# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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## ALL BUT THE TICKET

Democrats Adopt a Platform and Get Ready for Nominations.

HILL AND BRYAN CHAMPIONS OF THE DAY

New York Senator Presents an Able Plea for International Bimetallism.

FINDS FAULT WITH PLANK AFTER PLANK

Boy Orator of the Platte Carries the Convention by Storm.

CLOSES THE DEBATE IN RINGING WORDS

**Boom of the Nebraska Man Takes On Vigorous Form with a Suddenness that Startles His Most Ardent Friends.**

CHICAGO, July 9.—Ten acres of people on the sloping sides of the Coliseum today saw the silver helmeted gladiators in the arena overpower the gold phalanx and plant the banner of silver upon the ramparts of democracy. They saw what may prove the disruption of a great political party amid scenes of enthusiasm such as perhaps never before occurred in a national convention. They saw 20,000 people, with imaginations inflamed by burning words of passionate oratory, swayed like windswept fields. They heard the awful roar of 20,000 voices burst like a volcano against the reverberating dome overhead. They saw a man carried upon the shoulders of others intoxicated with enthusiasm. Amid the tumult and turbulence, they listened to appeals, to threats, to cries for mercy; and finally they watched the jubilant majority seat its delegates and the vanquished stalk sullenly forth into the daylight.

The battle for supremacy of democratic principles was fought in a session that lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until shortly before 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Each side sent its champions to the forum. Senator Tillman of South Carolina, Senator Jones of Arkansas and ex-Congressman William J. Bryan of Nebraska crossed swords with Senator Hill of New York, Senator Vilas of Wisconsin and ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts.

The sinister-looking senator from the state of Calhoun, with his eye blazing defiance at an audience which manifested its unfriendliness by the storm of hisses, opened the debate with a wildly passionate speech, in which he affirmed that the battle for the restoration of silver was for the emancipation of the white slaves, as the war of 1860 had been one for the emancipation of the blacks. Disruption of the democracy had brought one and he invited another disruption if it would result in this other emancipation. He went to the extreme of glorying in the suggestion presented that the dispute was a sectional one, a declaration which roused the resentment of Senator Jones, and he repudiated it in a brief speech, which aroused the first demonstration of the day. Even the gold delegates joined heartily in this demonstration against sectionalism.

SENATOR VILAS' WARNING.

Senator Vilas bitterly denounced what he termed an attempt to launch the party on a career so wild that the world stood aghast. With a wave of his arm that was full of impressive portent, he sounded his warning.

Ex-Governor Russell, the keen Massachusetts statesman, who has thrice carried the standard of democracy to victory in the old Bay state, pleaded for a word of concession or conciliation, and concluded with a word of solemn warning that the country, if not the convention, would listen.

Demonstration followed demonstration at frequent intervals throughout the speeches, but it was Senator Hill who aroused the gold forces to their wildest enthusiasm, and Bryan, the boy orator of the Platte, who set the silver men aflame. The demonstration for Hill, who, with close logic and trenchant blade, sought the very heart of the convention as he bitterly assailed as undemocratic the new creed which the majority was to proclaim, lasted about eighteen minutes. Although more protracted than that which greeted Bryan, it was of a different nature. The latter was the spontaneous outburst of an enthusiasm kindled by the touch of magnetic eloquence. The star of the brilliant young orator from the plains of Nebraska has burned brightly on the horizon of the convention for two days. There were several demonstrations in his behalf yesterday, but this was the first opportunity he had to show himself. His audience had been warmed up, and was full of pent-up enthusiasm. The powder magazine needed but the spark, and Bryan applied it with the skill of genius.

BRYAN TAKES BY STORM.

