TWELVE PAGES

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWELVE PAGES

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 5, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 17.

JAMES B. WEAVER

Iowa's Champion Chosen to Lead the Independent Party's Forces.

AND ONLY ONE BALLOT WAS TAKEN

Success of the Ex-Congressman Easily Attained on a Clear Track.

BUT THE FOURTH HAD SLIPPED AWAY

Independence Day Had Faded Into History When the Result Came.

HOW THE OLD GUARD HAD TO RUSTLE

Every Stone Movable Turned to Defeat the Man Who Won.

FIELD OF VIRGINIA FOR SECOND PLACE

Ex-Confederate General Swept in on a Wave of Terrell Opposition.

BEN OF TEXAS HAS TO EXPLAIN HIMSELF

Charged with Being a Secret Agent of the Great Twine Trust.

END OF A NIGHT OF HARD WORK

Adjournment Taken at Three O'clock with Everything Wound Up.

GRESHAM AND KYLE BOOMS LAID AWAY

Supporters of Each Held On Until the Last Moment Before Giving Up—Verged on Tumult Several Times—Parted Friendly.

"Your success seems assured."

That was the inspiring message sent to each of the three leading candidates by their supporters in the people's party national convention just before the hour set for the battle to begin in earnest. Gresham's friends seemed increasingly tenacious and enthusiastic. General Secretary John W. Hayes of the Knights of Labor said the knights were determined to stand by Gresham, and that the latter's friends believed him to be the nominee. George Washburne of Massachusetts, the manager of Senator Kyle's forces, was unqualifiedly claiming a nomination for the South Dakota man on the first ballot. To make the situation still more interesting, General Weaver's disciplined corps was entirely undismayed, and his brainy lieutenant, Ben Terrell of Texas, answered all inquiries: "Weaver is solid as a rock."

At 8 o'clock, the eagle-arising hour set for the opening of the convention, only about three-score of delegates were scattered around among the seats within the railed inclosure and as many spectators were in the audience seats. Temporary Chairman Ellington, however, pursued directness to the letter and sharply on the minute called the convention to order and introduced Rev. William McCready of Buffalo Gap, S. D., who offered prayer. A glee club rendered some music and then the convention waited while the belated delegates began to arrive and assemble, the glee club meanwhile singing more selections, while the booming of cannon outside the big Coliseum told the delegates every few minutes that it was the national holiday.

They Wouldn't Be Still.

At 8:45 o'clock enough delegates had arrived to warrant a call of the roll to ascertain whether or not a quorum was present. There was found to be a majority of the states present, but there was too much confusion to transact business and amid a storm of ayes a motion was carried at 9 o'clock that each state appoint a sergeant-at-arms to keep quiet in its own state. There were loud calls for the chairman of the credentials committee, but he was not present and it was some time before he could be found, the newly appointed sergeants-at-arms meanwhile succeeding in preserving order by clearing the aisles and pulling down over-enthusiastic delegates into their seats. When the chairman of the credentials committee finally arrived he reported that the committee had found no contests. The report was received and it was decided that the persons whose names were on the rolls should be declared entitled to seats.

Post of Georgia announced the arrival this morning of two sidetracked delegates from his state, making the delegation complete.

Loucks for Permanent Chairman.

The committee on permanent organization now announced its readiness to report, and after a new hubbub had been silenced submitted the following:

Your committee on permanent organization beg leave to submit the following report:

For permanent chairman H. L. Loucks South Dakota. [Prolonged applause.] For permanent secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey. [Applause.] For assistant secretaries, S. S. King of Kansas, George Wilson, Michigan; G. W. Denmark, South Carolina; D. W. Monroe.

Following this was also a long list of vice chairmen, each state being represented in the distribution of his honor. The report was unanimously adopted amid applause and Temporary Chairman Ellington at once introduced his successor.

Chairman Louck's Address.

