

# BRYAN AND STEVENSON.

## Nominated by the Democrats at Kansas City.

### FRIDAY'S SESSION.

The Democratic National convention at Kansas City adjourned Friday afternoon after having nominated Bryan of Nebraska, for president and Stevenson of Illinois, for vice-president. A condensed report of the proceedings of the convention follows:

#### Stevenson for Second Place.

The closing session of the convention on Friday was not as tame as such sessions generally are. Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, was nominated on the first ballot. Towne was named by Ross of Minnesota, and Stevenson by Williams of Illinois. Ex-Gov. Thomas of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Towne in an eloquent speech which set the galleries afire again, and then the delegates' turn to shout came.

Senator Grady named David B. Hill of New York for vice-president. No sooner had the well-known name been pronounced than pandemonium broke loose. Two-thirds of the delegates leaped to their feet and began to cheer and wave their hats, handkerchiefs and canes. The sickle crowd took up the chorus and the building reverberated with a mighty shout.

Congressman Newlands of Nevada, a silver republican, seconded the nomination of Towne, and incidentally dwelt upon the need of allying the western states. Congressman Daly of New Jersey, seconded the nomination of Hill. Ex-Congressman Handy of Delaware also seconded the nomination of Hill. He said: that although Hill had declined to accept the nomination, he was indispensable to party success. There was another Hill demonstration at the conclusion of the ex-congressman's address.

Col. Dougherty of Columbus, as spokesman of the Ohio delegation, presented the name of Judge Patrick of Ohio for vice-president.

Before a ballot was taken Hill announced that he would not accept if nominated. As the balloting proceeded it was soon seen that it was Stevenson and the states that previously voted for Towne changed their vote to the winner. Mr. Stevenson having received more than a two-thirds vote was declared the nominee. The convention then adjourned.

### THURSDAY'S SESSION.

#### Bryan is Nominated.

Mr. Bryan was nominated at the evening session. It is said fully twenty thousand spectators showed approval. The nominating speech was made by W. S. Oldham of Nebraska, who paid an eloquent tribute to the Nebraskan.

#### Routine Proceedings.

Chairman Richardson presented the Rev. John J. Glennon of Kansas City for the opening invocation. As the entire audience, delegates and spectators stood with bowed heads the Rev. Mr. Glennon prayed very fervently.

Mr. Richardson then announced that the platform committee was not ready to report, and pending word from them he invited to the platform Ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, who addressed the convention.

At the termination of Gov. Hogg's address the cry of "Hill" started. Chairman Richardson wielded his gavel vigorously, and when order was restored in some degree introduced A. M. Dockery of Missouri.

The first mention of Dewey's name since the opening of the convention was made by Mr. Dockery while discussing the Philippine question, but the name of the famous admiral was received without a ripple of applause.

#### Waiting for the Platform.

At the conclusion of the speech of

Mr. Dockery, Mayor D. S. Ross of Milwaukee was called to the platform to address the convention. He made a fine impression instantly and soon stirred the audience to cheers.

When quiet was partially secured the chair recognized Mr. Williams, who submitted a resolution, reciting: "That a committee of nine delegates be appointed by the chair for the purpose of conferring with the silver Republican and Populist parties now gathered in Kansas City."

Shouts of "No, no" followed the reading, but the resolution was put to a vote and amid much confusion on the floor was declared adopted.

Congressman James R. Williams of Illinois was then introduced by Chairman Richardson. He opened his remarks by an appeal to all Democrats to stand together on one platform, which he declared would be broad enough to hold them all. He spoke briefly and was frequently applauded.

As Mr. Williams took his seat Chairman Richardson announced that Gov.



CHAIRMAN RICHARDSON. (Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

J. W. Beckham of Kentucky would address the convention.

After the cheers with which Gov. Beckham's speech was received had subsided Chairman Richardson introduced J. W. Miles of Maryland, who addressed the convention in support of conservation action upon the platform.

As Mr. Miles concluded, Chairman Richardson announced that he had been informed the platform committee would be ready to report at 3:30. Thereupon a motion was agreed to to adjourn until that hour.

#### Afternoon Session.

By 3:30 nearly all of the delegates were ready for business, and at 3:35 the chairman made his appearance. At 3:46 Senator Hill of New York, who had been absent from the two preceding sessions, came through the delegates' door by himself. Then the cry of "Hill," "Hill," broke forth.

At 4 o'clock the convention was still waiting for the arrival of the committee on resolutions, and nothing was going on with the exception of occasional music by the band. The crowd had been allowed full swing and the jam had reached the danger point. It was not until 4 o'clock that Chairman Richardson, returning from a conference with Gov. McMillin and Senator White, picked up the gavel and brought the convention to order.