His very appearance captured the audience. Dressed like a plain westerner, in a black sack suit of alpaca, he stood with a smile playing over his handsome, mobile, clear-cut face, while with uplifted hand he quieted the waiting thousands. He has a face whose lines might have been chiseled from alabaster by some master sculptor. His mouth is firm, his eyes bright, his nose Roman; his raven hair is brushed back from his forehead and falls to his collar. With well modulated voice, which gradually rose in pitch until it penetrated the furthermost limits of the hall, he wove the spell upon his audience. His speech was a masterpiece of fervid oratory; with consummate eloquence he stated the case of silver and parried the arguments of the gold men. Marc Antony never applied the match more effectively. The convention took fire with enthusiasm. It crackled as though it was aflame. Hill was forgotten; all else was forgotten for the moment. Every chair in the valley of the coliseum and every chair in the vast wilderness on the hillsides became a rock on which frantic men and women were wildly waving handkerchiefs, canes, hats and umbrellas—anything movable. Some, like demented things, divested themselves of their coats and flung them high in the air. A Texas delegate uprooted the purple standard of his state and bore it frantically to the place where rose the standard of Nebraska. In a twinkling others followed his example. Two-thirds of the state staffs were carried as trophies to Nebraska, and there danced in midair. A dozen delegates rushed upon the stage and shouldered the half dazed orator and bore him in triumph down the aisle. Louder and louder shrieked the thousands, until the volume of sound broke like a gigantic wave, and fell only to rise and break again. For almost fifteen minutes this maddening tumult continued, while the delegates with the state standards paraded the enclosure. Old political generals were stupefied. If the ballot for the nomination had been taken then it would have been a stampede.

When it was all over the votes were taken, first on the minority substitute for the platform offered by Senator Hill, which was defeated, 626 to 303; then on the resolution to endorse the administration, which was beaten, 357 to 564, and, lastly, on the adoption of the platform, which carried, 628 to 301. Senator Tillman, after the rejection of the resolution to endorse the administration, withdrew his resolution to censure the administration. "The administration stands condemned by that vote," was his comment. "A brave man never strikes a fallen foe."

ALL SECTIONS FOR BRYAN.

At the night session, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, the nominating speeches were made, and there was a repetition of the exciting scenes of the afternoon. The Bryan enthusiasm continued. The galleries went frantic at every mention of his name and the wild demonstration of the afternoon was duplicated when he was placed in nomination by H. T. Lewis of Georgia and seconded by W. Clutz of North Carolina, George F. Williams of Massachusetts and Thomas J. Kernan of Louisiana. Although the demonstration was confined largely to the galleries tonight, it looked as if the favorite, Bland, had fallen back into the ruck, hopelessly beaten. Senator Vest placed the Missourian in nomination, and Overmeyer of Kansas seconded the nomination. The name of Governor Claude Matthews of Indiana was presented by Senator Turpie of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett of Colorado. Fred White of Iowa placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a magnificent ovation to the enthusiasm of Miss Minnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Miss Carson Lake did the Blaine demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

Senator Blackburn of Kentucky was placed in nomination by J. S. Rhea, a brilliant Kentucky orator, and seconded by General St. Clair of West Virginia and W. W. Foote of California, and McLean of Ohio by Delegate Patrick of the Buckeye state.

The leaders who are opposed to the nomination of Bland, or who feared the convention might be stampeded to Bryan, decided after the nomination speeches to draw off and wait until tomorrow morning before taking a ballot. The action of the gold delegates, most of whom decided not to participate in the nomination of a candidate on the platform, rendered Bland's strength formidable, as it was likely that the chairman, taking the precedent of 1846 into consideration (when New York, in an attempt to defeat the chairman, ruled that two-thirds of those voting constituted the two-thirds required by the rule), would make a similar ruling. If all the gold delegates declined to vote, 416 would constitute the necessary two-thirds, and the best estimate tonight gave Bland 436. The Pennsylvania delegation, however, decided to vote for Pattison, after communicating with him by telegraph. The Wisconsin delegation decided not to vote, as did New Jersey. Maryland and Connecticut divided and twenty-seven of the thirty Massachusetts votes will be silent.

