THE ROANOKE NEWS.

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WM. J. BRYAN

Nominated for President by the Democracy on the Fifth Ballot.

Arthur Sewall, of Maine, Nominated for Vice President.

The Gold Men Refused to Take Part in the Balloting.

During the Fifth Ballot for President Mr. Bland Withdrew in Favor of Bryan, and the Stampede Commenced for the "Boy Orator"—The Platform is for Free Coinage of Silver at the Ratio of 16 to 1.

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 8.—At 1 p. m. the convention was called to order by Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the democratic national committee, who asked that all present should arise and stand while prayer was offered by Rev. Ernest Stires, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Chicago.

SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL, Virginia, Temporary Chairman.

Then Chairman Harrity, in slow, deliberate tones, said:

"Gentlemen of the convention, by direction of the democratic national committee I desire to report the following as the temporary organization of the convention:

Temporary chairman, David B. Hill, of New York.

The rest of the organization was read as follows: For temporary secretary, Simon P. Sheerin, of Indiana; for sergeant-at-arms, Col. John I. Martin, of Missouri.

"What is the pleasure of the convention?" Mr. Harrity asked, "on the report as made from the democratic national committee?"

On that, Mr. Clayton, delegate from Alabama, arose, advanced to the platform and said:

"Gentlemen of the democratic national convention, on behalf of 23 members of your national committee, as opposed to 27, and, as I believe, in accordance with the wish of the great majority of this nation (cheers), I am authorized to present to this convention a minority recommendation which I shall move as a substitute for a part of the motion made by the chairman of the national committee."

To the Democratic National Committee:

The undersigned members of the national democratic committee respectfully recommend that the name of Hon. John W. Daniel, of Virginia, be substituted in the committee report for that of Hon. David B. Hill, of New York, and that Hon. John W. Daniel be chosen temporary chairman of this convention. The names of the 23 committeemen were attached to the report.

Mr. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, seconded the minority report.

Again cries of "roll call" were raised and Mr. Harrity said: "It may as well be understood, gentlemen, that as long as the present occupant is in the chair, these proceedings will be conducted in a regular, orderly manner."

This announcement was received with general applause.

Mr. Allen McDermott, of New Jersey, was then recognized to speak in support of the majority report.

Hon. R. T. Clayton, of Alabama, took the platform to close the debate. Ballot on the substitution of the name of John W. Daniel in place of Hill began and resulted as follows: Ayes 556; nays 349.

The chair declared that the minority report substituting the name of John W. Daniel for temporary chairman was adopted. The announcement was received with wild cheers. At 2.30 the chair appointed J. K. Jones, of Arkansas; R. P. Keating, of Nevada, and S. M. White, of California, a committee to escort Senator Daniel to the chair.

Senator Daniel was received with rousing cheers many of the delegates standing on their chairs and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The band played a hymn.

Senator Daniel took the chair and addressed the convention.

There was a rapid thinning out of spectators during Senator Daniel's speech and much confusion was caused by people in the rear seats moving forward to better ones.

Senator White, of California, offered a resolution that the rules of the last democratic convention, including the rules of the Fifty-third congress, govern the convention until otherwise ordered.

Gov. Hogg, of Texas, moved the appointment of committees on permanent organization, credentials, resolutions and rules.

When the various committees had been appointed the members of them withdrew for organization and the convention then at 4:45 p. m. adjourned until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 9.—The convention was called to order at 10:31 Wednesday morning. The seats of the New York delegation were empty, the delegates being in caucus at the Auditorium.

The prayer called for a special "blessing on this convention from all over our fair land," and asked that the minds of the delegates should be "dominated for good, for humanity and for God," and that what they did might "tell in the years to come for the advancement and lifting up of our human kind."

Senator White, permanent chairman-elect, relieved Senator Daniel of the gavel and presided over the informal proceedings of the convention which followed, Mr. Daniel being in poor voice after his exertions of Tuesday.

The temporary chairman announced that the first business in order was the report of committees, as no business could be done except by unanimous consent until the committees reported. He called the committees in order. The committee on credentials did not respond, and after an interval of about ten minutes it was announced that the committee on credentials were about to reassemble after their long night's session.