It was a picturesque spectacle when Permanent Chairman Loucks standing firmly on his one leg and swinging a crutch at arm's length waved the great assemblage to order. His speech as it progressed was a surprise and a disagreeable one to perhaps a majority of the convention but its impetuosity and fire if not its hits for and against candidates elicited cheers at every few words. Mr. Loucks said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention—The time has arrived when we must begin the serious business of this convention. I believe that we have had a sufficient amount of oratory as a preliminary to our work and we can dispense with it until we finish our business. Therefore, I have no speech to make to you this morning, but I would be less than human if I did not extend to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon me of presiding over this, the grandest and largest convention that has ever been held in the United States of America, or I believe anywhere in the civilized world. [Applause.] I cannot resist the temptation of saying a very few words to congratulate you on the success of this magnificent convention. It is a grand tribute to the civilization of the present century. In the past ages when great revolutions were in progress they have been brought about as a rule by the sword, by the bullet. This, the greatest of all revolutions, is being propelled by that silent power of education, the ballot. [Applause.] It is a grand tribute to the present civilization; and though many of our friends think the republic is in danger I am one of those who believe that when the people of this nation, the great mass of wealth producers, have come up to that high standard of changing this system of government by the ballot, that this nation is then saved or will be saved by this means, and we can certainly congratulate ourselves on that. [Applause.] We can congratulate ourselves that we are progressing all along the line. Why, I have not heard of a single saloon in Omaha having to double its capacity to accommodate this vast crowd. [Loud applause.] That I think was not true of some other convention cities or some other conventions in the past. We can congratulate ourselves on that.

All at Sea and Glad of It.

"I want to congratulate you on the harmony that has prevailed all through. There are a great many delegates here from all parts of the country and they did not know who their candidate was to be. States have not been fixed up by this convention and we are all at sea, but the result undoubtedly will be that the choice of the people will be nominated by this convention—[applause]—and not the choice of machine elements of the nation. You hear talk in the other conventions about nominating certain men because they can carry certain states. We do not hear of that in this convention, by the delegates at least. The question is, who represents our principles? More than that, there is a spirit abroad here that the man who is nominated by this convention must not only stand firmly and squarely upon our platform of principles but he must have burned the bridges behind him. [Applause.] We are at a critical period and we can't afford to take any chances. We want no doubtful men to lead this movement. We don't want to have to inquire how any man stands on our platform of principles. We must know that he has been with us long enough to have been found true or he will find no place here.

"I have heard one thing that has discouraged me a little—that we must not nominate one of the old guard who have been in the front of this movement all the time. Did you ever hear in a democratic convention or in a republican convention the statement made that because a man was active in propagating republican doctrine or democratic doctrine that he must be knocked in the head and sent to the rear? [Cries of "never, never."]

Greenbackers in the Front Ranks.

"Why, I have been told here that it will not be safe to nominate a man who has been a greenbacker. You have got to nominate a man who has been either a greenbacker or a gold bug—and take your choice. A greenbacker—why, bless your soul, this movement was begun by greenbackers. Although I take credit for being the father of this movement in its present form, the seed sown by the old greenbackers is what has brought forth this movement. Ah, but somebody says take up a new man who, though he may agree with the greenback movement, has not been identified with it in the past. The first issue of greenbacks was the greenbacks which remained at par all during the war. But there was a new issue of greenbacks that had that exception clause in it. It is on the principle of the original greenbackers that this movement is founded. I believe in your selecting a man for the hour—a man who will meet the approval of the people inside the party. Do not be afraid of what the opposition may say. You bring up a man here and say he has not made enemies in this movement and I say he is not worth that (with a snap of the fingers) in this movement. We want a man who has made enemies for this cause and will go forward and make more enemies in the future. Such a man I am satisfied you will nominate today.

"All over the United States are thousands who are waiting. They are waiting until the telegraph ticks the news of the nominee of this convention. I do not want to disappoint our friends all over this nation. I know you do not want to, so let us proceed to business and as soon as possible send out over the wires the name of the man who we hope will occupy the white house for the next four years." [Cheers.]

Uncle Dan Freeman's Home Made Gavel.

A new gavel announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States was at this moment presented to the chairman. He rapped it vigorously on the desk amid laughter caused by the declaration that this gavel, unlike the one used at a recent national convention, had not been stolen and that the independent party did not require to steal either its thunder or its noise.

Eloquence on the Side.