The platform committee, headed by Senator Jones, D. J. Campau, Senator Tillman and Judge Van Wyck, had just pushed their way through, and proceeding to the platform, had taken seats flanking the chairman. Mr. Richardson appealed long for order. When quiet was restored Senator Jones arose and said: "I am authorized by the committee on resolutions to present the platform agreed upon, and I will yield to the

Senator from South Carolina, Mr. Tillman, to read the document."

#### Reading the Platform.

Mr. Tillman then stepped to the front and was greeted with a cheer. He read the platform in a full round voice, easily heard throughout the hall. As he proceeded each plank was greeted with applause. (The full text of the platform will be found in another column.)

When the applause had subsided Chairman Jones of the platform committee said he had been instructed to move that the platform be adopted by the convention by acclamation. The motion was put and amid a roar of cheers and applause the platform was adopted without a word of dissent. The announcement of Chairman Richardson of the adoption of the platform was followed by a stunning shout, which made the building ring from one end to the other.

#### Text of the Platform.

Imperialism is held to be the most important issue immediately before the American people. Extensions of government without the consent of the governed is opposed. Independence is promised the Filipinos. Expansion to territory which can be made into states without injustice to the inhabitants of the United States, and with the consent of the people annexed, is favored. Militarism, with a strong standing army, is held to threaten the liberties of the people and the stability of a free government. Strict construction of the Monroe doctrine is demanded. The Chicago platform of 1896 is reaffirmed, with special declaration in favor of free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. The Porto Rico bill and the Republican policy in Cuba are denounced. Trusts are charged with robbing both the producer and consumer, and rigid legislation for their suppression is called for. Free trade in articles used by the trusts is urged. The Dingley tariff law is condemned. The new currency law is denounced as being a measure in the interest of the national banks. The retirement of all national bank notes is demanded. Arbitration is urged as the means for settling industrial disturbances, and a department of labor, with a seat in the cabinet, is advocated. Liberal pensions are promised to soldiers. The construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States is demanded, and the Hay-Panacote treaty denounced. Statehood is held out for New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. Sympathy is expressed for the Boers in their struggle for liberty and independence. Reduction and repeal of present war taxes are demanded.

#### Bryan Put in Nominations.

W. D. Oldham of Nebraska then presented the name of Mr. Bryan to the convention. Among other things he said:

"Mr. Chairman: More than a hundred years ago the continental congress of America adopted a declaration which had been drafted by the founder of the Democratic party, and the joyous tones of the old Liberty bell which greeted the act announced to a waiting world that a nation had been born."

"With hearts unchilled by the selfish sentiments of cold commercialism, you have responded patriotically to each sentiment contained in democracy's first platform as it was read to you at the opening of this convention; and in view of the radical departure which the party in power had made from the principles set forth in that historic document, it is meet that we—true believers in the republic of old—should, when choosing a field and forming our lines for the bloodless battle of ballots now impending, say in the language of one of the loved patriots of long ago: 'Read this declaration at the head of the army, and every sword shall be drawn from its scabbard and a solemn vow taken to maintain it or to perish on the field of honor.'"

"Democratic skies are tinged with a rosier hue today than when we met in convention four years ago. Then a financial cataclysm had spread over the country, and, although its every inducing cause was easily traced to the errors and follies of the republican party, yet we were in power when it

came, and were wrongly held responsible for the wreck of shattered fortunes which followed in its wake. Torn asunder by dissensions within and disasters without, our party faced a gloomy and foreboding future which seemed to augur its dissolution. The problem then was to select a standard-bearer bold enough to cover the rear of a retreat and save the party from destruction, if not from defeat."

#### The Coming Champion.

"While discord with her flaming torch confused the counsels there, from out the sunset realm a champion came and bade defiance to the oncoming host. With the strength of youth and the wisdom of age, with knightly mien and matchless speech, he towered above his peers, and all who saw him then with one accord did hail him 'Chief' and gave our party's banner to his hand. Slowly despair gave way to hope; confidence took the place where timorous fear had been; the broken, shattered columns formed again, and behind him stung came six million five hundred thousand valiant men to that unequal fight."

"Realizing that imperialism, like the fabled Artaxius, was born of earth, and that contended with upon the selfish, worldly plane of greed and gold, it was of giant strength, and if thrown down would rise again refreshed from contact with its mother element, he, like the mighty Hercules, raised it above the sordid sphere from which its strength was drawn and on a plane of lofty patriotism he strangled it."

"With the issues now clearly drawn no doubt remains as to the name of our candidate. On that question we are a reunited democracy."