At 11:33 ex-Senator Martin, of Kansas, was recognized and moved an informal recess of five minutes to permit Gov. Hogg, of Texas, to address the convention.

The motion was adopted, but a stray band in the gallery beyond the reach of the chairman's bell or signals kept on playing "Dixie" for nearly ten minutes before it could be stopped.

While awaiting the report of the credentials committee, Gov. Hogg, Senator Blackburn, Gov. Altgeld and others made short speeches to fill in time.

At 1:10 the gold delegation from Nebraska retired to a march tune by the band and their silver successors took their places. The Bryan men, as they marched in headed by silver tipped spears and a banner bearing Mr. Bryan's name in silver letters, were vociferously applauded.

At 1:34 Senator White called the convention to order and stated that word had been received from the committee on credentials that no report could be expected for three hours. He suggested a recess until 5 o'clock. The convention then recessed until that hour.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At 5:15 p. m. the convention was again called to order by Chairman Daniel.

At 5:30 p. m. Chairman Atwood reported that the committee on credentials completed report by recommending the seating of the contesting delegates of the Fourth and Ninth Michigan district. The other delegates remain as on temporary roll. Mr. Crosby, of Massachusetts, from the committee on credentials, presented a minority report in favor of seating the delegates named on the temporary role.

A ballot was taken and a motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report in the Michigan case was lost. Ayes, 358; nays, 558.

"The noes have it," said the chairman, "and the amendment is lost." It was now the silver men's turn and they yelled and waved hats and handkerchiefs and displayed Bland pictures and made the night hideous for awhile.

The chairman put the question on the majority report of the committee on credentials and declared it adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by Mr. Tarpley, of Ohio, naming Senator White, of California, as permanent president of the convention, and Thomas J. Cognan, of Ohio, as permanent secretary.

A question was put to Mr. Finley as to whether the state of Ohio had a representative on the national committee, as it was reported, and it was answered in the affirmative.

With those exceptions the report was adopted.

A committee of three was then appointed to escort Senator White, the permanent chairman, to the chair, the committee consisting of Mr. Finley, of Ohio, Mr. McConnell, of Illinois, and Senator Vest, of Missouri.

Senator Daniel, in retiring from the temporary chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished senator from California." (Cheers.)

Senator White, of California, on taking the chair, spoke of the convention as an assemblage of men from every state and territory in the union, and said that he was prepared to extend full, equal, absolute and impartial treatment to all. Every question before the convention should be, he said, considered carefully and deliberately, and when the voice of the convention was crystallized into a judgment, that judgment should be binding on all true democrats. (Cheers).

Mr. Clark, of Montana, rising in the body of the hall, produced a silver gavel from the mines of Montana, which he tendered to the presiding officer in the name of the delegation from that state. The chairman remarked that in the absence of objection, he would feel compelled to accept this handsome token from the Montana delegation. No objection being heard, the silver gavel was passed up to the chairman.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10.—At 10:54 Chairman White called the convention to order. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to clear the aisles.

Senator White called James D. Richardson, of Tennessee, to the chair and Senator Jones read the platform. All references to silver was enthusiastically applauded by the galleries. The free coinage plank in the platform was drowned in cheers. Ordered re-read.

THE PLATFORM

We, the democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principal of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercises of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right 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.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts public and private, the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad, prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals.

We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution and we demand that all paper which is made a 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.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, should also be adjusted so as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law which has been twice condemned by the people in the national elections and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. There would be no deficit in the revenue but for the assignment by the supreme court of a law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which has been previously overruled by the ablest judges who had ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and with the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories, and as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes, and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools, require a stricter control by the federal government of these arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the inter-state commerce commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railways as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have left taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the product of the people's toil are depressed till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government and a reduction in the number of useless officers, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce the arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executors, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house relative to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claim of deserving union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resource to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunity to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

After the platform was reported Senator Hill, of New York, representing the minority gold men, submitted the following, which contained a strong plank favorable to the existing standard. The use of the word "gold" in the plank is conspicuous. The text of the minority report, with the signatures attached thereto, follows:

To the Democratic National Convention—Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they can not give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to be the only just and true expression of democratic faith upon this paramount issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial planks in the majority report:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change of the existing standard of value independently of the action of the other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bi-metallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon 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 co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation 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 absolutely on a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money 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 credits shall be resolutely 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, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration, and they offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

The amendments proposed to be offered by Senator Hill were then read, as follows:

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

Second amendment: "Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on the 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 led off in the platform debate, and the sturdy South Carolina senator was given a hearty reception. Unassuming in manner and having the garb of a workingman, he did not look the senator, but few speeches have been anticipated with more interest. The hisses by the gold men were drowned by the cheers of the silver contingent.

