

OPENING SESSION.

enary Work of the National Democratic Convention.

al Committee Nominates Senator H. B. Hill for Chairman, but Silver Men Turn Him Down and Elect Senator John W. Daniel.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The democratic national convention met at noon yesterday, and was in session nearly five hours. Twenty-seven members of the national committee recommended Senator David B. Hill, of New York, for temporary chairman. Twenty-three members recommended Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia.



SENATOR DANIEL, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

For temporary secretary Simon P. Sheerin, of Indiana, was chosen and far sergeant-at-arms Col. John J. Martin, of St. Louis.

National Committeeman Clayton, of Alabama, closed the debate in favor of electing Mr. Daniel. He paid a glowing compliment to Senator Hill. "I was here four years ago," said he, "when the anti-snappers were condemning and denouncing him. At that time I was praising him. He was my champion. I learned democracy at his feet, and if he had clung to his Elmiria declaration in favor of free coinage he would to-day be my candidate for president."

The vote was then taken, with the following result: Daniel, 556; Hill, 349; not voting, 1.

When Chairman Daniel was escorted to the chair he was greeted with mighty cheers. As soon as quiet could be restored he delivered his speech, which was a lengthy effort. He said, among other things, that "an international agreement for the restoration of the metals to an equality would be a bond of mankind which would enable us to regulate the two metals upon a parity."

At 4:44 p. m., on Senator Jones' motion, the convention adjourned until to-day at ten o'clock.

The Second Day.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At exactly 10:50 o'clock yesterday Senator Daniel rapped for order in the convention. Rev. Francis Edward Green, an Episcopal minister, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., who has the distinction of having prayed for peace and harmony at four previous democratic conventions, was introduced and delivered the invocation.

The committee on credentials, through its chairman, J. H. Atwood, of Kansas, made a partial report, favoring seating the silver delegates from Nebraska and giving each of the territories six delegates. The committee asked further time on the Michigan case.

This announcement was greeted with a storm of cheers. T. J. Mahoney, one of the gold delegates from Nebraska, made a brief speech of protest.

The report of the committee was adopted by a viva voce vote.

The convention then adjourned until five o'clock.

The Afternoon Session.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At 5:30 o'clock Chairman Daniel called the convention to order, and announced that the committee on credentials was ready to report.

When the reading clerk read the report seating four silver delegates from Michigan, which changed the complexion of the delegation under the unit rule, from gold to silver, there was considerable applause among the silver men on the floor. Ex-Congressman John C. Crosby, of Massachusetts, on behalf of the minority of the committee, took the stage and earnestly protested against the decision of the majority. Many others also spoke and the whole affair gave evidence of intense feeling. Finally Chairman Daniel put the question, first, on the adoption of the minority report to confirm the sitting delegates in their title to the seats. The roll was called and the vote announced: Nays, 558; ayes, 368; not voting, 3; absent, 1.

When order was restored the majority report which changed the Michigan delegation from gold to silver was adopted without division.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for, and Delegate Finley, of Ohio, its chairman, made his way to the stage and read the list of permanent officers selected, which was headed by Senator White, of California, for chairman; Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, for secretary.

Col. James F. How, formerly vice president and general manager of the Fabash railroad, died at St. Louis on the 10th.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Full Text of the Declaration of Principles as Finally Passed.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The majority report of the committee on resolutions of the democratic national convention submitted the following report, which was read by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee:

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 maintained 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.

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. During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and has 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 principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and its assertion that it is necessary to confine the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

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 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 moneyed class at home and abroad; paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has locked fast the property of an industrious people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, founded upon British greed for gain and power, and its general adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon 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 immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, 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 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 times 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 demand that the power to issue notes be taken from the banks, and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the treasury department.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied solely for the purposes of revenue, 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 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 make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax.

