention ever held in the West, or, I believe, anywhere in the civilized world." In the past great revolutions were brought about by the sword and bullet. This, the greatest of all revolutions was propelled by education and the ballot. Many thought the republic was in danger, but the speaker believed that the great mass of wealth producers having come to a high standard the changing of the system of government by the ballot had saved the nation. His hearers could congratulate themselves that they were progressists all along the line. The speaker had not heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double its capacity to accommodate the vast crowd present. He thought that was not true of some of the other convention cities for some of the other conventions.

He congratulated the convention on the harmony which had prevailed throughout and upon the fact that no slates had been fixed up, so that the choice of the people would finally determine the nominee. More than that, there was a spirit abroad that the man nominated must not only stand squarely on the platform, but must have burned the bridges behind him.

"We are," said he, "at a critical period and cannot afford to take chances. We want no doubtful man to lead this movement. We must know he has been with us long enough to have been found true or he will find no place here. I have heard one thing that has discouraged me a little, and that is the statement that we must not nominate one of the old guard who has been in the front of this movement all the time. Did you ever hear in a Democratic or Republican convention the statement that because a man had been active in propagating Democratic or Republican doctrine he must be knocked in the head and sent to the rear? I have been told here that it would not be safe to nominate a man who had been a greenbacker. You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug, and you can take your choice. Bless your soul, this movement was begun by greenbackers. It's on the principle of the original greenbackers that this movement is founded. I believe in selecting a man who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up a man and say that he has not made enemies in this movement and I will say that he is not worth that (with snap of finger).

"We want a man who has made enemies for this cause, and will go forward and make more enemies in the future. Such a man, I am satisfied, you will nominate today."

A new gavel, announced as being made from timber grown on the first homestead entry in the United States, was presented to the chairman.

A SLIGHT UNPLEASANTNESS.

Delegates Object to Being Deprived of Their Freedom of Choice.

OMAHA, July 4.—After the chairman had concluded his remarks, and amid some evidences of dissent, General William Jackson Armstrong, inspector-general of consuls under President Grant, was given the floor. Armstrong spoke at some length on the issues before the convention, denouncing millionaires, and declared that matters had come to such a pass that the price of a Cabinet portfolio under Republican administration was $150,000. He said the only sacred thing in the world is humanity. The only thing having a right in this world is man. We have met to affirm that the sorrows of this world should be attended to here, and not wait for the mysterious judgments of a future state.

At this point the speaker's time expired, and the general sentiment of the convention being in favor of proceeding with business, he retired.

A California delegate arose and demanded in the name of his delegation to know who General Armstrong was. It had been stated that he was well known all over the country, and Californians would like a little information.

Mrs. Emery of Michigan was then introduced for a speech and fared better than General Armstrong, but the convention was visibly impatient to get to business.

A delegate from Oregon presented another gavel in honor of the People's party achievement in the Oregon State election.

Then the committee on rules presented its report, limiting nominating speeches for President and Vice-President to 15 minutes and remarks on questions in general to five.

The rule for balloting on the nomination of President and Vice-President provided that if no nominee received a majority on the first ballot each delegate should be allowed on the second ballot to cast one vote for his first choice and half a vote for his second choice. If no one secured a majority on this ballot, the two candidates receiving the largest number of votes only should be voted for on the third ballot.

All resolutions were to be referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Each State and Territory was to have one vote for each delegate.

The following order of business was reported:

Announcement of the names of the National Committee.

Report of the committee on platform and resolutions.

Nominations of candidates for the Presidency and balloting thereon.

Nominations of candidates for the Vice-Presidency and balloting thereon.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting, but after some colloquy a motion on the adoption of the report was put and declared carried.

Vandervort of Nebraska protested that any man who had a choice should be permitted to exercise it without being muzzled. He proposed an amendment striking out the clause providing for the retirement of all except the two leaders after the second ballot, and the amendment prevailed by a large majority, leaving the rules in this matter as is customary in national conventions.

The convention then took a recess for 20 minutes to witness the Omaha Fourth of July parade as it passed the convention hall.

CANNON GOES OFF.

The Californian's Ringing Denunciation of the Pacific Railroads.

OMAHA, July 4.—Instead of twenty minutes, it was nearly an hour before the convention resumed business. The roll of States was first called, and each answered the name of its member of the National Committee.