WILLIS OLDHAM (He Made the Speech Nominating Bryan.)

"Already worthy allies differing from us rather in name than faith have shouted for our gallant leader again, and every state and territory has instructed its delegates to this convention to vote for him. So it only remains for Nebraska to pronounce the name that has been thundered forth from the foot of Bunker hill and echoed back from Sierra's sunset slope, and that reverberates among the pine-clad, snow-capped hills of the north and raises up from the slumbering flower-scented savannahs of the south; and that name is the name of William Jennings Bryan, her best-loved son."

#### A Big Demonstration.

Then followed a demonstration fully equal in fervor to anything that had preceded yesterday or today when the platform was read. When the enthusiasm had run for nineteen and a half minutes Chairman Richardson began to pound vigorously for order. He was lost beyond all power of hearing for several minutes, and it was not until twenty-seven minutes had elapsed from the instant that Mr. Oldham had mentioned the word "Bryan" that the cheering had subsided and the convention was in order once more.

Several seconding speeches were made and then the vote was taken. As Bryan was declared the unanimous nominee another demonstration began. It lasted for ten minutes. Then the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Friday to nominate the candidate for vice-president.

#### Synopsis of First Day.

Chairman Jones called convention to order at noon on Wednesday. Secretary read call, and the Rev. S. W. Neel prayed inaudibly because of tumult. Mayor Reed made long speech of welcome. There were loud cries for Hill, with great applause. Temporary Chairman Thomas read his address, which was not listened to, and which dealt with trusts, imperialism, and bimetalism, and 16 to 1. Declaration of independence was read. Again came cries for Hill, and band tried ineffectually to drown cheers. Men crowded to shake hands with him, and many tried to pull him to his feet. He rose and bowed, and crowd quieted after ten minutes of cheering. Van Wyck, who defeated Hill, was hissed, and there were more cries for the senator. Marching clubs paraded through hall, and recess was taken until 4 p. m. During recess Hill was surrounded for twenty minutes. Committees were unable to report then, and took recess until 8:30. At evening session Altgeld made address in which he declared that not twenty-five delegates could have been elected as anti-Bryan men, and declared convention should endorse 16 to 1. His speech ended when he mentioned Hill's name, the ensuing applause preventing him from continuing. Rules were adopted. Credentials committee's report was adopted and seating of Clark of Montana was cheered. J. D. Richardson of Tennessee was elected permanent chairman, and made speech, declaring there were sixteen Republican policies to which Bryan was opposed. His mention of Bryan caused delegates to march around and cheer for thirty-two minutes. Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. Committee on Resolutions not being ready with report.

The following are members of the new national committee: Alabama, H.

E. Clayton; Arkansas, James P. Clarke; California, M. F. Turpin; Colorado, Adair Wilson; Connecticut, Homer E. Cummings; Florida, George F. Raney; Georgia, Clark Howell; Illinois, Thomas Gahan; Iowa, Charles A. Walsh; Indiana, Thomas F. Taggart; Kansas, J. G. Johnson; Kentucky, Urey Woodson; Louisiana, N. O. Blanchard; Maine, Arthur Sewall; Maryland, A. P. Gorman; Massachusetts, George Fred Williams; Michigan, D. J. Campau; Mississippi, A. J. Russell; Nebraska, James C. Dahlgren; Nevada, Joseph R. Ryan; New Hampshire, True L. Norris; New Jersey, William B. Gorley; New York, Norman E. Mack; North Carolina, Joseph Daniels; Ohio, John E. McLean; 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, R. C. Dunbar; Vermont, J. H. Seutter; Washington, William H. Dunphy; West Virginia, John T. McGraw; Wisconsin, Timothy E. Ryan; Alaska, Louis L. Williams; Arizona, John B. Breathitt.

#### Jones Again Chosen.

Chicago will continue to be the headquarters of the democratic national committee, and the national campaign will be directed from that city. The offices, however, probably will be moved from the Unity building, and J. G. Johnson, who for more than a year has been chairman of the executive committee, and who in all probability will continue to head that committee, will begin to look for more space as soon as he reaches Chicago. The national committee met at Kansas City Friday and unanimously re-elected Senator J. K. Jones of Arkansas chairman; Charles A. Walsh of Iowa secretary; W. J. Stone of Missouri vice-chairman, and Col. John I. Martin of St. Louis sergeant-at-arms.

#### RUSSIAN CALENDAR.

Making it More Simple Than the Gregorian reckoning.