But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have 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 hereafter be restored by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may equally and impartially lead to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that 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 satisfying their needs.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools, require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads 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 kept taxes high, while the laborer that pays them is unemployed and products of the people to it are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government and reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

We denounce 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 state and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house, to commit offenses 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, and denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims 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 dismissal and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

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 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 administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of 100 years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded it and have maintained our government that no man shall be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

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 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.

The Minority's Protest.
The report of the minority was read by J. H. Wade, of Ohio, a former reading clerk of the house of representatives, as it was presented by Senator David B. Hill:

"To the Democratic National Convention: Sixteen delegates constituting the minority of the convention on resolutions find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their consent. 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 their 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 plank in the majority report:

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free coinage and a change of the existing standard of value, independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the development of international bimetallicism, 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 free coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely at 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 and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit 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 honest, economic courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honest, economic courage of the United States and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

David B. Hill (N. Y.), William F. Vilas (Wis.), George Gray (Del.), John Prentiss Poe (Md.), Irving W. Drexler (N. H.), C. G. Holman (Me.), P. J. Farrell (Vt.), Lynde Harrison (Conn.), David F. Baker (R. I.), Thomas A. C. Wendock (Mich.), James O'Brien (Mass.), John E. Russell (Mass.), Robert E. Wright (Pa.), William R. Steele (S. D.), Alla A. McDermott (N. J.), Charles D. Rodgers (Alaska).

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

"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."

"Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, 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."

The ballot on the amendments offered by Hill for the minority of the committee was 626 yeas, 393 nays, and one not voting.

Then the majority platform was adopted by 628 for to 391 against and the convention adjourned till 8 p. m.

The Night Session.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At the night session of the convention, in the presence of fully 25,000 people, Hon. William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, was placed in nomination by H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, and seconded by W. C. Klutz, of North Carolina; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thomas J. Kernan, of Louisiana. Although the demonstration was confined largely to the galleries, it looked as if the favorite, Bland, had fallen back into the ruck, hopelessly beaten.

Senator Vest placed the Missourian in nomination and David Overmyer, of Kansas, seconded the nomination.

The name of Gov. Claude Matthews, of Indiana, was presented by Senator Turpie, of Indiana, and seconded by Delegate Trippett.

Fred White, of Iowa, placed Boies in nomination, and the Waterloo statesman owed a nomination to the enthusiasm of Miss Winnie Murray, a young woman from Nashua, Ia., who led the Boies demonstration, as Mr. Carson Lake did the Bland demonstration at Minneapolis four years ago.

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

The convention adjourned until to-day.

TWENTY-EIGHT DEAD.

Awful Accident to an Excursion Party Near Omaha.

A Passenger and Freight Train Collide with Terrible Results—Half a Hundred Also Injured. Many of Whom Will Die—Engineer Montgomery Blamed.

OMAHA, Neb., July 13.—A heavy loaded excursion train and a fast freight on the Northwestern road collided shortly after six o'clock Saturday evening near Logan, Ia., 28 people were killed and 51 injured. Many of the latter will die. Omaha was a city of mourning yesterday. The bright Sabbath morning brought the full realization of the greatest catastrophe that ever wreaked death and desolation in the hearts and firesides of its people. No part of the city was spared. There are broken homes and bleeding hearts everywhere, and sorrow reigns supreme. Twenty-four dead are identified, and the remains of the others are so badly mutilated that identification is hardly possible, all semblance of humanity being crushed out of the corpses.

It took much time to prepare the injured for their journey to this city. It was necessary to transport them a considerable distance after their wounds were dressed. Owing to the number, it took still more time for the physicians, even though they worked as hard and fast as they could, to adjust the bandages and to tenderly dress the gaping wounds that caused men, women and children to scream in the loudest tones in their supreme agony.

Of the more seriously injured some will die, some will hold their beds for weeks and months, some are in comparison but slightly injured. The wounds range from surface cuts to internal injuries, which must result in death.

