# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION IN DETAIL

# Permanent Organization Is Effected at the Evening Session—Ringing Speeches by Thomas and Richardson.

## Repeated Cheering Greets Hill at Every Turn—Mention of Bryan's Name Causes a Wild Outburst of Enthusiasm —Former Governor Altgeld Speaks.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—The Democratic National Convention was called to order this morning by Chairman Jones of the National Committee.

Governor Thomas of Colorado was introduced as temporary chairman. He made a speech, dwelling much on the silver issue.

Sessions were held in the afternoon and evening. At the latter reports were received from the Committees on Rules and on Permanent Organization. Both were adopted.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee was presented as permanent chairman. In accepting the honor he made an address, showing sixteen reasons why the Republicans should be ousted from control of the national Government. He closed with a eulogy of Bryan which set the convention wild with enthusiasm.

The demonstration was frantic. Amid a deafening roar from the delegates and audience, a rush was made for the platform.

After the pandemonium had been quieted the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The plan to nominate Bryan on the Fourth of July failed because the Committee on Resolutions had a prolonged struggle over the question of platform.

A feature of the proceedings was the repeated outbursts of cheers for Hill of New York, which stopped the convention's business.

### Crowds Gather.

Early in the day the crowds began to turn toward Convention Hall, and all the approaches to the vast edifice were filled with an eager and excited throng, surging toward the many entrances, and seeking to gain early admission to the building. With then came bands, marching clubs and drum corps, and to the confusion of their crash and hurrah was added the constant crack, boom, six of bombs and crackers, as the convention enthusiasts and the small boy vied with each other in celebrating the day.

The surrounding streets presented the appearance of a State fair under full headway, with scores of tents and improvised restaurants giving evidence that a good share of this sweltering mass which had descended upon the town is living upon sandwiches and lemonade. A huge tent, large enough to accommodate a two-ring circus, spreads its white wings opposite the main entrance to the building and dispenses foaming beverage to the weary and thirsty wayfarer, while next door a huge sheet poster announces that the "long-horned champion steer of Kansas" can be seen inside.

Further away there are evidences of the desolation left by the great fire which swept away the Convention Hall just three months ago to-day—here the tall spire of a church with the chancel a mass of ruins, and there the debris of a school-house, only the dignified facade remaining.

The Convention Hall itself at first glance looks crude and imperfect, but this is only in its external ornamentation of cornice and column. The substantial elements of the structure are complete, ready to house the delegates and the legion of onlookers in one of the most perfect convention halls ever offered to the gathering of a great party.

The Stars and Stripes snap proudly from a hundred staffs along the gable and at intervals surrounding the entire building. There are hundreds of these flags topping the structure, giving an idea of its vastness, 340 feet long and 198 feet wide. Only yesterday an army of men were busy removing the debris of construction and they have succeeded so well that there is not a vestige remaining. Squads of policemen were early on the ground, keeping back the crowds and maintaining quiet.

There was little disorder, however, for the crowds were good-natured and their patriotism was tempered with discretion. It was noticeable that a very considerable portion of the gathering throngs were made up of women, who profited by the warm day to put on their gayest raiment, thus adding another element of color and beauty to the blaze of bunting everywhere apparent.

### Inside the Hall.

Inside the Convention Hall the officials were early on hand to make final preparation. The sergeant-at-arms gave a closing drill to the 300 ushers under his direction, showing that they performed their duties with precision. The doorkeepers, messengers and pages were likewise drilled in their several duties, and all was made ready for the rush soon to occur.

The interior of the building presented a gorgeous spectacle of color, alike a tribute to the patriotic sentiment of the day and to the party about to assemble in convention. The disposal of flags, bunting and shields is quite effective, but here and there is too great spread and tangle of steel to be subdued by patriotic devices.

The great steel roof, supported by massive girders is partly obscured by flags looped into rosettes. The same scheme of flag rosettes makes a rim of color for the gallery, forty feet above, sweeping entirely around the hall. Lower down, the front of another gallery is flaming with the coats of arms of forty-six States and Territories, with here and there long streamers caught up into bows and rosettes, while just back of the platform is a box bearing the red, white and blue inscription of the "New York High School Boys."

But the eye leaves these details of color and rests on the ten magnificent American flags, each thirty-seven feet long, which are canopied from the top of the building to the sides, two of these monster emblems flanking the chairman's platform like the wings of a stage. In the center of these, what an opportunity is offered for a coup d'oeil in this scheme of color, with the portrait of the party's idol and coming nominee. But, strangely, it is not here, and Chief Decorator Baker explains that the National Committee has forbidden the hanging of portraits of any living man.

### Bowl-Shaped Auditorium.

The auditorium is shaped like a great bowl, with the presiding officer almost in the center, while the seats rise tier on tier on every side back to the remotest corner of the building. In the hollow of this bowl the real business is to be done, for here the delegates and alternates are seated and the platform is located. The area for delegates is paved with stone, so there will be no sound of shuffling feet. The seats are arranged in a great oval, the side toward the platform. The folding chairs for the delegates and alternates make a little lake of yellow in the bottom of this bowl, marked here and there by the tall standards indicating the various State delegations.

Raised about two feet above this stone area the platform juts out into the lake of yellow like some cape in the sea. The platform is flanked on either side by the rows of press seats, stretching back 200 feet in either direction.

The platform itself presents evidence of elegance, even gorgeousness, and is far more elaborate than the counterpart at Philadelphia. Beneath the chairman's feet stretches a rich Turkish rug of crimson hue, while a great leathern seat is ready to accommodate the man who holds the gavel. Instead of a table before him, the gavel is to fall upon a strange wooden pedestal, similar to those used in supporting a catafalque.

The secretary of the convention has another raised platform, with a huge chair of leathern elegance, while the lesser officials, clerks and stenographers, have the usual spread of pine before them.

All together, the arrangements are admirable in their detail, and combine to give the most perfect machinery for the transaction of the business of the convention.