Then a storm was precipitated by the chairman of the resolutions committee offering a resolution calling attention to the fact that the ticket agents in Washington and other States on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad did not receive instructions to grant delegates to the convention the usual reduction in fares and appointing a committee to communicate with the railroad officials and have the mistake rectified.

Several delegates moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern roads be included in the resolution.

Delegate Marion Cannon of California excitedly protested against the resolution as exhibiting a want of independent spirit in the convention, and his vehement denunciation of the roads led to the liveliest scene of the day.

"I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by accident or oversight that the Pacific Coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for the customary courtesy was denied, deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, as far as California is concerned, to go back to that railroad, cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. [Tumultuous cheers.] The Democrats and Republicans secured half fare, but we, the producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal. [Cheers.] We can tell those railway companies," continued the speaker in tones that rang from end to end of the hall, "that the people will own and operate those roads yet."

The enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience and every member rose to his feet and wild cheers rent the air.

The Montana delegation indorsed the sentiment of Cannon, and so did Oregon. The chairman of the resolutions committee then withdrew his resolution.

On motion of Deane of New York it was decided to bring the matter before the Interstate Commerce Commission to decide whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention and against another.

The committee on resolutions not being ready to report, a recess was then taken until 2 P. M.

MUTTERINGS OF WAR.

The Weaver Men Show a Tendency to Force the Fighting.

OMAHA, July 4.—It was 2:07 o'clock when the chairman called the afternoon session to order, but it was 3 P. M. before business began.

A motion was carried that the resolutions committee report such parts of the platform as were ready. This apparently is the first move on the part of the Weaver men to hasten a ballot. A suspicion had gained currency that the committee on resolutions was not anxious to make progress, for the reason that it, as a whole, preferred Judge Gresham for a candidate and wanted time to get an agreement from him that he would let the convention nominate him. The motion was carried, but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make even a partial report.

Ward of Missouri moved to suspend the rules and proceed to ballot for the nomination of candidates. This was seconded, but there was no intention on the part of the ardent Gresham men to give up hope, and an Illinois delegate made a point of order that the motion was contrary to the rules. The chairman overruled the point of order, on the ground that the convention could do as it pleased.

Ward's motion was then tabled on motion of Ellington of Georgia, and Lamb of Texas, a Weaver man, who is also working for Terrell for Vice-President, moved to adopt the St. Louis platform as the party platform.

Brown of Massachusetts declared that the St. Louis platform was one upon which the organizations of united labor stood. They did not intend that anything should be taken from it or added to it. If the committee desired additional resolutions it could move them when it returned. "Therefore," he said, "let us adopt the St. Louis platform and proceed with the nomination of the People's leader upon principles which are to squash plutocracy. Let the nominating speeches be made on the Fourth of July, the natal day of the country's independence."

McDowell of Tennessee objected to the attempt to form a precedent, and Manning, the boy orator of Alabama, added his quota to the dip.

DECLARATION OF RIGHTS.

The Committee Had Prepared a Long Preamble.

OMAHA, July 4.—The effect of the proceedings in the convention was to alarm the resoultions committee. It became stampeded and its members soon filed on the stage with the platform hastily brought to completion. Their appearance removed the cause for the fight on the floor, and the convention became silent while Thomas Cator of California read the preamble of the unanimous report of the committee. At the conclusion of the reading, Cator asked that it be adopted, and this was done unanimously. It was as follows:

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's party, invoking the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name of the people of the country the following preamble and declaration of principles: We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot-box, the Legislature, Congress, and even touches the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Most of the States have been compelled to isolate voters at the polling-places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are subsidized or muzzled. Public opinion is silenced; business is prostrated our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished; land concentrated in the hands of capitalists. Urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection, which imported, pauperized labor beats down their wages. A hireling standing army, unrecognized by law, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into the European condition. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes unprecedented in history, and make the possessors of them in turn a menace to the republic and to liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed two great classes—tramps and millionaires. The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich the bondholders, and the vast public debt payable in legal tender has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people. Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as of human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten the usurer, bankrupt enterprises and enslave industry. This vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents, and it is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forbodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization or the establishment of absolute despotism. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievous wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both of these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious efforts to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform.

They agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of the plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalistic corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver and the oppressions of usurers may all be lost sight of.

They propose to sacrifice our homes, our lives and our children on the altar of mammon; to destroy a multitude in order to secure corruption funds from millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birth of the nation and filled with the spirit of the grand generation that established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated.

We assert our purpose to be identical with the purpose of the national constitution, to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the coming defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and posterity.

We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by the bayonet; that the civil war is over and every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it; and that we must be, in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of free men.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few months be exchanged for billions of dollars of the commodities consumed in their production. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange and the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings, and the impoverishment of the producing class.

We pledge ourselves, if given power, to labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation.

We believe the powers of the Government should be expanded, as in the case of the postal service, rapidly and as far as the good sense of the intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as subordinate to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depends, and we ask all men to first help us determine whether we are to have the republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered.

Believing that the forces of reform this day set in motion will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied and equal privileges securely established for all men and women we declare therefore:

First—That the union of labor forces of the United States this day consummated shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who created it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any man will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of the rural and city laborer are the same, and their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of holding and managing any or all of the railroads, we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the Government service shall be under civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional Government employes.

THE PLATFORM.

A Flexible Currency and Government Control of Everything.

OMAHA, July 4.—The platform was as follows:

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government, of full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent per annum, to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or by a better system; and also by payments in the discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(a) We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand that the amount of the circulation medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the Government, economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone systems, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

Land—Land, including all natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and the alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

MEN WENT MAD.

Enthusiasm Over the Adoption of the Platform.

OMAHA, July 4.—Branch of Georgia read the platform proper, and the strong sentences picturing graphically the ruin of the country unless there was reform were well received and met with approbation, but when the sentence relating to the Government ownership of the means of transportation in the people's interest was reached there was a demonstration which interrupted the reader's progress, ex-Senator Van Wyck, in the front of the hall, leading the Nebraska delegation and the convention.

The reading of nearly every plank in the platform proper was received with some applause.

The free silver plank was greeted with cheers and waving of hats, and the Government ownership railroad plank again got a tumultuous greeting, in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led.

Applause and cries of "Amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring the Government control of the telephone and telegraph lines.

A regular Baptist camp-meeting chorus greeted the land plank.

At the conclusion of the reading the platform was warmly greeted and its adoption instantly moved and, though a Missouri delegate was striving, for some unknown purpose, to get recognition, it was put through by unanimous consent.

Then the convention broke over all restraint and went wild. Delegates arose in their chairs, cheering, swinging their coats, waving their hats and fans and throwing things in the air. Several delegates seized Branch of Georgia, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, and trotted him up and down the main aisle on their shoulders. A number of delegates also seized the uprights used to hold the placards designating the places of the State delegations, and rushed with them to the platform, forming a cordon about it. Banners were also borne there. That of the frontier county of Nebraska bore a placard inscribed: "What is home without a mortgage? Don't all speak at once." A picture of a settler's cabin was also part of it, and on the reverse side, on a big gold piece, was inscribed: "Twenty dollars, 1892," the portrait device on the coin being a money-lender with a long, avaricious nose and a noticeable lack of chin.

Tennessee's banner pledged 80,000 votes to the new party; and Virginia had George Washington for its examplar.

Then the banners and placards were rushed down from the stage and an impromptu procession, to which new adherents were constantly received, started around the body of the hall in which the delegates sat, the drummers heading the marchers.

Connecticut's banner said: "Congress and not the people be ——! Shylock's twins —Grover and Ben."

The crowd broke forth time and time again in applause, and the women joined in the movement. Getting into line they marched with their male associates, the men not in the line shouting encouraging cries of "Right, sister!"

After twenty-five minutes of this sort of thing the leaders concluded to stem the tide, but it was hard work. The remarkable demonstration still continued, and, forming in the center of the hall, the band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," while a number of enthusiastic delegates sang party songs.

ALMOST A STAMPEDE.

There Was Magic in the Name of Walter Q. Gresham.

OMAHA, July 4.—Taubeneck had, during the latter part of the scene following the adoption of the platform, been in despair, seeking to get an opportunity to make himself heard. He was on a chair wildly waving a telegram he had just received, and the surmise that the dispatch was from Gresham spread like wildfire. From all over the hall people ran to get information from Taubeneck, while others became excited and added to the confusion by howling down their neighbors. The people on the stage were the noisiest, and Ingersoll of Kansas, regardless of the rapping of the chairman's gavel, excitedly rushed up and vehemently warned them to keep quiet.