General William Jackson Armstrong, who was inspector general of consuls under Grant's administration, was given the floor at the request of Mr. Taubeneck, pending reports from committees. There was considerable dissent to anything but strict business but General Armstrong was finally allowed to proceed with an oration.

Chairman Taubeneck representing the executive committee stated that General Armstrong had been invited by the executive committee to deliver a twenty-minute speech Saturday afternoon, but had been overlooked. He wanted the privilege accorded at this time and amid expressions of dissatisfaction it was so ordered.

General Armstrong said: "On this sacred day we are met here at the core of the nation to organize civilization for the last fight for justice. There is not a soul here so servile that it does not revolt at injustice. Amid the palaces of the rich are heard the groans of the starving poor. Dives, like Cain of old says, 'I am not my brother's keeper.' One million five hundred thousand men tramp the streets of the country begging for the privilege of earning their bread, and 10,000 millionaires are eating the bread they do not earn.

The Farmer as a Serf.

"No dead American has a right to lie under a gravestone costing $150,000 while a live American woman is starving in a garret. The American farmer becomes a serf and a tenant on the soil where once he was lord. We pay to the best talent of this country for supreme judge, $10,000 a year, and to a Wall street manipulator $1,000,000 a year for systematically swindling and robbing the people. It has come to such a pass that it can be said that the price of a cabinet portfolio under a republican administration is $150,000. We have met to protest against special privileges to any class of citizens on the platform of equal rights. We have met to affirm that the only sacred thing in this world is humanity; that the only thing having a right in this world is man. We have met to affirm that the sorrows of this world should be attended to here and not wait for the mysterious judgments of the future state."

Mr. Dean of New York called the speaker to time, stating that the limit had expired, and in the interest of the New York delegation he demanded that the business of the convention proceed. Dean's remarks were loudly applauded, and in deference to the unmistakable wish of the convention General Armstrong made his little bow and retired.

A California delegate arose and demanded in the name of his delegation to know who General Armstrong was. It had been stated that he was well known all over the country and the Californians would like a little information. It was not given.

Spoke to an Impatient Audience.

Mrs. Emery of Michigan was introduced for a speech and fared better than General Armstrong, but the convention was visibly impatient to get to business. An Oregon delegate claimed attention for a moment to present another gavel in honor of the people's party achievements in the Oregon state election. The chairman returned brief thanks and amid cheering from all sides the committee reports were announced as ready.

After the Railroads.

The roll of states was then called and each state sent up the name of its member of the national committee.

A storm was precipitated by Chairman Branch of the resolutions committee by calling attention to the fact "that probably through some oversight" the ticket agent in Washington and in other states on the line of the Union Pacific railway did not receive instructions to allow the delegates to the convention the usual reductions in fares and appointing a committee of three to communicate with the railroad officials to have "the mistake rectified." A delegation moved that the Northern Pacific and Great Northern be included in the resolution. Instantly Marion Cannon of California arose to protest against the resolution as exhibiting a want of independent spirit in the convention. His vehement denunciation of the roads brought the audience to its feet several times and led to the liveliest scene of the day.

Coast Delegates Were Insulted.

"I want this convention to understand," he said, "that it is not by an oversight the Pacific coast delegates have been overlooked. Our request for customary courtesy was denied deliberately and with insolence. I do not want this convention, so far as California is concerned and so far as I am concerned, to go back to that railroad, cap in hand, and ask for any privileges whatever. [Tumultuous cheers.] The democrats and republicans secured half fare, but we, not connected with railroads, but the producers of the earth, have been refused equal terms. We can stand the refusal." [Cheers.]

Up to this time Mr. Cannon showed evidence of his feeling by the increasing tremulousness of his tones. Now he grew livid with passion as he swung his hat in the air and declared in tones that rang from end to end of the hall "We can tell those railway companies that the people will own and operate these roads yet."

Here the enthusiasm and passion of the speaker extended to the audience. Every member rose, cheers rent the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and it was several moments before the speaker could conclude.

The Montana delegation endorsed the sentiments of Mr. Cannon; so did the Oregon representatives.

Branch of Georgia, chairman of the resolutions committee, said the gentlemen from California, Oregon and other western states had asked the committee to bring in this resolution but in view of the sentiments expressed he would withdraw it.