### Thousands in the Streets.

At 10:30 o'clock the streets surrounding Convention Hall were densely packed and every minute added hundreds more to the eager, surging mass. Lines of wire cable had been thrown around the building, ten feet from the wall, to keep back the throng and within this area policemen maintained a clear space, while the tide of humanity pressed up to the cables and threatened to take the building by storm.

The doors were not opened until late, as the doorkeepers were being drilled and there was no relief for the waiting multitude. Inside the building officials were shouting orders to their armies of attendants; pages and messengers were being sent to their stations, and the last details of preparation were being executed.

At 10:45 several of the doors were opened and the great sweep of seats began to be filled with groups of spectators. Soon the aisles leading from the public entrances became moving currents, men and women hurrying to the points of vantage. Gradually the huge circle took on motion, animation, color, and the hum of many voices echoed through the hall.

An unusual number of ladies was in the assemblage. Their bright summer dresses and picture hats vied with the splendor of the decorations.

It was evidently a free-and-easy gathering, for a large proportion of the men divested themselves of their coats and sat in shirt sleeves, mopping their shining faces and wielding palm-leaf fans.

### Delegates Come In.

The State delegations were slow in putting in an appearance, and at 11 o'clock the North Dakota contingent was the only one within the area reserved for delegates. From that time on, however, they began coming singly and in pairs, and occasionally in full delegations.

But there was little opportunity for heralding their arrival, as they were emptied through tunnels into the delegates' area, giving the crowd little chance to recognize the well-known faces. The leaders, however, were not among the early arrivals, and the spectators looked in vain for the conspicuous figures of the party.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the Third Missouri Regiment Band of Kansas City, forty-five pieces, broke out with a lively and inspiring air, which brought a cheer from the crowd.

### First Real Demonstration.

But it remained for the strains of "Dixie" to call forth the first real demonstration of the convention hosts, cheer after cheer ringing through the building as the well-known strains came to a close.

Among the early arrivals who appeared on the platform were Senator-elect "Joe" Blackburn, Governor Beckham and former Governor McCreary, all of Kentucky. They were given a cordial reception. They remained on the platform only a few minutes before taking their seats among the delegates.

At 11:19 the band threw inspiration and patriotic fervor into the assembled hosts by playing the "Star Spangled Banner." As the strains of the patriotic air rang through the great hall, hundreds of the auditors rose and remained standing throughout the rendition. Even the national banners, which everywhere were arranged in gorgeous festoons over the steel framework of the building, seemed to flutter gayly in response to the music.

James Hamilton Lewis from Washington, faultlessly attired, entered the hall and was accorded a cordial ripple of applause.

When the Hawaiian delegation entered the building at 11:30, headed by Prince David, a member of the royal family of the Hawaiian Islands, the members were greeted with applause.

### Convention Opened.

At exactly 12:02, Chairman Jones ascended the platform.

As the wave of applause subsided, Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly, stilling the tumult, and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing:

"The convention will come to order. The sergeant-at-arms will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds massed before the platform to take seats. Great disorder prevailed, the aisles were jammed with a shifting, noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet.

The first business of the convention was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh.

"The National Democratic Committee, having met in the city of Washington on the twenty-second day of February, 1900, has appointed Wednesday, the fourth day of July, as the time, and chosen the city of Kansas City, Mo., as the place, for holding the National Democratic Convention. Each State is entitled to a representation therein equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and each Territory, Alaska, Indian Territory and the District of Columbia, shall have six delegates. All Democratic, conservative-reform citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations and differences, who can unite with us in the effort for pure, economical and constitutional government, and who favor the Republic and oppose the Empire, are cordially invited to join us in sending delegates to the convention."

Chairman Jones then announced prayer by the Reverend S. M. Neel.

### Doctor Neel's Prayer.

The Reverend Doctor S. M. Neel, pastor of Central Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, offered prayer as follows:

"Almighty God, God of our Fathers, we acknowledge thee to be our God. Our nation was founded in faith and hope in thee. Thy providence has protected and guided us in the past. Thy goodness has made us great. We still recognize thee as sovereign, and acknowledge no other. We are dependent upon thee. We look to thee; our hope is in thee. Mercifully forgive our sins and guide us into all truth. May we never, as a nation, forget God.

"Commend thy blessing upon the delegates of this convention. May they be men who fear God and work righteousness and be accepted of him. Inspire them with an exalted patriotism and broad statesmanship. Thou art moving among the nations of the earth. We have come to a crisis as to our future policy as a nation. Illuminate us by thy Spirit, that we may have the power of vision to discern between right and wrong. As thou hast guided us in the past, be pleased, we humbly ask, to pilot us over the breakers now.

"Save us from the offense of approaching thee only to have our views ratified. May we come in all sincerity and humility to inquire what the Lord our God would have us do. Overrule our prejudices and render clear our judgments. Save us from the reproach that any power among us is almighty but the will of God as expressed in the voice of all the people. Mercifully protect us. May the principles of the golden rule prevail. May truth, justice, equality and liberty be guarded with jealous care.

"Lord God, make bare thy arm. Be thou our God. Grant that what is done here may meet thy approval. Thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. We ask in the name of Jesus Christ our Lord and Savior. Amen."

### Welcomed by Mayor Reed.

"Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke loose after the prayer. "We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic Mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear, resonant voice that easily penetrated to every corner of the hall.

The first burst of applause that greeted the Mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of Democratic doctrine, which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved. He dwelt at some length on the progress of the principles of the Democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England, and came to this continent for its larger growth, to ultimate development. His allusion to the early leaders of the Democratic party, Jefferson and Jackson, evoked outbursts of cheers. He declared that Jefferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for American men upon their own continent.

Dwelling at length on the progress made by the Democratic party in the cause of human rights, Mr. Reed grew impassioned in his eulogy of the good work done by it through all the years of its existence.

A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered upon Democratic soil and as the guests of a Democratic constituency that had always been in the forefront of the political fights of the country.