The sudden appearance of Bryan as a formidable candidate and the developments of the day in connection with the gold delegations greatly complicated the situation. The Teller movement again loomed up prominently, if those who believe his nomination would be the politics of the situation can they will prevent a nomination on the second ballot, and to this end their efforts will be directed. The Bland managers are straining every nerve and claim the victory, while Bryan's friends loudly assert that the convention will be stampeded by the "boy orator of the Platte."

As the doors of the mammoth Coliseum in Jackson park were thrown open this morning and the black streams of people welled up through the entrance and broke like a cascade over the galleries the band struck up "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground." Yesterday there was enough fighting to surfeit the craving of the crowds, but only the pickets were driven in and only the outposts were captured. Today, which many believed would be the last day of the convention, the main army on a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry. Until international cooperation among leading nations for the free coinage of silver can be secured we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept at a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money and opposed to legal tender paper as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be rigidly maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economic courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economic course and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

DAVID B. HILL, N. Y.,
WILLIAM F. VILAS, Wis.,
GEORGE GRAY, Del.,
JOHN PRENTISS POE, Md.,
IRVING W. DREW, N. H.,
C. O. HOOMAN, Md.,
P. J. FARRELL, Vt.,
LYNDE HARRISON, Conn.,
DAVID F. BAKER, R. I.,
THOMAS A. C. WEADOCK, Mich.,
JAMES E. OBRIEN, Minn.,
JOHN E. RUSSELL, Mass.,
ROBERT E. WRIGHT, Pa.,
WILLIAM R. STEELE, S. D.,
ALLEN A. M'DERMOTT, N. J.,
CHARLES D. ROGERS, Alaska.

Senator Hill also offered the following amendments to the platform and urged their adoption:

"But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetaary standard should not apply to existing contracts.

"Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law such coinage shall thereupon be suspended."

TILLMAN STARTS THE FIREWORKS.

Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina mounted the stage to open the great debate in behalf of free coinage of silver. A striking figure he was as he faced his audience. With no pretense to dress, shabbily coated, he instantly drew the eyes of 20,000 people. They turned toward him as if he were an antagonist. His thick set, commanding figure was full of defiance. His head, thrown back, was round and compact. The features, strong and powerful, were cast in a classic mould. The nose was straight, the lips thin and compressed, the jaws square and pugnacious, but the sunken cavity which marked his left eye gave to his face a sinister expression. Ia was a face once seen never to be forgotten. On one lapel of his coat he wore a Cuban flag, on the other a pitchfork. One moment the 20,000 people held their breath as they gazed. Then they broke forth. Cheers mingled with hisses rent the air. Mr. Richardson, who was wielding the gavel, with the aid of the assistant sergeant-at-arms quickly suppressed the demonstrations.

Tillman's first sentences showed that he had a good, well modulated voice, but as he proceeded he pitched it in a key so shrill that it grated like a file. He was characteristic from the beginning. He realized that so far as the galleries were concerned he faced an audience entirely hostile. He introduced himself by saying that he came before them as he was, not as the lying newspapers had represented him. A round of applause from the pit greeted this announcement and it was drowned in the storm of hisses from the galleries, which grew to a perfect whirlwind of sound. "I came from a state which was the home of secession," Senator Tillman turned defiantly and fiercely surveyed the vast congregation which was hissing. Then with a contemptuous toss of his head he looked down at the silver delegates before him, his eye blazing, and said with a sneer: "There are only three things that hiss, a goose, a serpent and a man." Raising his head and addressing the galleries he shouted that the men who hissed South Carolina forgot the history of the revolution when that state kept alive the fires of liberty. This provoked a wild demonstration from the silver men. "South Carolina in 1860," he said, "led the fight in the democratic party which disrupted it. Disruption," he continued, while the galleries hissed, "brought about the war and the war emancipated the black slaves. Now," he added, sweeping his arms through the air above his head, "we are leading the fight to emancipate the white slaves."

WOULD BREAK THE PARTY.

This time the silver men had their innings, but they did not applaud very lustily when he declared that with conditions reversed he was willing to again see the democratic party disrupted. Repeatedly as he proceeded the galleries hissed, and several times the sergeant-at-arms threatened to clear the galleries. The silver men had a chance to shout their approval when he declared that they were adopting a new declaration of independence, "16 to 1 or bust."