Chairman Loucks, whose speech on first taking the gavel in the morning had stamped him as anti-Gresham, sought now to create a diversion against the imminent stampede of the convention to Gresham by making a speech of some length on various issues.

Taubeneck finally got on the platform and the house was comparatively quiet; but attention was again taken from the matter of real interest by the chair recognizing, instead of Taubeneck, a delegate named Wadsworth of Indiana, who made a rambling address of considerable length.

Then Taubeneck, telegram in hand, was at last accorded a hearing. "I have," said he, "just received a telegram from Dr. Hauser of Indiana. In order that you may know what credit to place in it I will tell you who he is. He is the present candidate in that State for Lieutenant-Governor on the People's party ticket and the author of the celebrated work, "Is Marriage a Failure?" [Laughter.] This is the telegram:

"'I have seen Gresham. If the nomination is unanimous he will not decline.'"

The effect of this telegram was electrical. Thousands of people sprang instantly to their feet and thousands of voices cheered again and again for Gresham. There seemed to be no doubt that among those wildly cheering enthusiasts there was a majority of the delegates, whether the enthusiasm was an evidence of their sentiments or not.

Immediately after the reading of this dispatch Brown of Massachusetts took the stage.

"Equal rights to all, special privileges to none," he said. [Loud cheers.] "The chairman has made the announcement that Gresham will accept if nominated unanimously. [Cries of "That's right," and more cheering visibly to the annoyance of the speaker.] "I hold in my hand a letter from Chairman Page of the Virginia State Alliance, in which he tells me that his name may go before this convention for the Presidential nomination, and that, after a full, free and fair expression of the will of the convention, he is prepared to abide by the result. [Faint cheers and laughter.] This is just a little better than Gresham, who wants it unanimously."

Here the audience rose en masse. "Gresham, Gresham, three cheers for Gresham, hurrah for Gresham," rang through the hall for several seconds and words were accompanied by wild manifestations of enthusiasm.

Brown resentfully yelled: "I do not propose to stampede this convention with the aid of the gallery. That is an old party trick."

A volley of hisses, loud and long continued, greeted this statement, and again Chairman Louck interfered, shouting:

"This is a disgrace to the convention."

Instantly Robert S. Chilling of Wisconsin sprang to his feet. "No gentleman has a right to insult the chairman of our National Committee and our convention," he said amid ringing cheers. "No one has a right to so insult us by making charges and fraudulent insinuations against our party's chairman."

A scene of indescribable confusion followed, and recriminations were hurled back and forth by the two factions.

When silence was restored Brown apologized for anything he might have said in the heat of the moment.

Then Mrs. Lease elbowed her way to the front and shouted in her stentorian voice: "I, too, have received a message. I am authorized to say that if the nomination is tendered him unanimously even General Harrison will not decline." [Derisive laughter.]

The Gresham people, however, were not dismayed by these evidences of sharp opposition to their candidate and the cheers were renewed.

At this point the opponents of Gresham made a clever move to prevent his name carrying the convention by storm. Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, who is bitterly opposed to Gresham, having been removed from office by Gresham when the latter was Postmaster-General, claimed recognition. With remarkable dexterity he shifted his position and assumed the role of a Gresham enthusiast. "If it is true," said he, that Walter Q. Gresham will accept on the platform of the People's party I will support him with all my heart, and I will second his nomination in this convention."

Vandervoort then moved that the convention adjourn, after the nomination speeches were made, until 7 p. m. The Gresham people received the motion with but little favor, but it was finally declared to be carried, and nominating speeches were announced to be in order.

Again Vandervoort sprang to his feet with a motion for delay, moving for a recess till 8 o'clock, to give time to hear from the committee that had gone to see Gresham. Brown moved to amend by making the hour 7:30 and Vandervoort accepted the amendment.

General Secretary John W. Hayes of the Knights of Labor, a strong Gresham man, denounced this as a scheme for delay unworthy of the recognition of the People's party.