When he declared that in the name of that Democracy he bid the visiting delegations welcome, and prophesied certain victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by loud cheers, and the applause when he concluded was loud and long.

### Ovation for Hill.

Senator Hill entered just at this moment, and the applause turned to him.

"Hill of New York," "Hill," "Hill," they shouted. But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm. Hill came in with Eliot Danforth of New York, and stopped at the row. Delegate John McMahon of Rome arose and gave his seat to the former Senator. Hill smiled and thanked him.

Meanwhile, the crowd continued to yell for "Hill," "Let's hear Hill," until the chairman finally rapped them to order.

A few minutes later they renewed the

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Alabama—John W. Tomlinson.
Arkansas—J. K. Jones.
California—James G. McGuire.
Colorado—S. R. Fitzgerald.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Delaware—L. Irving Handy.
Florida—C. Gibbons.
Georgia—L. F. Garrard.
Idaho—J. W. Reid.
Illinois—Carter H. Harrison.
Iowa—John S. Murphy.
Indiana—Samuel E. Morss.
Kansas—David Overmyer.
Kentucky—J. S. C. Blackburn.
Louisiana—W. F. Blackman.
Maine—Frederick W. Plaisted.
Maryland—L. V. Baughman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—Thomas A. Barkworth.
Minnesota—P. B. Winston.
Mississippi—H. D. Money.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—S. F. Hauser.
Nebraska—R. L. Metcalf.
Nevada—F. G. Newlins.
New Hampshire—J. J. Doyle.
New Jersey—W. D. Daly.
New York—Augustus Van Wyck.
North Carolina—A. C. Avery.
North Dakota—George W. Freerks.
Ohio—H. L. Chapman.
Oregon—N. A. Peery.
Pennsylvania—Charles D. Donnelly.
Rhode Island—P. Henry Quinn.
South Carolina—B. R. Tillman.
South Dakota—John R. Wilson.
Tennessee—John A. Moon.
Texas—Thomas Ball.
Utah—J. L. Rawlins.
Vermont—F. W. McGettrick.
Virginia—J. W. Daniel.
Washington—O. G. Ellis.
West Virginia—J. W. St. Clair.
Wisconsin—D. L. Plumer.
Wyoming—C. E. Blydenburgh.
Alaska—Louis L. Williams.
Arizona—Doctor H. A. Hughes.
Indian Territory—George Mansfield.
New Mexico—H. M. Dougherty.
Oklahoma—J. S. Burns.
District of Columbia—John H. Wise.

## NEW NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—James P. Clarke.
California—M. E. Tarpey.
Colorado—A. Dair Wilson.
Connecticut—Homer S. Cummings.
Delaware—R. R. Kennedy.
Florida—George P. Raney.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—E. N. Wolfe.
Illinois—Thomas Gahan.
Iowa—Charles A. Walsh.
Indiana—Thomas F. Taggart.
Kansas—J. G. Johnson.
Kentucky—Urey Woodson.
Louisiana—N. Blanchard.
Maine—Arthur Sewall.
Maryland—A. P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—George Fred Williams.
Michigan—D. J. Campau.
Minnesota—Thomas D. O'Brien.
Mississippi—A. J. Russell.
Missouri—W. J. Stone.
Montana—John M. S. Neill.
Nebraska—James C. Dahlman.
Nevada—Jos. R. Ryan.
New Hampshire—True L. Norris.
New Jersey—William B. Gorlay.
New York—Norman E. Mack.
North Carolina—Josephus Daniels.
North Dakota—J. B. Eaton.
Ohio—John R. McLean.
Oregon—
Pennsylvania—J. M. Guffey.
Rhode Island—George W. Green.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakota—Maris Taylor.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Texas—R. M. Johnson.
Utah—D. C. Dunbar.
Vermont—John H. Seuter.
Virginia—Peter J. Otey.
Washington—William H. Dunphy.
West Virginia—John T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—Timothy E. Ryan.
Wyoming—J. E. Osborne.
Alaska—Louis L. Williams.
Arizona—J. B. Breathitt.
Indian Territory—Thomas Macrum.
New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson.
Oklahoma—James R. Jacobs.
District of Columbia—James L. Norris.
Hawaii—H. W. Cornwell.

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call, but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings, and showed their disapproval with hisses.

When finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard, he introduced Governor Thomas of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Governor Thomas, as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer—tall, dignified, black-garbed, his face showing intellectuality and force of character. He held in his hand the written manuscript of his speech, and in full, round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners of the building, he began his address as temporary chairman.

Governor Thomas said:

### Temporary Chairman's Speech.

We meet under most auspicious influences. On the nation's birthday, in a great central city of the Republic, at the close and opening of a century, we come together to reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of Thomas Jefferson and our loyalty to their greatest living exponent. We have been selected by the farmer and the artisan, the miner and the mechanic, the producers of wealth in every State and Territory of this mighty nation, to register a decree they have already determined, to proclaim a candidate they have already chosen. We come, not with the pomp and circumstance of consolidated wealth, but as the delegates of the plain people who believe that all men were created equal and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We are not here as the representatives of the vast interests which dominate our industrial life, but as the champions of the individual citizen, who stands helpless in their presence. We speak not for those who would pivot the finances of the world upon a single metal, supplementing its inadequacy by a paper currency issued by a private monopoly at the expense of the people, but for the millions who believe in the money of the Constitution, and in the ability of their countrymen to legislate for themselves, without the previous permission of foreign parliaments, potentates or princes.

We are in very truth the party of the people. Our declaraton of faith and purpose, given to the world four years ago, has been strengthened by the passage of years, and is enshrined to-day in our hearts and hopes. It marked an epoch in political history and symbolized the regeneration of the party whose birth was coeval with the birth of the Union, whose death that Union cannot long survive. It crystallized into an undying creed the precepts of our founders—reaffirmed the objects of Democratic organization, and proclaimed Democracy to be no longer a name, but a great spirit and a living heart.