The storm of hisses issued forth again when he repudiated the denial that this was a sectional contest. "I say it is a sectional issue," he cried, "and it will prevail."

After these pyrotechnical expressions so characteristic of the man he drifted into statistics to show the bondage of the south and west to the east, and these dry figures gave the hostile galleries another opportunity to cry him down.

"Time, time," they shouted. This aroused the senator again to angry resentment. He paced the platform like an enraged lion.

"I know, I know," he cried with arms aloft. "You are against us. There is not a paper in this city that is not in the power of the money influence. They will not give us a fair show. They characterize us as 'howling dervishes and silver lunatics.'"

Many of the delegates came up the aisles and stood at the foot of the stage studying intently the features of the remarkable man before them.

Continuing, Senator Tillman declared that the only way to avert a revolution would be to select a man whose record would fit the platform. Soon the hissing began again at some radical utterance and the South Carolinian took occasion to say that "four years ago the New York senator was hissed as I am now."

"Where is New York, now?" he asked. "Where is New York's leader?" And from the gallery came the cry, "In the soup," which brought down a wave of cheers for Hill, topped with a foam of hisses.

Tillman stood waiting for the noise to subside and then using his hand before his mouth for a speaking trumpet called like a fog horn his defiance, "You can just as well understand it now that I am going to have my say if I stand here till sundown."

ATTACKS HILL AND CLEVELAND.

He was permitted to go on with comparative ease, after the chairman had pleaded with the audience and threatened to clear the galleries, and then he surprised his hearers anew by an attack on Senator Hill, because the senator from New York had refused to make the first speech on the platform and give the South Carolina man the reply. Incidentally he said of Hill: "He despised the president of the United States in 1892; since then he has had cause to more than despise him," and scored Hill for taking the role of apologist for the administration. "But as Cleveland stands for gold," he began, whereupon a hurrah for Cleveland was shouted which drew quite a hearty response from the galleries. The attack on the president which followed did not find any marked demonstration of approval.

"Now, I want you all to listen," he shouted, and then read the substitute resolution which follows:

We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as undemocratic and tyrannical and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty-loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch congress, to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights. A plutocrat despotism is thus established on the Georgia state standard, but the other standards which joined the procession were: Nebraska, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, South Dakota and the District of Columbia. Mr. Bryan purposely remained in town, that Nebraska's entire sixteen votes might go to him. Mrs. Bryan viewed the spectacle from the gallery.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

### PLATFORM CAME FROM ST. LOUIS.

**Colonel Jones of the Post-Dispatch Wrote the Principal Planks.**

CHICAGO, July 9.—The platform of the democratic convention which was telegraphed from Chicago on Tuesday night exclusively by the Associated press and which was reported today with a few amendments by the committee on resolutions has no such cloud of rival claimants to its authorship and inspiration as surrounded the making of the platform at St. Louis, which was really the main issue of the republican convention. One man may be, to all practical purposes, credited with the authorship of the democratic platform. This honor belongs to Colonel Charles H. Jones, publisher of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. Colonel Jones wrote the first draft of the declaration of principles which will doubtless be promulgated to the country by this convention. The document was arranged and worded by him after a consultation with Senators Cockrell and Vest and other leaders, and his draft was adopted by the committee on resolutions after three minor planks had been added and some changes made in the wording, which did not affect the principles or spirit of Colonel Jones' work. The most vital plank of the democratic declaration—that dealing with the financial question and outlining with considerable detail the articles of faith held by the silver leaders—was almost entirely the product of the St. Louis editor's pen. He also crystallized into verbal form the other points of the party creed, foremost among which is the tariff and income tax plank, and those of lesser importance, planks relating to federal interference in state affairs, the denunciation of republican congresses, the civil service plank and the declaration against third terms for presidents.