Going to Law About It.

Dean of New York then grasped the matter to make politics out of it. There was an interstate commerce committee and he moved that it be brought before that organization to see whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national convention against another. "Let us use it for the purpose of a political campaign," he said. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

The committee on resolutions was still wrestling with the platform and on a statement that it would be two hours before it could report a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

What the People's Party Did at the Convention Yesterday.

"The robber of old was simple and bold,
And rarely put on any frills,
But the robber today has a different way,
And the taxpayers foot up the bills."

That was the song, to the tune of Robin Hood, which greeted the delegates and spectators who filed into the big Coliseum for yesterday afternoon's session. "Get Off, Get Off the Earth, We Can't Have Rest Upon It" was the successor to "The Taxpayers Foot Up the Bills." They were sung from the stage with spirit by a phenomenal glee club and were received with enthusiasm. A half dozen others followed, being accompanied by a kicking shuffle of the feet as if the bassos saw with a prophetic vision the gentle propulsion of an invisible army of officeholders of the old parties making an involuntary exodus.

These songs served the double purpose of keeping the audience in good humor and in a semblance of order. It was 2:07 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the chairman had resulted in even a beginning of business. The tickets which had been withheld early in the day had evidently got into the hands that would use them, for the immense hall was almost completely filled. It was very sultry and fully a third of the delegates were in shirt sleeves.

Kansas Gives Cause for Enthusiasm.

A telegram was read announcing that the republican delegation from Wellington county, Kansas, had gone to the congressional convention with a certain candidate who was defeated, and that on their return the delegation put on badges of the people's party candidate. The announcement was greeted with loud cheers.

A motion was carried that the resolutions committee report such parts of the platform as were ready and that these be considered by the convention while the other parts of the platform were being considered by the committee. This was apparently the first move on the part of the Weaver men to hasten a ballot. A suspicion had gained currency that the committee on resolutions was not anxious to make very speedy progress, for the reason that it as a whole preferred Judge Gresham for the candidate and wanted time to get an agreement from him that he would let the convention nominate him. The motion was carried, but the committee reported that it was not prepared just yet to make a partial report.

Waiting on Gresham.

George C. Ward of Missouri got recognition at once on this announcement and moved to suspend the rules and proceed to ballot for nomination of candidates. This was seconded, but there was no intention on the part of the ardent Gresham men to give up until the last straw on which they leaned was broken, and an Illinois delegate made the point of order that the motion was contrary to the rules fixing an order of business.

The chairman overruled the point on the ground that the convention could do as it pleased.

Ellington of Georgia made a counter move on the chess board to this ruling by moving the tabling of the motion and carried his point by a very large majority.

The Weaver men knew they were strong in view of the Kyle telegrams and laughed at assurances from Gresham men that he would accept, and they wanted more speed put on the wheels of the convention.

Lamb of Texas, a Weaver man, and also working for Terrell for vice president, moved to adopt the entire St. Louis platform as the party platform. This motion was greeted with mingled cries of approval and disapproval.

Brown of Massachusetts.

Brown of Massachusetts made a speech on the subject declaring, amid applause, that the St. Louis platform was the one upon which the organizations of united labor stood. They did not intend that anything should be taken from or added to. "The compact of St. Louis if," he continued, "they desire some additional resolutions as the sense of this body they can move them when they return. [Cheers.] But I see no reason why we should sit here and be kept here while all those who have crude theories appear before the committee on resolutions and air their superior knowledge of what the country needs at this time [cheers], therefore let us adopt the St. Louis platform and proceed with the nomination of the people's leader upon the principles which are to smash plutocracy. Let the nominating speeches be made on the Fourth of July, the natal day of the country's independence."

Delegate McDowell of Tennessee objected to the attempt to depart from precedent advocated by the last speaker, and Delegate Manning, the boy orator of Alabama, added his quota to the debate. His views, however, did not receive sufficient attention to enable the meeting to judge whether they favored the proposal of Mr. Brown or opposed it.

Adopted Amid Tumultuous Applause.