### No War on Wealth.

Democracy wages no war against wealth. Under her beneficent rule, its creation and amassment have ever been among the most worthy objects of human effort. The desire for material comfort and well being is the very mainspring of progress. The wealth that comes as the reward of honest industry and thrift commands and must receive the encouragement and protection of all, but the wealth that comes through partnership with the Government, which usurps its prerogatives and perverts its agencies, which absorbs the resources and blasts the opportunities of the individual, crushes competition, levies tribute on the producer and consumer, corrupts and poisons all branches of official life, and reduces the citizen to dependency upon its will excites our just apprehension.

Modern monopoly is the offspring of the Republican party. It is the genius of organized commercialism. It has neither conscience, sentiment, nor patriotism. It knows neither justice nor morality. Its inspiration is greed, and its purposes accumulation. Corruption is its necessary instrument. No public service is too high, none too low to escape its influences. Its hand is on the throat and in the pocket of every human being in the nation. It sneers at the rights of man, and defies the sovereignty of States. It regulates wages and the prices of life's necessities. It divides the territory of the Union into commercial provinces, punishes integrity and rewards the unscrupulous. It gives or refuses employment at its pleasure. It blacklists the workingman and sets him adrift to starve in the midst of plenty. It marches its battalions of employes to the polls, places its chosen ballot in their hands and coerces their support for its favorite instrument. It is marching to despotism under the canopy of the Republic. Either the trust or the Government must disappear.

At the demand of the so-called financial interests, the present Congress has enacted a new currency law. By its terms the Government has presented to the national banks $25,000,000, given from control of circulation, provided for the payment in cash of the premium values of the greater part of its bonds, and created a perpetual national debt. It has declared for the payment of all obligations in gold, stricken from its contracts the reserved right of the Government to use its own money for the payment of debts, and delegated to private interest the power to supplement all deficiencies in the circulating medium by the paper money, whose volume they shall regulate, and which the people are taxed to support. The greenback and the Treasury note are retired. An inert mass of $150,000,000 in gold is to be kept in the Treasury by the issue of bonds whenever necessary. The currency must shrink and swell as the judgment of selfishness shall dictate.

Those who assert that the money question is dead have given but little heed to the lessons of experience. It can never die, until it shall receive the righteous solution. If it be true that our monetary circulation is the life blood of our commercial system, it must follow that upon its wholesome quantity depends our continued welfare.

### Imperialism Denounced.

The prevailing sentiment of Democratic sympathy for all people struggling for the blessings of liberty compelled the administration two years ago to interfere with the despotic tyranny of Spain over Cuba, and secured to the oppressed people of that island the right of self-government. Our ultimatum delivered, we solemnly and officially declared them to be free and independent, and "disclaimed to the world any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserted our determination when that was accomplished to leave the Government and control of the island to its people."

Our government disdained the spirit of its manifesto of April, and became the purchaser of the Philippines in January. Since then we have given Cuba the benefit of our civic institutions by governing her through the War Department. We have kept faith with Porto Rico by substituting the sugar baron for the Castilian Duke and confirmed the Philippine estimate of the white man by prolonging the Spaniard's method of colonial government in those islands of the far-off seas.

The Constitution is bounded by the domain of the forty-five States, and the Congress it created has absolute jurisdiction over all that lies beyond them. The bill of rights has become a bill of platitudes, the military Governments centralized in the War Department are the agencies of benevolent assimilation wherever the flag floats beyond the confines of the ocean. Destiny is the name of imperialism's fateful brother. Trade expansion is the mystic verbal tie that binds them. All are paraded as the cause or the excuse for every sin against the organic law of our fathers, while clamorous appeals to a so-called patriotism drown the solemn warnings of sages and of statesmen against the certain tendencies of the new dispensation.

We would have no colonial system. Its pestilent brood has already hatched in the Havana post office and has grown apace for months in distant Manila. It is the fruitful mother of oppression and maladministration. It has no place in the economy of a Republic. It cannot live in the atmosphere of freedom. It is the asylum of dishonesty and incompetency. It makes a tyrant of the ruler, a rebel of the ruled. It requires for its successful operation a permanent military establishment. Our national standard has a stripe for every State that framed the Union, a star for every Commonwealth of the sisterhood. It has neither place nor emblem for subject peoples or colonial systems.

We believe in that expansion which under Democratic rule brought half the continent as a galaxy of Commonwealths into the Union. We denounce that expansion which by contrast overcomes the people of another hemisphere under the pretext of giving them liberty, which governs them by force, which denies to them the rights of citizens, which subjects the American workmen to the competition of hordes of Orientals coming hither from so-called American Provinces to take his place at the forge, in the mine and in the factory.

### The Isthmian Canal.

We would build the Nicaraguan Canal as an American enterprise for the American people. We would operate it in times of peace, and control it in times of war. We would fortify it notwithstanding the protests or the objections of transatlantic Powers. We would share the benefits and responsibilities of its management with no associates. We would concede its advantages in times of peace to other nations under terms and conditions of our own prescription and deny to them and to all of them any other identification with its affairs.

We would form political alliances with no countries whatever. We neither need nor desire them. For a century and a quarter we have survived the envies and the enmities of Europe.

We would relieve the people of the burden of taxation. If administrative authority is to be credited, the Spanish-American conflict ended eighteen months ago. The same authority assures us with every moon that the Philippine insurrection is over. The Treasury is bursting with a plethoric revenue, millions whereof are deposited with favorite banks, which lend it to the people on their own terms, that the volume of circulation may not suffer diminution. Notwithstanding these conditions, there is no surcease of taxation and no signs of relief from the party in power.

We would have for our chief magistrate a man sprung from the loins of the people, rock-ribbed in his convictions and controlled by the admonitions of his conscience. A man of lofty ideals and steadfast courage. A man to whom his country's Constitution appeals as a living and sacred reality. A man who exalts the duties, the rights and the welfare of his fellow-citizens above the sinister and corroding influences of centralized commercialism. A man with no Warwick behind his chair, with policies that are his own. A man with strong opinions, and a strong will to enforce them.