The plank against the Pacific railroads funding bill was first suggested by the state democratic convention of California, which instructed the state delegates to propose such a plank to the convention. Ex-Congressman Caminetti and Congressman Maguire of California made a canvass of the committee on resolutions in behalf of the position and Senator White, who was a member of the committee, succeeded in prevailing upon it to pledge the party to the policy of opposition to the funding plan.

Senator Vest of Missouri drew up the plank on pensions.

The expression of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists in the platform was first brought forward in the form of a plank written by Mr. James Creelman, the newspaper correspondent, but Congressman Sulzer of New York modified the statement to meet the view of the leaders.

So far as the much discussed suggestion of a platform of one plank declaring for free coinage at 16 to 1 goes, it was never seriously entertained by the committee on resolutions.

### DENOUNCES THE SILVER MEN.

**Iowa Postmaster Declares that Their Methods Are Bad.**

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Alexander Charles, postmaster of the city, and one of the most ardent administration democrats in the state, returned home tonight from Chicago. He denounces in unmeasured terms the action of the silver combine in unseating the Michigan gold men, pronouncing it to be a piece of villainy, such as never before has been perpetrated. He says that the Boies managers have used insulting and senseless methods, and believes within fifteen days steps will be taken to call another convention, and place a sound money candidate, on a sound money platform, in the field.

### THIRD RENOMINATES HENDERSON.

**Secures the Honor Without Much Difficulty.**

WATERLOO, Ia., July 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Congressman D. B. Henderson of Dubuque was renominated by acclamation at the Third district republican congressional convention, held here today. The convention was an enthusiastic affair. There were 1,000 visitors in the city. Henderson made a strong speech when brought into the convention by the notification committee. He declared the tariff the leading issue, and said the democratic party is trying to avoid it by raising the cry of silver. Henderson afterward met General Gordon at the Chautauqua park, and made a short stirring speech of welcome.

## SWEEPS CONVENTION AWAY

Bryan's Oratory Rolls in a Conquering Wave Across the Hall.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AFTER HIS SPEECH

**Delegates Stampede for a Moment, and the Boom for the Nebraskan Takes on Formidable Proportions at Once.**

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Nebraska was today the central figure in the national democratic convention. Fanned by the flames of his flowery oratory, Bryan stock rose like mercury in a thermometer exposed to the heat of a summer sun. For a while this afternoon it looked as though it would burst the tube and carry the presidential nomination for Bryan by acclamation with it. Having for two days carefully avoided showing himself before the convention, although several times called for, the appearance of the Nebraska orator, in defense of the platform, was the signal for an ovation lasting fully five minutes.

At the close of his speech the audience and delegates went literally wild, and for fifteen minutes howled themselves hoarse. Had not an adjournment been forced immediately on adoption of the platform, nothing apparently could have prevented a landslide. As it was, before the applause had died out, Alabama and Georgia had caucused in their seats and agreed to vote for Bryan and a number of other delegates did likewise.

As for the speech it was characteristic of Bryan. It was not what he said, but the way he said it. He started out with his time-worn exordium about being clad in the armor of truth and fighting in the cause of righteousness. Not a fact nor a figure, merely a collection of well turned phrases, apt quotations and polished similes. But they came at the opportune moment and caught the crowd.

The Nebraska delegates were naturally aroused to the pitch of intense excitement over the day's events. They had ever since their arrival been doing quiet work for the Bryan boom, and were surprised at what they had accomplished. They, however, had no organized system of operations, and up to the roll call could not say with definiteness what strength they expected Bryan to show. It was originally the intention not to have his name formally presented, but George Fred Williams tonight announced his purpose to nominate him, only to have Georgia snatch that privilege from him for Colonel T. Lewis and force Williams to content himself with a seconding speech.

When Mr. Lewis proclaimed the name of Bryan its reception was almost indescribable. The applause, hat tossing and umbrella waving, however, was confined largely to the galleries. The Bryan banner was brought out and carried around the hall, preceded by the Georgia state standard, but the other standards which joined the procession were: Nebraska, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, South Dakota and the District of Columbia. Mr. Bryan purposely remained in town, that Nebraska's entire sixteen votes might go to him. Mrs. Bryan viewed the spectacle from the gallery.