The effect of the proceedings in the convention was to alarm the resolutions committee. They became stampeded, and soon filed on the stage with a platform hastily brought to a completion. Their appearance removed the cause for the fight on the floor and it was permitted to go by the board, and the convention became silent while Thomas V. Cator of California read the preamble of the unanimous report of the resolutions committee on the platform adopted. Cator moved the adoption of the preamble and it was adopted by a unanimous uprising of delegates and tumultuous applause.

Declaration of Principles.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demoralized. Most of the states have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

The Old Parties Arraigned.

Silver, which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthrown at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for years that a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievious wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, rings, trusts, watered stock, the demonetization of silver, and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaires.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence; we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people" with whose class it originated.

"The War is Over."

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case of the postal service) as rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

Threefold Declaration.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions, important as they are, as secondary to the great issues now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend; and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every wrong is remedied and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for all the men and women of this country.

We declare, therefore,

First, That the union of the labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second, Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third, We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

Platform Planks.

First—We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the subtreasury plan of the farmers alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

(a) We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

(b) We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

(c) We demand a graduated income tax.

(d) We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all state and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

(e) We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Second—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

(a) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Third—The land, including all the natural resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

Branch of Georgia read the platform proper. The strong sentences picturing graphically the ruin of the country, unless there were a reform, were well received and met approbation, but when the sentences relating to government ownership of transportation in the people's interest was reached there was a demonstration which interrupted progress, ex-Senator Van Wyck in the front of the hail leading the Nebraska delegation and the convention.

How Popular Planks Were Received.

The reading of nearly every plank of the platform proper was received with some applause. The free silver plank was enthusiastically greeted with cheers and waving of hats, and the government ownership of the railroads plank again got a tumultous greeting, in which it was noticeable that Nebraska, Georgia, Kansas and Texas led.

Applause and cries of "amen" from all parts of the house was the reception accorded the paragraph favoring government control of the telephone and telegraph lines. A regular Baptist campmeeting chorus greeted the land plank.

The conclusion of the reading of the platform was warmly greeted. Its adoption was instantly moved, and though an outside delegate was striving for some unknown purpose to get recognition, it was put through by unanimous consent, the whole convention rising in advance of the chair and adopting the platform almost before he could move its adoption.

At once, on the adoption of the platform, the convention broke over all restraint and went wild in a demonstration that had a likeness to descriptions of enthusiastic bastile demonstrations in France. The whole convention, audience and delegates, rose to their feet and the first platform of the people's party was ushered into the world with a scene of enthusiasm that in intensity and earnestness, though not in absolute length, almost equalled the cyclonic ovation which greeted the mention of the name of James G. Blaine at Minneapolis.

Went Wild with Enthusiasm.

That scene lasted thirty-one minutes, and this scene between twenty and twenty-five minutes. It began by the convention rising to their chairs, cheering, swinging coats, which had been taken off on account of the heat, waving hats and fans and throwing things into the air. All the delegates were on their feet and the stage was crowded with members of the committee on resolutions. Several delegates seized Branch of Georgia, the chairman, and trotted him up and down the main aisle on their shoulders. The uproar continued tremendously. As if by a flash a number of delegates seized the uprights used to hold placards designating the place of state delegations in the hall and rushed with them to the platform, forming a cordon about the whole platform. Banners were also borne there. The New Yorkers seized old man Lloyd of New York, whose beaming, ruddy face, long white locks and beard gave him a Rip Van Winkle aspect, and bearing him on their shoulders placed him in the very front of the phalanx on the stage, where he was handed a baton and enthusiastically beat time to the wild cheering of the crowd. The enthusiasm continued as great as ever and each new banner was warmly greeted.

Frontier County's Banner.

Frontier county, Nebraska, bore a placard inscribed, "What is home without a mortgage? Don't all speak at once." A picture of a settler's cabin was a part of it, and on the other side, on a big gold piece, was inscribed "Twenty tollar, 1892," the portrait device on the coin being that of a money lender, with long, avaracious nose, and noticeable lack of chin.

Tennessee's banner pledged 80,000 votes to the new party. Virginia had George Washington for its exemplar.