Against the continuance of the Republican party in power we enter protest. With the man exalted above the dollar, the Constitution above the combination, the equality of all before the law, with solemn promises to correct the abuses of administration, and to enforce those fundamentals of government which secure exact justice to all, we shall not appeal in vain to the wisdom, the intelligence and the patriotism of the American people.

### Confusion in the Hall.

His severe arraignment of the "intrenched enemy" drew a ripple of applause, and as he proceeded his well-rounded sentences were punctuated with generous and hearty manifestations of approval. Despite his strong voice, the confusion in the hall became so great that much of the speech was lost to the delegates and spectators. An incessant hum sounded through the building, mingled with the rustle of thousands of fans, the shuffle of countless feet of messengers and officials and the occasional yell of some demonstrative spectator.

The audience grew fretful under the disorder and their inability to hear, and there were shouts of "Louder!" mingled with demands for order. Governor Thomas proceeded boldly, however, and when above the racket he was heard to exclaim "South Africa" the crowd caught the idea that he was paying a tribute to the Boers and a roar of enthusiastic approval went up.

There was another cheer when the crowd caught enough of the reference to the isthmian canal to understand that it was proposed to be under American control.

At the conclusion the building rang with applause, the cheering being accompanied by the flutter of the national colors throughout the hall.

### Campau's Resolution.

Great enthusiasm was created when the secretary of the convention, Charles A. Walsh of Iowa, rose and read a resolution offered by Daniel J. Campau of Michigan, that the Declaration of Independence, "drafted by that Democrat of Democrats, Thomas Jefferson," be read to the convention on this, the anniversary of the nation's natal day. The resolution read:

"The Republican party recently in Philadelphia, the cradle city of liberty, where the Declaration of Independence was written and the Constitution framed, did there indorse an administration which has repudiated the Constitution, and renominate a President who has betrayed the principles to the Declaration. This convention is composed of men who have the same faith as was in their fathers in this immortal instrument. As a reaffirmation of Democratic fealty to the fundamental principles of American liberty, I move, Mr. Chairman, that the clerk be directed to read the glorious Declaration of Independence, drafted by Thomas Jefferson and adopted 124 years ago to-day."

With cheers and applause the resolution was adopted, while the band in the south gallery played patriotic airs in lead of the enthusiasm.

### Patriotic Demonstrations.

Then a dramatic scene occurred. As the vast audience was quieting down to listen to the reading of the Declaration, two men appeared upon the platform bearing carefully in their arms two large objects, each shrouded completely in the Stars and Stripes. They were placed, the one upon the other, immediately to the right and in front of the chairman. Delegates and spectators craned their necks to see what was about to occur. All realized that a coup was about to be enacted.

Quickly advancing to the flag-draped objects, a handsome man deftly lifted the flag from a splendid bust of Mr. Bryan. As the familiar features of their distinguished leader were recognized by delegates and spectators, a tornado of applause swept over the audience. From side to side the bust was turned, that all might know whom it represented.

When the applause had subsided, Charles S. Hampton of Petoskey, Mich., read in magnificent voice the immortal Declaration of Independence. As the full and rounded sentences of the great State paper rolled through the hall the cheering and enthusiasm increased, and when Mr. Hampton had concluded the tremendous applause fairly shook the building.

When the orator had finished the Declaration of Independence and the applause had ceased, Miss Fultoni of New York was introduced and sang the "Star Spangled Banner." The audience stood and cheered and applauded after each verse. It was an innovation in National Conventions.

Then as she finished the last strain the band took up "America," and, led by Miss Fultoni, the great mass of 20,000 people broke into the stirring words "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," singing it through with unction and closing it with a cheer.

### Wild Cheers for Hill.

Then suddenly somebody started the cry for "Hill," "Hill." In an instant Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi and New Mexico were on their feet waving their standards and yelling "Hill"; "Dave Hill."

The pounding of the chairman's gavel had no effect and for a time it looked like a stampede for the New Yorker. As delegation after delegation rose in their seats and the chairman's gavel fell, Mr. Hill was compelled to rise and bow.

This was the signal for pandemonium and nothing seemed to be able to stop the torrent of applause. A few hisses were met with volleys of cheers, and finally a part of New York's delegation arose and joined the applauding hosts. Croker, Murphy, Van Wyck and the Tammany delegation kept their seats, not joining in it.

For fully ten minutes the applause and disorder continued, the steady rap of the gavel having no effect. Each time a new State standard was pulled up and waved the applause began anew.

After his first bow to the audience Hill kept his seat, but he could not disguise the gratification that he felt at the recepion accorded him. Friends urged him to take the platform, but he kept shaking his head negatively.

On the platform the chairman and the

sergeant-at-arms tried in vain to get order.

Finally Hill, himself, hoping to stem the torrents of applause, arose. Then the delegates and the crowd howled themselves hoarse. "Hill!" "Platform!" they screamed.

"Mr. Chairman," he ejaculated, but his voice was drowned in the fierce outburst of applause. "Mr. Chairman," he tried again to say, and then, drowned out again, sank back laughing into his seat.

Just before the demonstration over Mr. Hill began Delegate Joshua W. Miles, a former Congressman from Maryland, advanced toward the platform occupied by the presiding officer, waving the Maryland standard. There was so much noise throughout the hall that he could not be heard four feet from where he stood. He said that he had risen to move the thanks of the convention to the young lady who had so moved the convention by her rendition of a song which had been written by a Maryland patriot. The motion was announced in Mr. Miles's most energetic manner, but it was not heard by a single delegate, and the presiding officer found no opportunity to submit it.

When, after fifteen minutes, order was restored, Chairman Thomas administered a stern warning to the assemblage, stating that the convention was here to do business, and that if the spectators interrupted the work by unseemly disorder the officers of the convention would be directed to clear the galleries.