At this moment T. V. Powderly and James S. Weaver entered the hall side by side and their appearance was the signal for prolonged cheers. A brief era of good feeling ensued. Mrs. Lease of Kansas rushed up to Weaver and said, "Do not desert us, general. You are the choice of the people."

Weaver replied that if assurances were received from Gresham himself that he was willing to accept on the People's party platform he was for Gresham, but that he agreed with friends that it would be wiser to be authoritatively informed of the Judge's intention before nominating him.

The question occurred on the motion for a recess until 7:30, but it was so vehemently opposed by the Gresham people that a call of States was demanded.

S. F. Norton of Illinois finally gained the floor and asked, "Is it in order to move to suspend the rollcall and to make the motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock and put ourselves together? God knows, we need it." [Great laughter and applause.]

Norton's speech seemed like oil on the troubled waters, and, by unanimous consent, the rules were suspended and the motion to adjourn till 8 o'clock, being substituted for the pending motion, prevailed.

IN THE EVENING.

Making Several Important Additions to the Platform.

OMAHA, July 4.—The delegates were prompt in arriving for the night session and all were nervous and expectant owing to the lack of positive and final information as to the possibility of the nomination of Judge Gresham.

The first actual business was the reading by Chairman Branch of the resolution committee of a supplement to the platform as follows:

WHEREAS, Other questions having been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

We demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption by the States of the unperverted Australian or secret-ballot system.

The revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now levied upon the domestic industries of the country.

We pledge our support to the fair and liberal pensioning of ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

We condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand further restriction of undesirable immigration.

We cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand the rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on Government work and ask that a penalty clause be added to said law.

We regard the maintenance of the large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of the State of Wyoming by the hired assistants of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officers.

We commend to the thoughtful consideration of the people and of the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

We favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice-President to one term and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

We oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

The immigration plank and anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly cheered.

When the first paragraph, relating to the force bill and the Australian ballot system, was read a delegate moved to lay it on the table. "They already had the St. Louis platform," he said.

His motion was beaten decisively on a vote.

A motion to adopt the supplementary platform was promptly seconded, and it was adopted before some of the protestants could get a hearing. They protested against any "gag" law, however, and moved a reconsideration, but on its being put to a vote it was defeated viva voce, though delegates from Ohio and Missouri protested against this method of counting and demanded the call of States on the vote.

INDORSING THE BOYCOTT.

The Knights of Labor Upheld by Unanimous Vote.

OMAHA, July 4.—Branch then introduced Hugh Cavanagh of Ohio, secretary of the resolutions committee, who read the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted by the committee:

"*Resolved*, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester, and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any merchant who sells such goods."

Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution and Dean of New York to divide it. The first part, expressing sympathy, he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. "This is a political convention," said he, "and the latter part of the resolution is out of order."

In vehement language General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor declared that sympathy was not what was wanted. The Knights of Labor demanded a boycott.

Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution and entered upon what he described as the scientific basis of the boycott. He pointed to the action of Moses when the children of Israel were oppressed to show its ancient character. "Boycotting is not human but divine," said he.

"Oyster" Davis of Texas was also for the boycott.

After some further debate Ignatius Donnelly took the platform. The resolution, he declared, was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen and workwomen that they could not gain the means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens, Mr. Donnelly said. "On this question there can be no compromise. The agriculturists of the country must stand by their brethren, and we will crush all men who seek to oppress their fellowmen. Here there can be no hesitation and no compromise. It is war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. [Loud cheers.] I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hireling press has applied to the word 'boycott' will withdraw their opposition and that the resolution will be adopted by a rising vote." [Tremendous applause.]

At the conclusion of Donnelly's address Powderly, Hayes and others grasped him warmly by the hand.

A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, but the chairman stated that a colored brother desired to say a few words. "I wont yield to any brother," said the Kansas delegate, and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated and the resolution adopted by acclamation.

The colored delegate protested against the action of the convention ordering the previous question. "I don't think it is right," said he, "after you have all spoken that you should call for the previous question. You expect us to help you out with our votes on election day and yet refuse us a hearing."

GRESHAM DECLINES.

The Judge Is Courteous, but Most Decidedly Emphatic.