During Tillman's address he was interrupted by calls from every part of the hall for Hill. When quiet was restored Tillman said: "You had just as well understand I am going to have my say if I stay here all night."

After Tillman had finished Senator Hill appeared and began speaking for the minority report. He was greeted with the most genuine outburst of applause yet heard in the convention. Delegates stood on chairs and waved hats, fans and handkerchiefs. Mr. Whitney rose with the rest and the sight of his erect figure brought many to their feet. The galleries seemed to rise as a man and the waving sea of hats, newspapers and everything at hand that could be made conspicuous rose and fell all over the hall. The attempts of the chair to still the tumult were unavailing, and although most of the delegates resumed their seats after several minutes of cheering the galleries would not be quiet and yelled and shouted with hearty good will.

Mr. Hill began in slow and distinct tones, and finished his address without further interruption. Mr. Hill, among other things, said his mission here to-day was to build up, not to destroy. He knew he addressed a convention that did not agree with all the views he held, but he knew they would hear him for his cause. New York made no apology for South Carolina (Cheers.) She did not need it. Need he remind this great convention that it was New York city whose wealth had been so decried, that had always been the Gibraltar of democracy. He asserted this afternoon that the democratic party stood to-day in favor of gold and silver as the money of the constitution, and not for either gold or silver alone, but differed as to the means that should be employed to attain their end. One side favored the co-operation of other nations. It was not a question of courage.

Mr. Vilas was applauded as he was introduced. The resolutions of the minority were presented, he said, with a recognition that they constituted a protest against the proposed attempt at party revolution.

After Vilas finished his speech Wm. E. Russell, of Massachusetts, was recognized by the chair and spoke for the minority report.

Ex-Congressman Bryan then took the platform to close the debate. He spoke in favor of the minority report. Mr. Bryan was given a rousing reception. Delegates stood on chairs and cheered for several minutes. The band played "We Won't go Home Till Morning," at the close of his speech.

The official ballot on the minority report on platform is 626 nays, 303 ayes; 1 not voting. This is six more than two-thirds.

The amendment indorsing Cleveland's administration was lost. Official result: Ayes 357, nays 564; not voting and absent 9.

Hill's amendment referring to existing contracts was lost on viva voce vote.

Hill's amendment declaring that in case the adoption of the free coinage plank does not maintain the parity of silver one year after its passage it shall be suspended, lost on viva voce vote.

Tillman withdrew his amendment denouncing Cleveland.

Call of states on adoption of platform demanded by Hill.

The official vote is 628 ayes, 301 nays, 1 not voting.

At 6:47 a motion to recess until 8:00 p. m., prevailed.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10.—The convention was called to order at 8:30 p. m. by its presiding officer, Senator White, of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who acted as president pro tem for the evening as well as during the morning session.

The chairman informed the convention that roll of states would now be called, so that nominations of candidates for the presidency should be made.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the first delegate to ascend the platform, even before the call of states had got further in the alphabetical list than the state of Arkansas. Mr. Vest placed Hon. R. P. Bland in nomination for the presidency of the United States. David Overmeyer, of Kansas, and J. R. Williams, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bland.

When Georgia was called, H. T. Lewis took the platform and placed ex-Congressman W. J. Bryan in nomination. The convention went wild at the first mention of Bryan's name. Delegates with banners of Georgia, North Carolina, Michigan, Nebraska, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Dakota paraded through the aisles.

L. F. Kuitz, of North Carolina, Geo. F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and T. J. Kernan, of Louisiana, seconded Bryan's nomination.

When Indiana was called Senator Turple took the platform and placed in nomination Gov. Claude Matthews, of Indiana. Trippett, of California, followed seconding the nomination of Matthews.