### Roll on Committees.

The call of States now began for naming the members of the various committees.

This was a tedious work, covering all the caucus selections of several States and Territories.

When the name of Carter Harrison was called as the Illinois member of one of the committees it brought out a round of cheers and calls for Harrison, which, for a moment, threatened to be a repetition of the Hill demonstration.

The names of Governor Overmyer, Senator Blackburn, George Fred Williams and William J. Stone also received cheers.

When Augustus Van Wyck was announced as the New York member of the Resolutions Committee there was a storm of mingled hisses and cheers and another demand for Hill. Delegates Grady and Malloy of New York led in the applause for Mr. Van Wyck's name. It took a vigorous play with the gavel to restore order and allow the call to proceed.

After the name of the last committeeman had been given Chairman Thomas announced that a motion had been made extending the thanks of the convention to the lady who had sung the "Star Spangled Banner." It was carried.

### Demonstration for Bryan.

A delegate from Ohio secured the attention of the chairman by some violent gesticulations, and then, mounting on his chair as he was recognized, moved that an invitation be extended to Mr. Bryan to visit the convention. A wild cheer of applause went up before the chairman had been given time to hear a second to the motion.

While the cheering over the Bryan motion was at its height the booming of a brass band was heard at the south entrance, and down the aisle in front of the chairman's desk came the band, which came here with Clark of Montana, and behind it in column of twos or as nearly as they could keep that formation, the Jacksonian Club of Nebraska. The band was playing "Dixie," and the old air received the yell of delight which greets it always.

The members of the Jacksonian Club had with them a large number of ladies, and as there were no seats for them, a dense throng was soon packed in front of the chairman's desk.

It was impossible for Chairman Thomas to hear a word uttered fifty feet from his desk, but some delegate near him made a motion to adjourn until 4 o'clock, which was at once put, and carried, amid confusion so great that not one delegate in twenty knew to what hour the adjournment had been taken.

### Afternoon Session.

Although the afternoon session of the convention was to begin at 4 o'clock there were not over fifty delegates in their seats at that time, and the galleries were not more than half filled. At the moment the convention should have opened a small messenger boy was perched in the chairman's seat inundating himself with copious draughts from the chairman's private stock of ice water.

By 4:30 about half of the various delegations were in their seats, and the band was pounding out "rag-time" to entertain the crowd, which filled every seat and occupied every square foot of standing room outside of the space reserved for the delegates and alternates.

Chairman Thomas, warm and perspiring, mounted the rostrum at 4:33.

The recess notification gave a chance to the Hill admirers to crowd about him, and for fully twenty minutes they forbade him leaving the hall, shaking his hand and congratulating him on the ovation he had received.

When the convention began reassembling the principal point of interest seemed to be the New York delegation. Around it swarmed the delegates from other States, anxious to see Hill, Croker, Van Wyck and the other celebrities.

Chairman Thomas's gavel fell, calling the convention to order at 4:48. The delay was caused by the nonarrival of the delegates and the desire on the part of the convention leaders to afford the committees time to prepare their reports. Despite the continued rapping for order by the chairman, the convention was slow in reaching such a state of quiet as would admit of the transaction of business.

### Tammany Hall's Greeting.

When partial order was finally restored, Charles S. Hampton of Petoskey, Mich., advanced to the front of the platform and read a telegram from the Democrats assembled in Tammany Hall celebrating the one hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The dispatch was signed by Thomas L. Feitner, Grand Sachem of Tammany Hall, and was as follows:

"Greeting to the Democrats of the Nation: Five thousand Democrats now celebrating the hundred and twenty-fourth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, at Tammany Hall, want to join you in hoping for a vindication of the principles enunciated one hundred and twenty-four years ago to-day by the immortal Thomas Jefferson. (Loud applause).

"THOMAS L. FEITNER.
"Grand Sachem Tammany Hall."

The reading of the telegram was received with tremendous applause, the New York delegation leading in the demonstration.

Chairman Thomas announced that the Committee on Credentials was not ready yet to report.

Instead of following the programme that previously had been arranged and proceeding at once to the other business of the convention, Josephus Daniels of North Carolina was recognized by the chairman for a motion to adjourn until 8:30 o'clock to-night.

Amid considerable confusion Chairman Thomas, at 4:51, declared the motion carried.

### Evening Session.

The scene presented at the night session of the convention was one of brilliancy and beauty. The vast auditorium was splendidly illuminated by great arc lights that gleamed from dizzy heights about the hall like huge stars. The color scheme presented among the innumerable lights was of unsurpassed beauty. From every available point in the immense steel superstructure festoons of the national colors were fluttering gayly in the delightful breeze that swept through the hall from the south, tempering pleasantly the heat of the night.

Banked in the commodius galleries, which rise in tiers from the space reserved for delegates and alternates, were thousands of spectators. The cool attire of the men made a pretty, but not sharp contrast with the more brilliant costumes of the ladies. It was notable that nearly every male spectator was in his shirt sleeves, and the parti-colored display of outing shirts was a spectacle seldom witnessed anywhere on a scale so vast.

The incessant waving of fans, many of them of bright colors, gave an observer the impression of thousands of butterflies hovering over the audience. The constant shuffling of feet and continuous hum of conversation sounded like the roar of surf breaking upon a rocky coast.

Nearly an hour before the convention was called to order the spectators' seats were filled. Hundreds of persons, indeed, had remained in the hall from the afternoon session.

As the delegates slowly assembled the people in the great amphitheater accorded the leaders, one after another, cordial receptions.

Far up in the gallery, next to the roof, the gallery that overhangs the main auditorium, an eclipse of faces peered down upon the scene below, presenting a curious picture. The audience was thoroughly good natured. It was enjoying itself in a way, perhaps, it never before had enjoyed itself.

### Call to Order.

At 8:33 p. m. Chairman Thomas rapped the convention to order, although considerably less than two-thirds of the delegates had arrived. There was considerable expectancy over the arrival of Senator Hill, but he failed to put in an appearance.