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### HILL AND WHITNEY STAY A BOLT.

**New York Delegation Appoints a Committee of Six to Act for It.**

CHICAGO, July 9.—Hurried meetings of all the gold state delegations were called as soon as the convention adjourned this afternoon and the New York contingent went to a nearby club and began work immediately. They were not in an amiable mood at all, and the talk of bolting the convention entirely was very loud. Congressman Tracey said he would not go back, as did also General Frederick Bartlett. Ex-Governor Flower called the meeting to order and Senator Hill took the floor. He said very little, but it was pointed. He believed the convention violated the established principles of democracy in many more places than the mere adoption of a platform. To support a candidate on such a platform would mean virtual agreement with it. He did not believe it was policy at present to so far act as to give it an endorsement. His remarks were received with applause. He was followed by Colonel J. R. Fellows, who was very bitter in his remarks. "There is not one iota of democracy in such a platform," he declared. "It is a tissue of populistic and anarchistic notions compiled by men who have no claim to recognition as statesmen or even politicians, but who are frenzied fanatics. I cannot see how I can support such a platform or any person placed upon it."

Mr. Whitney said he had visited several delegations of gold states and found their temper such that they would follow New York's lead. He was personally not averse to leaving the convention, but he would not like to have it said that New York led such a revolt. He was in favor of remaining in the convention, but not taking part in the election of a candidate and urged with Senator Hill the appointment of a committee of five to arrange with the other gold states a plan of action.

The temper of the meeting was shown when Congressman Sulzer arose to speak. He advocated that the delegation, as good democrats, should stay in the convention and take part in its proceedings. He believed that the majority rule had always been looked up to in the party and it should not now be disregarded. At this juncture somebody said: "Do you mean that we should vote for this silver platform?"

"Yes," said he, "and work for it."

"Shame! Shame!" were the cries, and the speaker was cried down.

Judge Clute of Albany, an alternate for Erastus Corning, showed decided silver proclivities and he also was shown no sympathy. Senator Thomas F. Grady was almost violent in his denunciation of what he described as the outrage perpetrated on the convention and democrats by the silver men. He said he was very much in favor of repudiating democracy, but that he did know that this was not true democracy, but fanaticism.

De Lancey Nicoll ended a brief but bitter talk with these words: "I am a democrat, but I cannot support this platform and will not vote for a candidate named upon it."

Governor Flower made the warmest speech of the evening and Whitney and Hill had all they could do to prevent a bolt resolution being put through at once. He said the platform was "a crazy quilt of currency" and the "work of incompetent and brainless fools." He denounced men of Altgeld's and Tillman's stamp as "mischief breeders" and "schemers to ruin the democracy" and then he closed by saying: "I will never cast my vote for such a ticket or its representatives. I am a democrat and this platform is not democratic."

Governor Flower then read a telegraphic extract from the Brooklyn Eagle (democratic) of tonight, advocating a bolt. Part of it read as follows:

We have no fear that the sound money men will acquiesce in a free silver platform, a ticket of repudiation, and if anarchy be trampling out sound money delegates in the convention a bolt is inevitable. A democratic ticket for which democrats can vote is becoming a necessity. It will be supplied. The anarchists, the populists, the communists and the nihilists who are controlling this convention will never control this country; they will never control the democratic party.

Senator Hill interposed and offered this resolution:

That a committee of six be appointed to visit other state delegations instructed for gold and urge upon them the necessity for refraining from action and that this committee act both in the convention and hereafter for the New York delegation.

It was adopted and the chair appointed Senator Hill, William C. Whitney, James W. Hinckley, Roswell P. Flower, Frederic R. Coudert and William F. Sheehan.

The meeting then adjourned, it being the sense of the members that New York's vote was not to be cast for a presidential or other candidate nominated by this convention.