It is stated that the Russian government is proposing to effect an alteration in the calendar, the dates in which, since the end of last February, have differed thirteen days from those of western Europe and America, says Notes and Queries. We are, however, told they do not propose to adopt the Gregorian reckoning, but to bring into use a scheme more simple and more accurate, and to invite other nations to accept this. It is then to be presumed that the plan in question is that of dropping a leap year regularly each 128th year, which would keep the calendar right and in accordance with the true length of the tropical year for 99,000 years. Obviously this is far more simple than the Gregorian rule, which is this: Drop a leap year in each year the number of which is divisible by 100, unless it is also divisible by 400. This would keep the calendar right for over 3,000 years; but if it were further modified by dropping a leap year the number of which is divisible by 4,000, it would preserve the year in accordance with its true length for 100,000 years. So that the modified Gregorian rule, with an exception, would be scarcely more accurate than the above simple rule, according to which the next leap year dropped, after the present one, would be 1992. To prove its accuracy, it is only necessary to point out that it implies having, in every period of 128 years, ninety-seven common years of 365 days each, and thirty-one biennial years of 366 days each. This makes in all 46,751 days in 128 years, or the average length of a year 365.2429 days, which differs only in the 6th decimal place from the true length of a tropical year.

#### Novelties in Souvenirs.

Summer brings the usual new designs in scarfpins. These little trinkets are almost indispensable to those who have ribbons and scarfs to keep in place. For those who are fond of outdoor sports there are the usual tennis, golf, military and navy pins. Flowers, insects, birds and animals are to be had in plain gold or mounted in jewels or enamel. Flower pins are the daintiest and prettiest and are made in many odd and artistic patterns, for it is expected that they will be more popular this season than any of the other sorts.

#### Odorous Disinfectant for Homes.

If one objects to the odor of carbolic acid he may use for the plumbing an odorless disinfectant prepared as follows: Dissolve half a pound of permanganate of potash in four gallons of water and pour this carefully down the pipes. This solution, if allowed to stand in bowls or basins, will stain them purple. The stains may be removed with a weak solution of oxalic acid. The acid must be rinsed off immediately after it has been used.—June Ladies' Home Journal.

#### Cavalrymen Get Fat.

"Though the service in the Philippines is very severe on the soldier, the cavalryman gets fat on it," says a provint officer. "It has been noticed that the average cavalryman gained more flesh in Cuba and Porto Rico also than men engaged in the other arms of the service."

#### For United States' President.

James F. Maloney, of Lynn, Mass., the Socialist Labor candidate for the presidency, is a machinist by trade, fifty years of age. Two years ago he ran against Congressman Roberts for congressman, and received 763 votes.

## THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Adopted by the Kansas City Convention.

### THE DECLARATION FOR 16 TO 1

"Insurrection" cited as the prominent issue of the Campaign—Symptoms for the Hour—Demands a Cabinet without for Labor.

The following is, in part, the platform adopted by the Democratic National convention at Kansas City:

"We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, assembled in national convention on the anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, do reaffirm our faith in that immortal proclamation of the inalienable rights of men and our allegiance to the constitution framed in harmony with the democratic principles of the republic. We hold with the United States Supreme court that the Declaration of Independence is the spirit of our government, and which the constitution is the form and letter.

"We assert that no nation can long endure half republican and half empire, and we warn the imperialists, who are perilling abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home."

"The Porto Rico law is denounced, the Cuban policy of the administration is condemned and independence for the Philippines is proclaimed."

"We are not opposed to territorial expansion when it takes the form of a union and whose people are willing and fit to administer their own affairs. We favor trade expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means, but we are unalterably opposed to the seizure or purchasing of distant territory outside the constitution and whose people can never become citizens."

"The importance of other questions now pending before the American people is now being diminished, and the Democratic party takes no longer any interest from its position on them, but the burning issue of imperialism growing out of the Spanish adventure is the very essence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions. We regard it as the paramount issue of the campaign."

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"We oppose militarism. It means conquest abroad and despotism at home. It means the strong army which has ever been fatal to free institutions. It is what millions of citizens have felt in Europe. It will bring down peace-loving people a large standing army and unnecessary burden of taxation and a small standing army and a conscripted state militia are simply substitutes in time of peace. This republic has no place for a vast army, a vast navy and a vast fleet of battleships."

"We favor an amendment to the federal constitution providing for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and we favor direct legislation wherever practicable."

"Arbitration is urged as the means for settling industrial disturbances, and a department of labor, with a seat in the cabinet, is advocated."

"Liberal pensions are promised to soldiers. The construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States is demanded, and the Hay-Panacote treaty denounced."

"Sympathy is expressed for the Boers in their struggle for liberty and independence, and the reduction and repeal of present war taxes are demanded."

