

TICKET IS NAMED

PARKER AND DAVIS DEMOCRACY'S STANDARD BEARERS.

BOTH ARE BY ACCLAMATION

Two Full Nights of Strenuous Work and Much Excitement—Friends of Parker Have the Situation Well in Hand.

ST. LOUIS.—The national democratic convention met Friday morning, but the committee on platform being unable to report, after an hour's session, adjournment was taken to 8 o'clock in the evening.

Reassembling at that time, the session was continuous for ten hours, nomination of Judge Parker for the presidency taking place at 5:40 a. m. It was a night of impassioned oratory and of taunting invective. For ten hours sensational demonstrations were in evidence.

Parker lacked just nine votes when the first roll call was ended, but before the vote was announced Idaho changed six votes to Parker and Nebraska followed with two. Parker now lacked but one, and West Virginia gave him thirteen and Washington ten, making brought his total to 698.

Before this could be announced, Governor Dockery of Missouri withdrew Cockrell's name, and moved that Parker's nomination be made unanimous. This was done with a yell and a demonstration was started. The ballot stood as follows: Parker, 658; Hearst, 200; Cockrell, 42; Wall, 27; Olney, 37; McClellan, 3; Miles, 3; Gray, 8; Williams, 8; Towne, 2; Coler, 1. Total, 989.

Two-thirds was required to nominate. He speedily got the required number by the change of Idaho, Nevada and West Virginia, whose votes brought his total to 698.

The vote of Nebraska upon the presidential nominees was divided as follows: Hearst, 4; Cockrell, 4; Olney, 1; Gray, 1; Wall, 1; Miles, 1; Pattison, 4.

Everybody was too tired to engage in much enthusiasm, and a motion to adjourn to 5 p. m. was greeted with a howl of affirmation, as the 11,000 spectators and 1,000 delegates made a break for the exits.

All night long these thousands had sat patiently and watched the waging of a most extraordinary battle.

The climax of the night of sensationalism came at 4 o'clock in the morning, when, after eight hours of noisy clamor, William Jennings Bryan, in the midst of absolute silence, began a speech, in which he seconded the nomination of Cockrell of Missouri.

It was the event for which the convention had been waiting. He was fighting to prevent the nomination of Parker. But he was leading a forlorn hope. In a fiery speech he seconded the nomination of every candidate except Parker.

Senator Daniel concluded his reading of the compromise platform at 8:55 Friday night, and immediately moved its adoption. His was carried by an overwhelming vote, as a part of the prearranged program. The utmost confusion reigned during the reading, Daniel's voice being wholly inaudible in the great hall.

Immediately after the adoption of the platform Chairman Williams ascended the steps and shouted, above the din which greeted him: "The clerk will now call the roll of states for the nomination of a candidate for president."

For a few moments the convention was in an uproar, the galleries joining. Then the secretary succeeded in making himself heard, as he called the name of the first state, in alphabetical order, Alabama.

"Alabama yields to the Empire State of New York," screamed Delegate Russell, jumping upon his chair, and a roar of cheers went up as Martin W.

Littleton of New York mounted the platform.

With the first words spoken in Littleton's strong, rich voice, silence fell upon the vast assemblage, and he was given the closest attention as he made the speech nominating the man whom destiny had already picked as the choice of the party.

Only now and then were there brief outbursts of applause and cheers, when the speaker delivered a telling sentence. These demonstrations swelled into a roar of approval when Littleton said:

"If you ask me why Judge Parker has been silent, I answer because he has not attempted to be the master of his party, but is content to be its servant."

As he concluded his speech, the roar became a hurricane, thunderous, tumultuous, passing beyond all control. States in the Parker column tore their standards from the fastenings and began a wild, shrieking march around the hall; the Michigan delegation mounting the platform and planting its huge banner behind the chair, while thousands of voices were joined in a frenzy of sound.

When Iowa was reached in the roll call one of the delegates started a small riot by referring to his state's "unpurchased and unpurchasable delegation." A roar of protest followed, which continued until the speaker was compelled to leave his place and find a seat in the section assigned to Alabama.

At 3:35 in the morning, just as the first gleam of daylight appeared, William J. Bryan appeared upon the platform and was given a tumultuous ovation. By consent, the time limit upon speechmaking was removed to permit him to address the convention, defining his position.

He spoke for fifty minutes, swaying the great assembly with his passionate sentences concerning the history of the party during the last eight years. His hearers were with him in sympathy, swept along by what was perhaps the most remarkable address he has ever made.

Nebraska, he stated, would not insist upon any one nominee, but would loyally support any man of character and good repute who might be chosen by the party. He concluded, in a wild whirl of applause, by seconding the nomination of Cockrell of Missouri.