After the adjournment of the convention the Wisconsin delegation held a meeting and determined that the vote of that state should not be cast for a presidential candidate on the platform adopted today. General Bragg will announce this decision from the speaker's stand. The Wisconsin delegation is instructed to act as a majority shall determine on this question. The poll was 20 yeas to 4 nays.

### FINAL CHANGES IN THE PLATFORM.

**New National Bank Plank and Religious Liberty Declaration.**

CHICAGO, July 9.—The committee on resolutions held a brief meeting this morning and agreed upon several amendments to the platform, the most important of which was the following substitute for the plank on bank issues:

Congress alone has power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or to individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States, and shall be redeemable in coin.

At the suggestion of Senator Walsh and Delegate Dwyer, the new committeeman from California, seconded by Mr. Holman of Maine, the following was added to the preamble:

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Additions were also made declaring for arbitration and making the labor plank more explicit.

### URGES A SOUND MONEY TICKET.

**Brooklyn Eagle Voices the Sentiment of Many Eastern Democrats.**

BROOKLYN, July 9.—This evening's Brooklyn Eagle, democrat, under the headline, "For Country and for Right," in double leads and long primer type, leads its editorial page with these words:

Whether the sound money delegations as a whole bolt or not there will be sound money men in the east who will walk out of it, leaving it to impersonate its own anarchy and to rear its own repudiation. There are also many other democrats who will support neither anarchy or repudiation, and these men, being democrats, should not be required to support republicanism, nor should they be forced not to vote at all. For them should be provided an honest money democratic national platform and national ticket. In the provision of this, the independent democrats of this state should lead off, headed by those of Kings and New York counties. We counsel an instant realization of this need and prompt meeting of this duty. The requisite movement will grow as it goes. The honor of at once initiating it is to be coveted as a present obligation and lasting distinction.

**Gardner Succeeds Norris.**

CHICAGO, July 9.—Lawrence Gardner of Washington, D. C., was chosen a member of the national committee at a caucus of the District of Columbia delegation today, to succeed James L. Norris. The vote was: Gardner, 4; Norris, 1; E. T. Jordan, 1.

## BIG BOOM FOR BRYAN

Delegations Fall Over Each Other to Get Onto the Band Wagon.

SPEECH TOOK THE CONVENTION BY STORM

Nebraska Man Congratulated by Delegates from All Sections.

PLACES HIMSELF IN HIS FRIENDS' HANDS

His Nomination is Predicted by Many of of the Knowing Ones.

ILLINOIS IS EXPECTED TO FALL IN LINE

**Altgeld Holds Out for a Moment, but Soon Gives In, Saying the Speech Was the Greatest Ever Made.**

CHICAGO, July 9.—Mr. Bryan held a levee at his place on the convention floor this afternoon, delegates from all parts of the country offering their congratulations on his great oratorical effort. Included in his callers were members of the notification committee from several states, who, in advance of his possible nomination formally notified him of that event. Mr. Bryan, who has hitherto been positive in his declination to permit himself to be formally placed in nomination, said after taking his seat that he would defer to the wishes of his friends in the matter. The chairmen of several state delegations that have been heretofore counted for other candidates personally assured Mr. Bryan of their support.

The Bryan wave swept suddenly over the convention, and it is the belief of some of the leaders that it marks the beginning of a possible spontaneous movement which may lead to the nomination of the Nebraska man. The Georgia delegation has decided to cast her twenty-six votes for Bryan. A hasty canvass of the Louisiana delegation shows fifteen for Bryan and one against, but under the unit rule, the sixteen Louisiana delegates will go for Bryan. The twelve votes from West Virginia will go for Bryan. C. S. Thomas, chairman of the Colorado delegation, said if a vote is taken Bryan will be nominated. The Iowa contingent is standing by Boies, but a movement is on foot to swing the Boies strength to Bryan. Florida will give him two votes and possibly more. Arizona will stand by Bland, but in case of a break, will go to Bryan.

It was rumored that eighteen members of the Ohio delegation had united in an appeal to Mr. John R. McLean to withdraw his name and allow the vote to go for Bryan. This was denied by the Ohio delegation and Mr. McLean also denied it.