Hon. Fred White, of Iowa, was recognized to nominate ex-Gov. Boies. Cheers of a comparatively mild type greeted the announcement and the Boies banner was raised.

Hon. John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, with a voice almost as resonant and very closely resembling that of the senator he nominated, presented in nomination the name of Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky.

W. W. Foote, of California, seconded the nomination of Mr. Blackburn.

When Massachusetts was called the chairman of the delegation said Massachusetts had intended to present the name of Gov. Russell, but Mr. Russell declined to run on the platform adopted.

Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, when the name of his state was called, put in nomination Mr. John R. McLean, of Cincinnati.

Chairman Harrity, of Pennsylvania, when his state was called, said Pennsylvania had no candidate at this time, but when the roll of states was called for the purpose of ascertaining their preferences for candidates, Pennsylvania would express her wishes on the subject.

Virginia being called in the roll of states, the chairman of the delegation stated that they had been instructed to present the name of Hon. John W. Daniel, but at his earnest request and instance did not do so.

The nomination of Mr. Blackburn was also seconded by Mr. J. W. St. Clair.

When the state of Wisconsin was called, Gen. Bragg, the picturesque old hero, chairman of the delegation, rising on a chair in his place, said: "Wisconsin can not participate in the nomination of any man calling himself a democrat upon a populist platform." (Great cheers, mingled with hisses.)

One of the delegates from the state followed, saying that on the part of some of the delegates from Wisconsin, he desired to second the nomination of Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky.

At the close of the call of the roll of states, the convention, at 12:35 a. m., adjourned till 10 a. m., when balloting will be begun.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10.—Chairman White called the convention to order at 11 a. m. Friday. Rev. Dr. A. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., offered prayer.

Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, on being recognized by the chair, said that in obedience to instructions Pennsylvania presented the name of Robert E. Pattison for president.

Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia, seconded McLean's nomination. Muller, of Oregon, presented the name of ex-Gov. Pennoyer for president. The nominations were then closed and roll of states ordered.

Mr. Smith, of Ohio, announced the death of ex-Congressman Frank H. Hurd, of Ohio.

The result of the first ballot as officially announced is Bland 235, Boies 85, Matthews 37, McLean 54, Bryan 119, Blackburn 33, Pattison 95, Pennoyer 8, Campbell 1, Russell 2, Stevenson 7, Tillman 17, Hill 1, Teller 8. Absent and not voting 178. First ballot was without result, no candidate receiving a requisite two-thirds vote. Indications are that to selection will be made before several ballots are taken.

Money, of Mississippi, made the point of order that when a delegation was instructed to vote as a unit the majority had no right to dilute the vote of a delegate who desires to vote even when the majority does not.

Gen. Bragg made point of order that vote of Wisconsin, under instructions to vote as a unit, must be recorded as not voting.

Dockery, of Wisconsin, was recognized, took the platform and spoke for the four who claimed the right to vote. Great confusion followed Dockery's speech.

Poll of Wisconsin resulted: Not voting, 20; Bryan, 4.

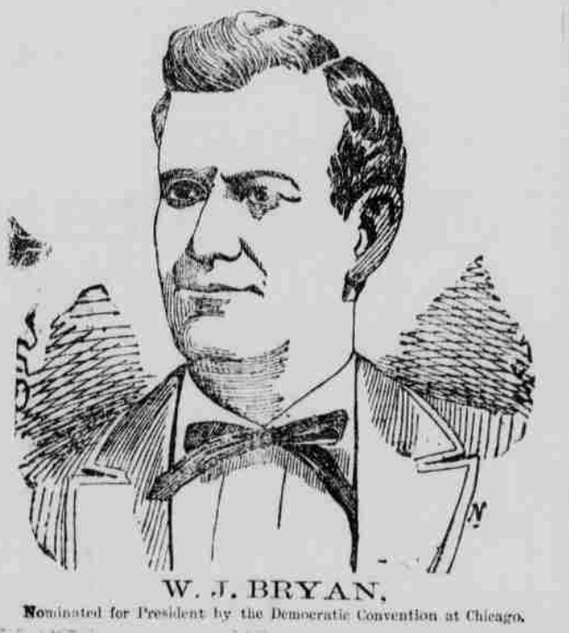
Finley, of Ohio, raised point of order that delegation may direct a vote but, by abstaining, have no right to prevent a vote. The chair ruled out of order a motion to give the four delegates a vote.