Brown of Massachusetts seized the blue silk banner of the Old Bay state, with its motto, "The Spirit of 1776," and a coal black negro delegate putting his silk beaver and an American flag on his cane, the two sprang to the side of old man Lloyd, the three formed an apex at the center of the stage, around which all bands gathered. The shouting had lasted fifteen minutes, and it was hot and tiresome.

A new freak at this moment seized the almost delirious delegates and gave fresh vent to the feelings of the excited, mammoth assemblage. The banners and placards were rushed down from the stage and an impromptu procession, to which new adherents were constantly received, was started around the body of the hall in which the delegates sat, a band of drummers heading the marchers.

Connecticut's Profanity.

Connecticut's banner said, "Congress, and not the people, be damned. Shylock's twins, Grover and Ben." The crowd broke forth time and time again in applause; the women joined in the movement and getting in line marched with their male associates, men not in line shouting encouraging cries of "Right, sister!"

The enthusiasm showed itself in countless eccentricities. Texas had a coffee can supposed to represent a tin pail on the end of its pole, and women's hats, a silk tile, and other headgear adorned others. The leaders finally concluded to stem the tide, and with vigorous efforts endeavored for a long time, by pushing and beckoning their delegations, to secure order, but it took some minutes to accomplish this. The remarkable demonstration still continued and, forming in the center of the hall, the band played "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," while the effervescence of the audience continued to expend itself in volcanic cheering.

S. M. Scott, state lecturer of the Kansas alliance, when he got an opportunity, aided by other singers on the stage, started up "Good Bye, Old Party, Good Bye," the delegates joining in the chorus. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," played by a second band, closed the extraordinary Fourth of July celebration of the new party.

Louck's Vain Attempt.

Now came a marvelous climax. Taubeneck of Illinois, the chairman of the National committee, had during the latter part of the scene following the adoption of the platform been in despair, seeking to get an opportunity to make himself heard. He was on his chair wildly waving a telegram just received. The surmise that the dispatch was from Gresham spread like wildfire, and from all over the hall people ran to get information from Taubeneck, while others became excited and added to the confusion by howling down their neighbors. The people on the stage were the noisiest, and Ingersoll of Kansas, regardless of the rapping of the chairman's gavel, excitedly rushed up and vehemently warned them to keep quiet.

Chairman Loucks, whose speech on first taking the gavel in the morning had stamped him an anti-Gresham man, sought now to create a diversion against the imminent stampede of convention to Gresham. The chairman began his maneuver by starting out with a denunciation of the alleged action of the postmaster general, in excluding from the mails, as anarchistic, certain of the people's party literature. Continuing he said: "There is only one question before old politicians of today, that is the presidency; the platform is never discussed. At Minneapolis the enthusiasm was after the man who had the patronage to dispose of had been named. Here we have our enthusiasm on the platform on which this party is going before the people. Can there be a greater contrast in the character of the parties, and who can doubt which party has the people's heart?"

Again Switched Off.

Taubeneck by this time was on the platform and there was comparative quiet, but attention was again taken from the matter of real interest by the chair recognizing instead of Taubeneck a delegate named Wadworth of Indiana. "Glory be to God," began Mr. Wadworth in solemn tones, "and peace on earth," and after this pious exclamation he went on with a more or less rambling address of considerable length. "We will soon," said Wadworth, "name the Moses who will lead us out of the wilderness. We have met at Omaha and we will go straight to Washington. With the man whom you will hear named as our standard bearer our party will be like the avalanche which gathers strength as it rushes down the mountain side, and woe to those who stand in its way."

At this point the impatience of delegates and spectators was approaching a dangerous pitch, and the orator suddenly subsided. Mr. Taubeneck, telegram in his hand, was at last, amid renewed cheers and confusion, accorded a hearing by the chair.

Gresham's Declaration of Acceptance.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Chairman Taubeneck when silence was restored, "I have just received a telegram from Dr. Hauser of Indiana. In order that you may know what credit to place in it I will tell you who he is. He is the present candidate for lieutenant governor on the peoples' party ticket, and the author of the celebrated work 'Is Marriage a Failure?' [Laughter.] This is the telegram. 'I have seen Gresham. If unanimous he will not decline.'"