Mr. Bryan was attentively listened to, but his words had not the effect of changing opinion, as the nomination of Judge Parker on the first ballot fully demonstrated.

Railroad Wins the Suit.

WASHINGTON—As a result of the allowances made by the Union Pacific railroad to the grain elevators of the Peavey Co., at Council Bluffs and Kansas City, the interstate commerce commission holds that the compensation paid for the elevator or transfer service by the Union Pacific is not unreasonable, that the Union Pacific is entitled to perform the work itself or hire it done by others and is not guilty of wrong doing because they are aided more or less in other lines of business in which they are engaged.

Mr. Healy Talked Plainly.

LONDON—In the course of the discussion of the Irish land bill in the house of commons Timothy M. Healy, nationalist, fiercely attacked John E. Redmond, the Irish leader for selling his estate on the basis of twenty-four and a half years' purchase. His remarks were greeted with a prolonged uproar and cries of "traitor." Mr. Healy said the nationalists had honored him (Healy) by turning him out of the party in December, 1900. This statement was fiercely resented by the nationalists.

Outbreak of Cholera in Peru.

WASHINGTON—Consul General Gottschalk at Calao, reported to the state department by cable today that cholera had broken out at Salaverry, a Peruvian coast town.

GET A PLATFORM

THEN COMES SPEECHES NOMINATING CANDIDATES.

LITTLETON NAMES MR. PARKER

D. M. Delmas Places Before the Convention the Claims of W. R. Hearst—Immense Throng Visits Auditorium to Hear the Speeches.

ST. LOUIS—Much of Friday was lost in waiting for the committee having in preparation the platform, the convention not reassembling until 8 p. m.

The democratic national convention Friday night adopted a platform by a viva voce vote and listened to nominating speeches for president. Judge Alton B. Parker was named by Martin W. Littleton and William Randolph Hearst by D. M. Delmas.

could be heard ten feet from the platform.

The great climax of the convention—the nomination of a candidate for president—followed immediately upon the adoption of the platform. Chairman Clark proceeded to that order of business without delay.

Alabama was called, and yielded to New York. Mr. Littleton's speech immensely pleased the audience, and when he concluded pandemonium reigned. Flags were waved, banners held aloft and, great as was the crowd, delegates carrying the standards of the Parker states paraded through the convention, pushing, trampling and fighting all who obstructed their progress. The scene was one of tremendous confusion. Then was enacted a scene that recalled an incident of the democratic convention in Chicago which nominated W. J. Bryan. Like Minnie Murray, the "woman in white," who from a gallery over the stage led the cheering for Bryan, two girls in white sprang to the front of the platform

JUDGE ALTON B. PARKER.



Both orators were applauded at length. Anti-Parker delegates attempted to create enthusiasm for their candidates, but the Parker men remained undisturbed and unconcerned.

Nominating speeches for the favorite son candidates and seconding speeches for both Parker and Hearst occupied the convention for several hours.

The convention hall seats about 10,500 people, and from appearance hundreds more had been admitted. The floor and upper galleries contained thousands of sweltering men and women oblivious of the fact that the crowded condition of the hall endangered every life.

The Coliseum interior looked like a huge basin with bottom and sides formed by closely packed persons. Not an aisle could be seen. They were filled by spectators who could find no other place. Outside and in the crowds were the same, except for the fact that those within the hall were satisfied and those without were turbulent.

As soon as the convention had been called to order Chairman Clark announced that the report of the committee on resolutions was ready.

Senator Daniel read the report as chairman of the committee. The confusion was so great that not a word

and waved flowers and flags. The young women were Misses Adele and Evaline Haywood of St. Louis. With renewed outburst the immense throng cheered them until a picture of Judge Parker on a six by nine canvas was displayed. Thunderous cheering continued fully fifteen minutes. Another ten minutes elapsed before the chairman dared to call the next state. Arkansas yielded to Tennessee and Senator Carmack took the platform and seconded the nomination of Judge Parker. There was great confusion during the speech. California, a Hearst state, was next in order. D. M. Delmas of that state was recognized, and there was some cheering as he made his way to the platform, but it was not prolonged. The hall was a bedlam when Mr. Delmas concluded.

Port Arthur Fleet Intact.

PARIS.—The French ambassador at St. Petersburg has been advised by the foreign office in response to his inquiries relative to the Japanese report of the destruction of some Russian ships at Port Arthur, the government answering that Vice Admiral Togo's report was incorrect, as subsequent official reports from Port Arthur showed that the Russian fleet was intact.