Notwithstanding the small number of delegates present it seemed to require for them a wholly disproportionate amount of time to come to order as compared with the two preceding sessions.

Pounding vigorously with his gavel, and his efforts in this direction being ably supplemented by Sergeant-at-Arms Martin, who rapped a table so hard that he winced at every blow as though it had landed upon his own fingers, Chairman Thomas at last succeeded in reducing the convention to such a state of quietude that his voice could be heard a hundred feet away.

"The convention will now come to order," he shouted with a violence that threatened an apoplectic seizure, "and pending the coming reports of the committees the convention will listen to an address from former Governor Altgeld of Illinois."

There was still too much confusion for

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the name of the speaker to be intelligible at a distance, and there was only a mild ripple of applause as Governor Altgeld mounted the rostrum. Again, by the vigorous use of his gavel, Chairman Thomas gained largely upon the noise, and then he again commenced: "The convention will now be addressed by former Governor Altgeld of Illinois." This time his voice carried, and the announcement was greeted with applause.

### Governor Altgeld Speaks.

Just as Governor Altgeld began to speak the tall form of Congressman Sulzer came stalking through the aisle. It was his first appearance upon the floor, and, although the recipient of no applause, he was cordially greeted by many of the delegates as he passed them. When he reached the Iowa delegation, seated directly in the rear of New York, Cato Sells rose to shake hands with him and instantly there was a group around the tall New Yorker, all shaking hands with him and patting him on the shoulder.

From the New York delegation, however, Mr. Sulzer received no recognition, no handshake, no smile. He took apparently as little interest in New York as New York evinced in him, and, although he nodded familiarly to several of the delegates, he spent no time with them.

During the early portion of Governor Altgeld's address the hum of conversation in the galleries and among the delegates was so loud that not much of what he said was audible except to those close to him. The name of Mark Hanna, uttered in accents which did not imply aproval, was the first thing the crowd at large caught, and, although not many knew just what the missile had been, or whether it had hit the mark, there was a howl of delight.

His prognostication of Democratic success next fall was the signal for another vocal spasm, and when he declared that if the Democrats of the country had not sufficient confidence in their delegates to intrust the cause of Democracy to them they would not have sent them here to nominate a candidate for the presidency, this, coming from a man of Mr. Altgeld's known attitude upon the situation, was taken by the 16 to 1 advocates as a direct championship of their cause, and they were on their feet in an instant, shouting and waving hats and handkerchiefs with the greatest enthusiasm.

So loud was the cheering that the speaker was compelled to suspend his remarks until the uproar had subsided. It came again in a minute, however, when he declared that any modification of the Chicago platform would place the Democratic party in a ridiculous position before the American people. Again his voice was drowned for a full minute while the advocates of 16 to 1 voiced their approval in cheers audible beyond the walls.

The anti-16-to-1 people took their innings in another minute when he spoke favorably of the ratio of 16 to 1, and there were loud cries of "No." "No."

The speaker unwittingly touched off a mine by using the expression, in discussing the attitude of certain Democrats toward the silver question, "Now, my friend Hill." That was as far as he got, for several minutes. The name of Hill again started the uproar that had marked the first session of the convention.

From all sides of the hall, and particularly from the Southern delegates, came loud cries of "Hill! Hill!" Mingled with the calls for the New Yorker came hisses in plenty, and, despite the vigorous use of the gavel, all semblance of order was lost and nothing could be heard save the calls of "Hill!" and the disapproving hisses. The band in the gallery struck up a lively air, but as soon as it subsided the uproar was as great as ever. The California delegation was prominent in calling for Senator Hill.

It was not possible for Governor Altgeld to continue immediately, and, as the Committee on Rules declared itself ready to report, Governor Altgeld discontinued his address and left the platform.

The report of the Committee on Rules was read and adopted. It is as follows:

### Rules and Order of Business.

"Resolved, That the rules of the last Democratic National Convention, including the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-third Congress so far as applicable, be the rules of this convention.

"The order of business shall be:

"1. Report of Committee on Credentials.

"2. Report of Committee on Permanent Organization.

"3. Report of Committee on Resolutions.

"4. Presentation and selection of a candidate for President of the United States.

"5. The presentation and selection of a candidate for Vice President."

### Report on Credentials.

The report of the Committee on Credentials seating Mark Cohen and P. E. McCabe in the New York delegation, the Clark delegation in Montana and giving one-half a vote to each delegation in Oklahoma was read. A minority report dissenting from the decision in the Oklahoma case was presented.

There was some objection, made by Murray Vandiver from Maryland, to the committee taking no action in the District of Columbia case. The chairman of the committee, Mr. Campau, answered that there was no cause to act in the District of Columbia because it was settled by the National Committee. After some desultory debate the chair put the motion to adopt the committee's report.

Mr. Vandiver asked that he be allowed to present his views, and was given the platform. After a brief speech, Mr. Vandiver moved to recommit that part of the report of the committee. The motion was lost amid a storm of "Noes."

The report of the committee then was adopted as presented, without further debate.

Chairman Thomas then called for the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. When it was announced that J. D. Richardson of Tennessee had been selected as permanent chairman, cheers swept over the great audience.

The report was as follows:

"Your Committee on Permanent Organization respectfully recommends that Honorable John B. Richardson of Tennessee be made permanent chairman of the convention.

"It is further recommended that the temporary secretary, assistant secretaries, sergeants-at-arms, reading clerks, special officers and medical officers be made the permanent officers of this convention, and, in addition, that Honorable Lincoln Dixon of Indiana, Honorable Jefferson Pollard of Missouri, Honorable William Cromwell of Kentucky and Honorable W. F. A. Bernamer of Illinois be recommended as assistant secretaries.

Your committee further recommends to the convention for honorary vice president, honorary secretaries and members of the Notification Committee and National Democratic Committee the gentlemen severally named by the States and Territories.

"JACK J. SPAULDING, Chairman.

"J. F. WEST, Secretary."