"The Boer plank is as follows: Jefferson said: 'Peace, commerce and friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.' We approve this wholesome doctrine and express our dissent against the republican departure which has involved us in so-called politics, including the diplomacy of Europe and the intrigue and end-game of Asia, and we especially condemn the concealed republican alliance with England, which meant mass discrimination against other friendly nations and which has already stifled the nation's voice while liberty is being strangled in Africa."

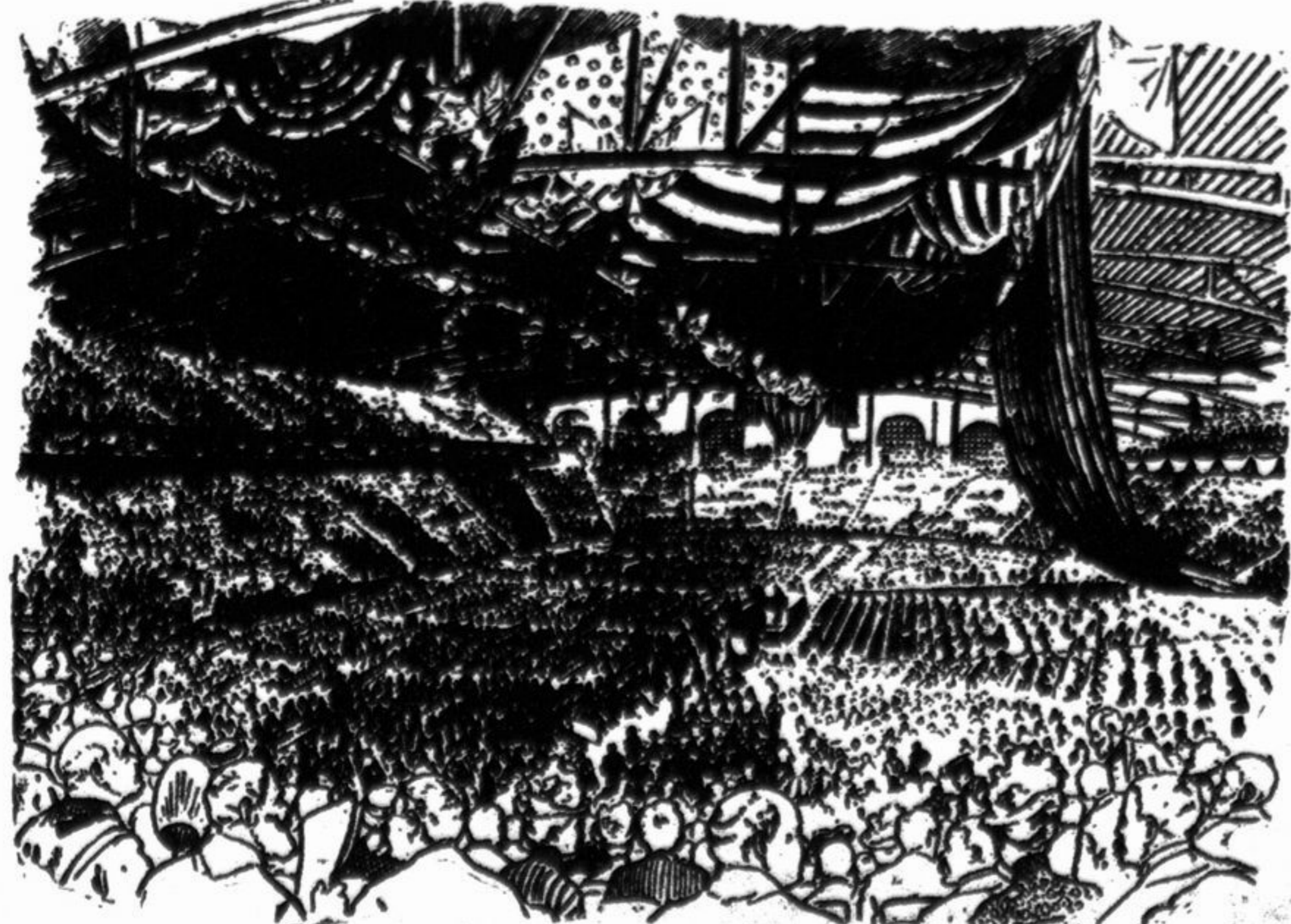
"Believing in the principle of self-government and rejecting all our fathers, the claim of monarchy, we view with indignation the purpose of England to overwhelm with force the South American republics. Speaking as we do for the entire American nation, except the republican office-holders, and for all free men everywhere, we extend our sympathies to the heroic fighters in the equal struggle to maintain their liberty and independence."

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SCENE IN THE VAST CONVENTION HALL.