The chair ruled that instruction was not an instruction to abstain from voting, but that the minority can not cast the vote of the entire delegation.

The Ohioan then stated that 41 delegates were for McLean, one for Bryan, one not voting, one Bland, but under the unit rule Ohio cast its vote for the man who made this convention possible—John R. McLean.

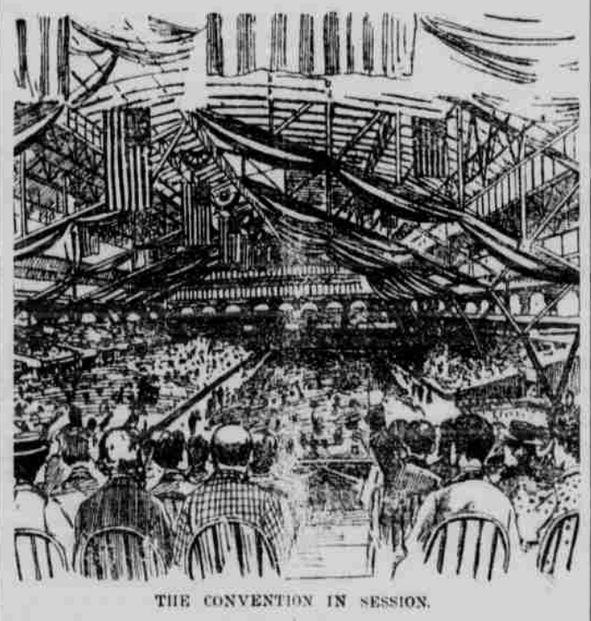
The purpose of Ohio to get the individual votes of its delegation on record was not to be thus balked and a delegate challenged the vote and a poll was thus had. McLean's name being reached it was stated that he was absent but his alternate was here. The alternate's name being called he voted for McLean.

South Carolina caused a surprise when the chairman announced that under instructions of her state South Carolina cast 17 votes for "her honored son," Benj. Tillman, one not voting. (Hisses and cheers.)



W. J. BRYAN,

Nominated for President by the Democratic Convention at Chicago.



THE CONVENTION IN SESSION.

SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE, Permanent Chairman.

Mr. Marsden, of Louisiana, moved that the two-thirds rule be abrogated. Not entertained by the chair and a second ballot ordered.

Official result second ballot: Bland 283, Boies 41, Matthews 35, McLean 53, Bryan 190, Blackburn 41, Pattison 100, Stevenson 10, Pennoyer 8, Teller 8, Hill 1. Not voting 101.

Official third ballot: Bland 291, Boies 36, Matthews 34, McLean 34, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Stevenson 9, Hill 1, not voting 102. Total 930.

A fourth roll call was immediately ordered and resulted as follows: Not voting 102, Bland 241, Boies 33, Matthews 36, McLean 40, Bryan 293, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Stevenson 8, Hill 1. Total 930. Necessary to choice 581.

While the fifth ballot was being ordered a demonstration took place in favor of Bryan. Eighteen state signs were carried to the Nebraska delegation amid tumultuous cheers, which lasted for several minutes. Then a procession was started and the standards of 22 states and territories were borne around the hall amid a perfect tornado of cheering. After order had been partially restored the chair announced that two-thirds of the number of votes given was necessary to make a nomination, and not two-thirds of the total vote of the convention.

While the fifth ballot was going on Gov. Stone, of Missouri, was recognized by the chair. He read a note from Hon. R. P. Bland, withdrawing his name in favor of Bryan. This nominates the latter.

The vote was as follows:

Bland 106, Boies 23, Matthews 31, McLean 0, Bryan 500, Turple 1, Pattison 95, Stevenson 8, Hill 1, not voting 162.

NOTE—The above is the fifth official ballot as announced, changes were made thereafter, giving Bryan more than the necessary 512 votes.

Senator Turple, of Indiana, moved the nomination of Bryan be made unanimous. Ayes had it. Many noes were heard.

Recess taken until 8 p. m.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 11.—Chairman White called the convention to order at 8:56 p. m.