OMAHA, July 4.—During the Knights of Labor discussion the Gresham movement received its coup de grace by the receipt of the following dispatch from Judge Gresham himself:

CHICAGO, July 4.—To J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben Terrell and John W. Hayes: I have just returned and find your dispatch of the 1st. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr. Orr of the 2d. Accept my grateful acknowledgments.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

Immediately on the receipt of this the Gresham boomers accepted the inevitable. "That settles it," said Ignatius Donnelly, "Gresham will not accept." Powderly, Hayes, Terrell and others expressed the same opinion.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers at conventions, prepared by Cator of California, was reported from the resolutions committee. It provides that no person holding an office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the Federal or any State or municipal government—including Senators, Congressmen and members of Legislatures, State and national—should be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party.

It was adopted with a whoop.

NAMING THE MEN.

It Was a Struggle Between Weaver and Kyle.

OMAHA, July 4.—Then the roll of States was called for the presentation of candidates for the Presidency.

When Alabama was called, Delegate Manning placed in nomination General James B. Weaver of Iowa, saying: "He is a man the mere mention of whose name creates such enthusiasm as is never otherwise heard in our State."

California was called, and an enthusiastic delegate said the State was divided, but would vote for Weaver.

Colorado yielded to S. F. Norton of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle of South Dakota in nomination. Norton began by calling attention to Postmaster-General Wanamaker's refusal to permit the transmission through the mails of one of the new reform books. If that little book could not go through the mails there are thousands of reform papers that could not go through, and the platform of this convention could not go through. The man he should name had already won his spurs in the braintest assembly in the United States. The man he should name stood there as a giant. One part of his strength consisted in the fact that he was a member of no faction. He was a man so great that no big white hat of an ancestor could hide him from public gaze. He pledged his support to whoever the candidate might be, for no man could be so great as the platform of the principles of the party. His candidate was a broad and liberal minded man, who gave to every one the right to speak and write for himself and to follow the dictates of his own conscience in all things. It was not impossible or improbable that they might place the man he would name in the White House—that grand, magnificent man, James H. Kyle of South Dakota. [Cheering.]

A Connecticut delegate declared he would present one who came from a State which gave us Washington and Jefferson, General James Field of Virginia. [Applause.]

A Florida delegate seconded the nomination of Weaver and said: "If you will give him to us we will carry the State of Florida for the People's party." [Applause.]

Wimberley of Georgia seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

Stephen H. Bastor of Illinois, pastor of the Progressive Church, said that as armies follow intrepid leaders to conquest and victory, so should political parties crown with honor the genius and leadership which gave it birth. The People's party was founded on principles, not men, and it demanded as its leader the biggest, brainiest and squarest man in the party fold. The party should keep in the middle of the road and chose a man who was old enough in the party to know where the middle of the road was. That man was Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska." The mention of Van Wyck's name aroused some of the liveliest cheering of the evening.

John H. Borgermand of Indiana seconded the nomination of Weaver.

Professor C. Vincent of the Nonconformists of Indiana said that although Indiana was divided now, she would not be in November. He had nothing to say against Weaver, but it seemed to him that they must get new blood into the movement, and he seconded Kyle's nomination.

Another Indiana delegate jumped up at this and said half the delegation was for Van Wyck.

LEADER AND TEACHER.

High Praise From His Home for General James B. Weaver.

OMAHA, July 4.—The principal speech for Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa. He said, in part:

The common people of this country have at last resolved to take the reins of this Government into their own hands. We are to place in nomination a candidate for the Presidency who is not a pliant hireling of Wall street, but one who springs from the great plain people of the country, one in thorough sympathy with their wants, one who touches elbows with the toiler of the shop and the tiller of the field. The leaders of the old party combinations take their certificates of leadership from a plutocracy more fiendish than ever afflicted a nation. It touched both the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions, and the result was the choice of men who had been previously chosen by the money powers of the country. They stand upon platforms that promise nothing to the great army of wealth producers. He who votes for either throws his vote away and sacrifices upon the base altar of prejudice the dearest rights of liberty, equality and home. It is not so here. This movement originated with the common people, and with them it must remain if we would preserve pure and inviolate our rights—the ballot-box and legislation. Now and here, in this great conflict with plutocracy, we are to choose a leader. He must be man who will guide us in the middle of the road; who will carry our banner boldly and skillfully in the forefront of battle; who has taught and will teach equal rights to all and special privileges to none, and that injury to one is the concern to all is the only enduring republican form of government. We must not choose one who agrees with us only in part. Neither must we bow down to the old party theory of nominating any one who we think will command the most votes, regardless of whether he accord with the entire platform. It would be a criminal blunder that might give us temporary gain, but in the end would mean ruin and disaster. We want a man who is emphatically in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and also of the issue by the Government of full legal tender paper to make altogether $50 per capita in circulation, but he must not stop there. He must be in favor of the Government control of telegraph and railroad lines, and of the extinguishment of land monopoly. We have a man who pre-eminently fills these requirements, and who has fought more battles for the toiling masses than any other man in this country. Others have been great in noble self-sacrifice, but there does not live to-day a grander advocate of the common people than this brave veteran of the Western prairie. In nominating him we shall make no mistake. As we enter into our first battle I am proud of the honor of nominating as our candidate for the Presidency one who "stands four square" to all the winds that blow—that intrepid advocate of the common people, that splendid captain of the "old guard," General James B. Weaver.

THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE.

Even the Women and Children Would Vote for Him.

OMAHA, July 4.—Mrs. Lease of Kansas caused the greatest enthusiasm of the evening by her speech seconding Weaver's nomination. She said: "In behalf of the women of the nation, who, by words and work, aided you so nobly in your grand struggle for liberty in behalf of the Sunflower vote, I desire to second the nomination of that true and tried friend of the people, that grand champion of human liberty, that hero of a hundred battles, brave, bold James B. Weaver. [Applause.] Give us General Weaver, and not only the mothers, but the very children will battle for him. Give him to us and we will drive from American shores the English Arabs with their stolen goods. We will make the plutocrats and monopolists cringe and tremble. No need to ask if he is true. Give us Weaver, and no earthly power can keep us from sweeping on to victory in November."

A Kentucky delegate seconded the nomination of Weaver.

Major Webb of Massachusetts, candidate for Governor of his State on the People's party ticket, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

BEGINNING OF THE LANDSLIDE.

Everything Was Rapidly Going in One Direction.

OMAHA, July 4.—Speeches, however, were getting wearisome to the hot-headed delegates and, besides, for sentimental reasons, they desired to make a nomination before the Fourth expired. It was decided to limit speeches to three minutes, and this stirred up Bird, the colored delegate from Chicago, who protested, and a compromise was arranged providing that no speeches with reference to old candidates be made, but that the nominating and seconding of new candidates would be permitted, and in this form the motion limiting debate was adopted.

Delegate Brown of Massachusetts nominated Mann Page of Virginia. No man, he declared, would better represent the South than Page.

Delegate Fish of Minnesota arose to pay a tribute to Ignatius Donnelly, and to tell of his unselfishness in refusing the offer on the part of the State by which he was loved, to put him in nomination.

The withdrawal of one candidate, Van Wyck of Nebraska, varied the proceedings. Vandervoort, in a forcible and eloquent speech, stated that Nebraska had no candidate to offer. Incidentally he alluded to Van Wyck and asserted that Nebraska would have given him hearty support had he allowed his name to go before the convention.

Joe Waldron of Portland, Or., seconded Weaver's nomination and the chairman of the Indiana delegation announced that the solid vote of the Hoosier State would be cast for the Iowa candidate.

The Virginia delegation also withdrew the name of its favorite son and declared unanimously for Weaver.

G. B. Hanna of Washington seconded Weaver, and West Virginia announced that it would cast a solid vote for him.

The New York delegation announced that it had agreed with New England to remain neutral and allow the South and West to select a candidate and they would vote for the man selected.

New York hoped that Weaver's nomination would be made unanimous and it would vote solidly for him. Mississippi and Georgia also swung into the Weaver line.

KYLE GOES DOWN FIGHTING.

Last Desperate Stand on Behalf of the South Dakota Man.

OMAHA, July 4.—Schilling of Wisconsin entered an indignant protest against permitting announcements by allowing States to be called after they had been passed in order to stampede the convention. The Kyle men decided to make a last desperate stand against the Weaver landslide. Washburne of Massachusetts made an eloquent plea, and Schilling made one of the most notable and powerful speeches of the convention declaring his intention to talk of political politics and his want of faith in sentiment. He said in part: "There is no man for whom I would sooner vote than for our grand old standard-bearer, General