The responsibility for the accident rests on Engineer Montgomery of the ill-fated excursion train. His orders were to wait at Logan for the fast mail and fast freight. He started his train out immediately after the mail passed, forgetting about the freight. The head end collision occurred 20 minutes later on a curve. The heavy freight passed partially over the passenger. All the people killed were in the front coach of the excursion train.

M'KINLEY ON FINANCE.

The Republican Nominee for President Recycles the Foraker Club.

CANTON, O., July 13.—In a speech to the Foraker club, which visited him Saturday, ex-Gov. William McKinley said:

Recent events have imposed upon the patriotic people of this country a responsibility and a duty greater than that of any since the civil war. Then it was a struggle to preserve the government of the United States. Now it is a struggle to preserve the financial honor of the United States. Then it was a contest to save the world over, now it is a contest to save, spotless, its credit. Then section was arrayed against section. Now men of all sections can unite, and will unite, to rebuke the repudiation of our obligations and the debasement of our currency. In this contest patriotism is above party and national honor is dearer than any party name. The currency and credit of the government are good now, and must be kept good forever.

Our trouble is not with the character of the money that we have, but with the threat to debase it. We have the same currency that we had in 1892—good, the world over, and unquestioned by any people. Then, too, we had unexampled credit and prosperity. Our difficulty is to get that money in circulation and invested in productive enterprises which furnish employment to American labor. This is impossible with the distrust that hangs over the country at the present time, and every effort to make our dollars, or any one of them, worth less than 100 cents each only serves to increase that distrust. What we want is a sound policy, financial and industrial, which will give courage and confidence to the government, still, done, the money now unemployed, before us, for the future and lack of confidence in investment, will quickly appear in the channels of trade.

Gentlemen, the employment of our idle money—the idle money that we already have—in gainful pursuits will put every idle man in the country at work and when there is work there is wages, and when there are work and wages there are consumers who constitute the best market for the products of our country.

Having destroyed business and confidence by a free trade policy, it is now proposed to make things still worse by entering upon an era of depreciated currency. Not content with the inauguration of the ruinous policy which has brought down the wages of the laborer and the price of farm products, its advocates now offer a new policy which will diminish the value of the money in which wages and products are paid. Against both of these we stand opposed. Our creed embraces an honest dollar, an untarnished national dollar, adequate revenues for uses of the government, protection to labor and industry, preservation of the home market and reciprocity which will extend our foreign markets. Upon this platform we stand and submit its declarations to the sober and considerate judgment of the American people.

ALREADY FIGURING.

Polticians in Washington Prepare a Table Which Gives 124 Votes Doubtful.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—There are 444 votes in the electoral college, and 223 is necessary to elect. As soon as the democratic ticket was completed politicians familiar with the politics of the different states started to figure on the probable vote. The following table was regarded as conservative:

- McKinley—Connecticut, 6; Delaware, 3; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 15; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 19; New York, 36; Ohio, 23; Pennsylvania, 29; Rhode Island, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 4; Wisconsin, 12; South Dakota, 4; total, 161.
- Bryan—Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 8; Colorado, 4; Georgia, 13; Idaho, 3; Louisiana, 8; Mississippi, 9; Missouri, 17; Montana, 3; Nebraska, 8; Nevada, 2; North Carolina, 11; North Dakota, 3; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 15; Utah, 3; Virginia, 12; Wyoming, 3; total, 159.
- Doubtful—California, 9; Illinois, 24; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 9; Kentucky, 13; Maryland, 8; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 9; Oregon, 4; West Virginia, 6; total, 124.

NEBRASKA STATE NEW

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Beatrice to issue bonds to purchase a city building.

ATBURN will soon erect two new school buildings, of eight and seven rooms each, to cost \$11,500.

THE G. A. R. reunion recently held at Weeping Water was a big success, attracting large crowds daily.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, a farmer near Osceola, was thrown from a fractious horse the other day and killed.