At 9:06 Gov. Stone moved to adjourn until 12 noon, Saturday. Henry, of Mississippi, moved to amend by changing the time to 10 a. m. Stone accepted the amendment. The motion was put and carried.

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, July 11.—At 11 a. m. Chairman White rapped for order.

Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, was recognized by the chair and announced that the national committee would meet at 3 p. m.

The convention proceeded to business without prayer. The roll of states for vice president was done away with.

O'Sullivan, of Massachusetts, took the platform to name George Fred Williams for vice president. Mr. Marsten, of Louisiana, named John R. McLean. Maloney, of Washington state, nominated Hamilton Lewis. J. H. Curry, of North Carolina, placed the name of Judge Clarke, of the supreme court, in nomination. Congressman Tom Johnson, of Ohio, nominated Geo. W. Fithian, of Illinois. Hon. N. A. Miller, of Oregon, nominated Ex-Gov. Pennoyer. Wm. R. Burke, of California, named Arthur Sewall, of Maine. Shewalter, of Missouri, presented the name of Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Arthur Sewall, of Maine. O. W. Powers, of Utah, nominated Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia, but the name was afterward withdrawn. F. P. Morris, of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Sibley, of Pennsylvania. Ulric Sloan, of Ohio, withdrew the name of John R. McLean.

Congressman Fithian, of Illinois, stated that he was not a candidate for vice president. He seconded the nomination of Sibley. John Scott, of Maine, seconded Sewall. The chair read the names already before the convention: Williams, McLean, Lewis, Clark, Fithian, Pennoyer, Sewall and Sibley, and the balloting began.

The ballot resulted as follows: Sewall 100, Boies 29, Williams (Mass.) 76, Harrity 21, Bland 62, Teller 1, White 1, Blackburn 10, Sibley 153, McLean 113, Fithian 1, Lewis 11, Clark 90, Daniel 11, Williams (Ill.) 2.

While the vote was being footed up, the leaders of a number of the delegations got together and tried to get the convention to unite on Bland.

Mr. Boies' name was withdrawn by Van Wagenen, of Iowa.

Official result of second ballot:

Bland 294, Sibley 113, McLean 156, Clark 23, Pattison 1, Sewall 87, Williams, of Massachusetts, 16, Harrity 21, Williams, of Illinois, 13, not voting 235. Necessary to a choice 464. Total vote 930.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Pattison 1, Daniel 6, Bland 235, McLean 216, Sewall 97, Sibley 19, Williams, of Massachusetts, 18, Clark 22. Total cast 675. Absent or not voting 255. Necessary to choice 450.

After the third ballot Gov. Stone withdrew the name of Bland. He read a telegram from the Missourian declining to run. The fourth ballot was taken with no result.

Official result of fourth ballot:

McLean 290, Sewall 261, Pattison 1, Daniel 84, Clark 46, Williams 9, Harrity 11. Not voting, 232. Total cast, 678. Necessary to choice, 453.

BULLETIN—Dispatch just read from John R. McLean saying: "Any vote cast for me for vice-president is against my express wish."

Bulletin—Arthur Sewall, of Maine, received the Nomination on the fifth ballot.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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ASK the recovered dyspeptic, bilious sufferer, victim of fever and ague, the mercurial diseased patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking Simmons Liver Regulator.

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For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Diarrhœa, etc.

This universal remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Alcohol, or any intoxicating substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE,

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The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth, Pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately costive and loose; Headache; Loss of Memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which might have been done; Debility; Low Spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the Skin and Eyes; a dry Cough, often mistaken for Consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few. As the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not Regulated in time, much suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

The following highly esteemed persons attest to the virtues of SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR: Gen. W. S. Holt, Pres. Ga. S. W. R. R.; Col. Jno. F. Ray, Supt. M. & W. R. R.; Hon. J. R. Felder, Perry, Ga.; Col. L. F. Sparks, Albany, Ga.; C. Masterson, Esq., Sheriff Bibb Co., Ga.; J. A. Ross, Bainbridge, Ga.; Rev. J. W. Burke, Macon, Ga.; Virgil Powers, Supt. Ga. S. W. R. R.; Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

We have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons Liver Regulator