Chairman Thomas, after the adoption of the report without debate, appointed a committee consisting of former Governor McCreary of Kentucky, Daniel Campau of Michigan and Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, to escort the Permanent Chairman to the platform. Owing to the densely packed condition of the aisles it required some little time for Messrs. Campau, McCreary and Phelan to get close enough to Mr. Richardson to escort him to the platform. The four men, marching in single file, the column headed by Governor McCreary, plowed their way to the side of Chairman Thomas.

Governor McCreary advanced to the front of the platform and said: "Gentlemen of the convention, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the permanent chairman of this convention, Honorable James D. Richardson of Tennessee."

Mr. Richardson repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments of the cheers that swept in wave after wave through the hall. He said:

### Mr. Richardson's Speech.

The last great national contest for supremacy was fought mainly upon one issue—that is to say, one issue was paramount in the struggle. The issue was familiarly called, "Sixteen to one." It involved the question of the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one part of gold, with which all of us are familiar. The momentous issue this year is again sixteen to one, but the sixteen parts to the one part of this campaign, which I will briefly discuss, are wholly different from those of 1896. I will first refer to the sixteen parts and then to the one part.

First—We have the issue fraught with indescribable importance to our people, native born, and those who have for patriotic reasons cast their fortunes with us, namely, that of the Republic against the empire. On this part alone of the sixteen, if there were no other, we confidently expect to win a sweeping victory in November. The Republican party stands for empire. The Democratic party stands for the Republic, for the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of our country.

Second—The paternal and fostering care given by those with whom we contend, to the combinations of corporations and companies into powerful organizations, familiarly known as trusts. Under three years of Republican rule, while they have controlled the presidency, the Senate and the House of Representatives, that is, of the law-making power of the Government, trusts have been propagated and fostered by legislation until they not only dominate all markets, but even defy the very power of the Government itself.

Third—Called to power March 4, 1897, under a pledge to reform the currency, they seized the first opportunity to fasten upon the land the highest protective tariff law ever put upon the statute books of any country. Their high protective tariff is the mother of trusts.

Fourth—This administration came into power with a solemn declaration in favor of bimetallism and a pledge to promote it. It has erected in its stead the single standard of gold and has endeavored to destroy all hope of bimetallism. In doing this it has built up a powerful national bank trust and has given us a currency based upon the debts and liabilities of the Government. We stand for bimetallism and not for a monometallic standard of either one or the other metal.

Fifth—The dominant party has recently made the fraudulent declaration that it favored the Monroe Doctrine, and yet their President and Secretary of State have done all in their power to nullify and abrogate that famous and much-revered Democratic doctrine.

Sixth—In order to obtain place and power they pledged themselves, in the interest of an expanding commerce, to construct a waterway to connect the two great oceans. They have repudiated this promise. They have negotiated the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which, while it virtually abrogates the Monroe Doctrine, renders it impossible to build an American canal.

### Corruption and Imperialism.

Seventh—They declared in their platform that their party was responsible for the merit system, that it was their creature and that the civil service law should be protected and its operation extended. They did not dare to openly repeal the law or to modify it by an act of Congress, but they have insidiously, by an order from the President, greatly impaired the efficiency of the law.

Eighth—They declared in their platform in favor of the admission of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma as States of the Union, yet, after nearly four years of full power, they are still Territories.

Ninth—When Congress last assembled the President in his first utterance addressed to the Representatives fresh from the people solemnly urged upon them that it was their plain duty to give free trade to Porto Rico. The mighty magnates of the trusts swept down upon Washington and interposed their strong arm, and plain duty vanished like mist before the rising sun. The President wheeled into line, the Republican party reversed its policy and set up a tariff wall between the island of Porto Rico and the remainder of the United States.

Tenth—They wholly failed by their legislation or by the cheaper method of platform declaration to tell the country what their policy is in respect to the Philippine Islands. For two years by their equivocating policy, and no policy at all, they have continued in that archipelago a war, expensive in human blood as well as in money. Incompetent to deal with this question, and too cowardly to avow their real purpose of imperialism and militarism in dealing with these and kindred colonial questions they should be retired.

Eleventh—Another part of the issue of the campaign this year is the scandalous dealings of a high Cabinet officer with private banks of the country. These scandals are notorious, and are based upon the earnest and repeated written demands of the officers of some of these banks that they should be favored by this administration because of money contributed by them with which to buy the presidency in 1896.

Twelfth—The scandals which surround the War Department in feeding embalmed beef to the soldiers, in its purchase of old yachts, tugs, ocean liners, ocean tramps, barges, and scows for use as army transports constitute an important chapter.

Thirteenth—So, also, the scandals in connection with the Post Office matters in Cuba, and the scandals in connection with the expenditure of the funds of the Paris Exposition. Time will not merit an amplification of all these scandals.

Fourteenth—They loudly proclaim that theirs is the party of liberty, and in their vainglory boast of their very name, Republican, yet they are caught coquetting and forming secret entangling alliances of the most detestable character with the old mother monarchy. They stand supinely by and refuse even an expression of sympathy with the Boer Republics in their heroic and unequal struggle for existence, as against the gross oppression and brutal efforts at enslavement of the same old tyrant who went down in defeat when he sought to prevent the establishment of our own liberty-loving Republic.

### Cost of Republican Rule.

Fifteenth—An important chapter is the oft-repeated promise, made to be broken, that when the war ceased the oppressive, burdensome and vexatious war taxes on many articles of prime necessity should be repealed or reduced. Though the war closed two years ago, and notwithstanding there is a large and growing surplus in the Treasury, not one dollar of reduction in these taxes has been made. The only hope for relief lies in hurling from power the Republican party and the restoration of the party which believes in simple and economical government.

Sixteenth and lastly—The cost of Republicanism and its twin monster imperialism: This is neither the time nor the occasion to discuss in detail the increased appropriation made necessary by the Republican policy of imperialism. Briefly, however, I will mention that the average of ap-

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