North Carolina will probably cast her solid vote for Bryan, and North Dakota is very much inclined to favor him, though the sentiment in the latter state is divided between him and Boies. Kentucky announces that it will stand by Blackburn to the last.

FOR BRYAN AND SIBLEY.

The movement is toward Bryan for first place and Sibley of Pennsylvania for second. The plans for bringing Bryan forward with a rush after his speech appear to have been well laid. Governor Culberson says that Texas stands firm for Bland, but in the event of another Texas caucus he thinks Bryan would command a majority. Three of the Wyoming delegates are for Bryan and the entire delegation may be swung for him. One of the California delegates says the Bryan movement may tend to give that state's votes to the Nebraska candidate after the complimentary vote to Senator White. South Carolina will cast eighteen votes for Tillman on the first ballot and will then go to Bryan. Maryland and North Dakota also show evidences of a tendency to Bryan. The Mississippi delegation has decided to cast its eighteen votes for Bryan. A paper was circulated after the Bryan speech and all but two of the Mississippi delegates signed it, agreeing to vote for Bryan. Under the unit rule he will get the eighteen votes of Mississippi. Senator Money of Mississippi says that in his opinion Bryan will be the nominee. While the Alabama delegation has agreed to vote for Bryan, the leaders in his interest are apprehensive that they will not be able to hold them to their pledge if the ballot is long postponed. The feeling in South Dakota is very friendly to Mr. Bryan and it is probable that he will secure five of the eight votes. South Carolina, Virginia and Tennessee are undecided so far, no polls having been made of the delegations.

H. M. Boydston, the alternate-at-large on the Nebraska delegation, is for Bryan, but the Nebraska delegation, is for Bryan. He says the Bryan movement is wholly spontaneous, and has come so quickly as to take the Nebraska delegation wholly unawares. He regards the nomination of Mr. Bryan as assured, and says that Illinois will come to him after discharging her duty to Bland.

David Overmeyer of Kansas says the Bryan wave is the result of the enthusiasm evoked by Bryan's speech, and he thinks calmness will be restored and the effect of the movement counteracted.

When in the uproar the procession of banners bearing the names of the different states was started there was a rush of Nebraska men for the Illinois delegation. The Illinois standard was torn loose, and a delegate started off with it. Before he had got ten feet Governor Altgeld saw him and ordered the standard brought back. "You cannot stampede us," he coolly said; "we have declared for Bland."

The banner was replaced. A moment later the banner of Missouri appeared in the line. "Now you can take it," said the governor. "Missouri is in the line, and I guess we cannot afford not to join." Then, turning to the delegates who surrounded him, he said: "That was the greatest speech ever made. I had rather be able to make that speech than be president. Common men are sometimes made presidents, but it takes talent and brains to talk like that."

Senator Daniel says that, considering the occasion and the circumstances, Mr. Bryan's speech was the greatest effort he ever listened to. He believes Bryan will be the nominee. Virginia, he says, will probably cast six votes for him.

### SAYS IT LOOKS LIKE A STAMPEDE.

**Boies at His Home Receiving the Convention News.**

WATERLOO, Ia., July 9.—(Special Telegram.)—Ex-Governor Boies spent the day and evening receiving the convention news. Tonight when news of the Bryan demonstration came he said: "They are trying to stampede the convention for Bryan and it looks as if they were to succeed." He also observed that Bryan's strength taken from Bland was remarkable. He added: "Bryan would have a big vote in this state. The only thing against him is his age. He is but 36, one year beyond the constitutional requirement. This division of strength will at least make more than one ballot necessary."

"After the Bryan demonstration," added Mr. Boies, "there will probably not be much noise about the other nominations." The reporter suggested something about Iowa's candidate. In response Boies said: "Oh, we have nothing now but our own state and possibly a few scattering delegates. We did have half a dozen or more of the southern states with us until the break our delegation made on the vote for temporary chairman. That was decidedly disastrous."