The effect of this telegram was electrical. Thousands of people sprang instantly to their feet and thousands of voices cheered again and again for Gresham. There seemed no doubt that among those wildly cheering enthusiasts were a majority of the delegates, whether their enthusiasm was an evidence of their feeling or not.

Immediately after the reading of this dispatch by Chairman Taubeneck, Mr. Brown of Massachusetts took the stage. "Equal right to all, special privileges to none," he said. [Loud cheers.] "The chairman has made the announcement that Gresham will accept if nominated unanimously. [Cries of "That's right" and more cheering, visibly to the annoyance of the speaker.] I hold in my hand a letter from Mr. Mann Page, chairman of the Virginia state alliance, in which he tells me that his name may go before the convention for the presidential nomination, and after a full, free and fair expression of the will of the convention, he is prepared to abide by the result. [Faint cheers and laughter.] That is just a little bit better than Mr. Gresham, who wants it unanimous."

Arose and Cheered for Gresham.

Here the audience arose en masse. "Gresham, Gresham!" "Three cheers for Gresham!" "Hurrah for Gresham!" rang through the hall for several seconds, and the words were accompanied by wild manifestations of enthusiasm.

"Keep cool," shouted Chairman Loucks, "and listen to the speaker, every man will have his turn."

Brown resentfully yelled, "I do not propose to attempt to stampede the convention with the aid of the gallery. That is an old party trick."

A volley of hisses, loud and long continued, greeted this statement, and again the chairman interfered, shouting, "This is a disgrace to this convention."

Instantly Robert Schilling of Wisconsin sprang to his feet. "No gentleman has a right to insult the chairman of our national committee and our convention," he said, amid ringing cheers. "No one has a right to so insult us by making charges and fraudulent insinuations against the party's chairman." [Wild cheers.]

There Was a Tumult.

Indescribable confusion followed, and recriminations were hurled back and forth by the two factions. When silence was restored Mr. Brown of Massachusetts once more demanded attention. "If in anything I have said or done in the heat of the moment," said he, "I have insulted our national committee chairman, for whom I entertain a profound respect, I humbly apologize. [Applause.] And I apologize to this convention that I should have been disorderly a short time ago." [Renewed applause.]

At this moment Mrs. Leese, the imposing looking female lecturer of the alliance in Kansas, was seen elbowing her way through the crowd on the stage in order to reach the front of the platform. The chairman immediately recognized her, and she, waving her hand imperiously to the convention, shouted in her peculiarly stentorian voice: "I, too, have received a message. I am authorized to say that if the nomination is tendered unanimously even Benjamin Harrison will not decline." [Derisive laughter and applause.]

The Gresham people, however, were not dismayed by these evidences of sharp opposition to their candidate, and "Three cheers for Walter Q. Gresham" were called for and given with a will.

Vandervoort's Flank Movement.

At this point the opponents of Gresham made a clever move to prevent his name carrying the convention by storm. Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, who for three days has been declaring vigorously against the nomination of Gresham, and who is bitterly opposed to him, having been removed from office by Gresham when the latter was postmaster general, claimed recognition. With remarkable dexterity he shifted his position and assumed the role of a Gresham enthusiast. "If it is true," said he, "that Walter Q. Gresham will accept on the platform of the people's party, I will support him with all my heart and second his nomination in this convention. In the interest of harmony, in the interest of unanimous nomination, in the interest of victory by and for the people's party, in the interest of our grand principles, in the hope that we can all join here to sacrifice our personal feelings, trampling under foot selfish purposes, rising above men and placing ourselves upon the eternal truth, I move that this convention adjourn after the nominating speeches are made until 7 p. m." [Applause, followed by jeers.]

Looked Upon it as a Scheme.

The Gresham people, however, recognized this as a ruse to defeat their candidate, and Mr. Vandervoort's olive branch was received with but little favor. Recognizing that his attempt was a failure, he said: "Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask that this convention proceed slowly. I trust that by 7 or 8 o'clock we can hear from that communication which has been sent to the grandest man in this country."

General Secretary John W. Hayes of the Knights of Labor, a strong Gresham man, sprang to the front of the stage and denounced this as a scheme of delay unworthy of the representatives of the people's party. "This motion to adjourn," said he, "is made for the purpose of preventing us reaching the man should we want to. After 8 o'clock it will be impossible to reach Judge Gresham if it should be necessary. [Prolonged applause.]