THE troubles between Father Fitzgerald, of Auburn, and Bishop Boncum are again being aired in the public press.

THE county commissioners of Adams county elected August Berg, of Hastings, as sheriff to succeed Sheriff Otten, deceased.

GRAND ISLAND is making great preparations to entertain the state saengerfest which will be held there August 14, 15 and 16.

FIREBUGS are causing loss of property around Plattsmouth. Three barns have recently been fired, the last one being the large and handsome structure belonging to W. J. White.

MAJ. MCKINLEY has written to Gov. Holcomb acknowledging the invitation sent him to attend the state G. A. R. reunion at Lincoln in August, and expressing regret at his inability to attend.

J. D. KELLEY, editor of the Nebraska City Progress, against whom a libel suit was brought by E. C. Burkett a few days ago, published a retraction of the charges and the suit was dismissed by Burkett.

OVER 500 patrons of the city schools at Grand Island signed a protest against the action of the board of education in discontinuing the teaching of German, Latin, music and drawing in the schools.

URON his return to Grand Island Rev. J. G. Tate, recently elected supreme master workman of the Ancient Order United Workmen, was tendered a formal reception by the members of the three A. O. U. W. lodges in that city.

ANOTHER mysterious murder has been added to the list of sand hill tragedies. W. H. Hubbell, a prominent stockman of Alliance, was found murdered near Lakeside one morning recently. No clew to the perpetrators.

Gov. HOLCOMB followed the long established custom of pardoning a well-behaved convict from the state penitentiary July 4. The lucky man this year was W. H. Henry, sentenced in Chase county in 1889 for life, for second degree murder.

KINMAN brothers attempted to cross the Platte river bridge at Cozad with a steam thrasher when one whole span of the bridge went down, and the engine and two men fell into the river. One of the men was badly, and perhaps fatally scalded.

AT York recently Special Master Simonton sold the Kansas City & Omaha railroad under mortgage to a committee representing the bondholders. The road is 195 miles long. The sale will be a great boon to the counties through which the road runs as large sums were due for taxes which they were unable heretofore to secure.

THE tramp ordinance passed by the city council of Columbus recently will be enforced. The ordinance provides that any person found soliciting funds or food from door to door shall be deemed a tramp and shall be put to work by the street commissioner, and upon refusal to work shall be confined in the city jail from three to ten days on a bread and water diet.

THE new national party of Nebraska, the wing of the prohibitionists which left the Pittsburgh convention, will hold a convention in Lincoln August 5, for the purpose of placing in nomination a state ticket and presidential electors. The call provides for two delegates-at-large for each county, and one delegate for every five persons in the county mass convention.

JOHN STOWE, aged 60, one of the most prominent farmers of Furnas county, was cruelly assassinated by William Milligan near Beaver City. Stowe was driving to a neighbor's when Milligan stepped from a cornfield and fired two shots at him, both taking effect. Milligan fled, but was captured. The only excuse advanced for the act is temporary insanity, but that is not credited.

A COUPLE of smooth young men have been working a slick soap racket in Plattsmouth, their modus operandi being to offer a box of soap for \$1, each purchaser to get a beautiful china dinner set of 72 pieces. The generosity was explained by the fact of "the company" preferring to advertise their goods by these gifts rather than through the newspapers, as every person who got a dinner set would be expected to extol the virtues of the soap. Of course the china set was never seen—neither were the smooth young men.

JOHN CURRIE, the Lincoln sculptor has reached a compromise with the state in regard to the block of marble presented to Nebraska by Tennessee. He has turned the bill of lading over to the state and agrees to rest his claim to do the work on the statue of Abraham Lincoln on the findings of the committee appointed by Gov. Holcomb. If they find him competent to go ahead with it, well and good. If not, he is willing to relinquish all claim to the marble. He estimates that it will require 18 months' time to complete the work. It was thought that he will be given a portion of this work.