Brought Good Feeling With Them.

At this moment J. V. Powderly, grand master of the Knights of Labor, and General James B. Weaver, who appeared to be practically assured of the presidential nomination in the event Gresham were not chosen, entered the hall side by side. Their appearance was the signal for prolonged cheers, lasting several minutes, and as they were escorted to the stage a brief era of good feeling was entered on. Hardly had General Weaver stepped on the platform, however, before Mrs. Leese of Kansas rushed up to him and said: "Do not desert us, general, you are the choice of the people, you are the country's choice."

Weaver shook her hand, smiled cordially, and replied that if assurances were received from Gresham himself that he was willing to accept on the people's party platform he was for Gresham, but he agreed with his friends that it would be wiser to be authoritatively informed of the judge's intention before nominating him as a people's party candidate for the presidency.

Poured Oil on the Troubled Waters.

The question now recurred on the motion for a recess until 7:30, but it was so vehemently opposed by the Gresham people that a call of states was demanded. This meant a half hour's delay, but there seemed no way of avoiding it until Mr. S. F. Norton of Illinois finally gained the floor and asked permission to make a statement in the interest of harmony. "I want to know," said he, "if it is in order to move to suspend the roll call and make a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock and pull ourselves together for work, now we need it." [Great laughter and applause.]

Mr. Norton's little speech seemed like pouring oil on the troubled waters, and by unanimous consent the rules were suspended and the motion to adjourn until 8 p. m. being substituted for the one pending, the motion prevailed.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—
Warmer, continued fair.

Page.

1. People's Platform Adopted.
   Weaver and Field Nominated.
2. Brazilian Rebels Succumbed Again.
3. Council Bluffs News.
   Cholera Spreading in Russia.
4. Editorial and Comment.
   Heath's Washington Letter.
5. Sports of the Fourth.
6. Circus Hand Killed by the Cook.
   How Nebraska Celebrated.
8. Blunder of the Silver Men.
   Fireworks in Omaha.
9. Omaha's Independence Day.
   Affairs at South Omaha.
10. All About St. Ives.
    Of Interest to Farmers.
11. Summer Days in England.

READY TO VOTE

People's Party Delegates Finally Formulate a Declaration of Principles.

INDEPENDENT OF EVERYTHING BUT FATE

Preamble and Platform Which Set Forth the Party's Excuse for Existence.

ST. PAUL'S DOCTRINE FULLY EMBODIED

No Bread Save for Those Who Work is One of the First Planks.

WANT TO REGULATE THE RAILROADS

Government Ownership Asked for and an Operating Plan Prescribed.

UNCLE SAM TO BE A MONEY LENDER

Subtreasury Scheme or "Something Better" Endorsed Along with Free Silver.

EVERY ONE PLEASED WITH THE PLATFORM

Something in the Document to Suit the Varied Tastes of All.

DETAILS OF THE TWO DAY SESSION

Loucks of South Dakota Chosen for Permanent Presiding Officer.

PACIFIC RAILROADS ROASTED TO A TURN

Charges of Discrimination Preferred—Rules Adopted for the Governing of the Convention—Named a National Committee—The Speeches.

The old guard has won, and General James B. Weaver of Iowa is the candidate of the people's party for president of the United States. For five days it has been manifest that of all the leaders of the new party, Weaver was the choice of the vast majority, but the peculiar availability of Judge Gresham overshadowed his personality, and it was not until the distinguished jurist had positively declined to be a candidate that the delegates turned to their own ranks, and almost with one accord selected the veteran greenbacker as their standard-bearer.

There were some who feared his greenback predilections might affect his availability, and it was these gentlemen who brought Senator Kyle of South Dakota to the front, but the sentiment that one of the old guard should be elected to lead the old party was overwhelming and Weaver's triumph was finally most complete. Indeed, the failure of the Gresham movement reacted promptly and powerfull in Weaver's favor. The friends of the Iowan had argued for several days that those who persisted in booming Gresham after his practical refusal to be a candidate were actuated solely by a desire to defeat Weaver, and when