chize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work, and ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

Sixth—Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by federal officials.]

Seventh—Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

Eighth—Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of president and vice president to one term, and providing for the election of senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

Ninth—Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

When the first paragraph, that relating to the force bill and the Australian ballot system, was read, a delegate moved to lay it on the table. They already had the St. Louis platform, he said.

His motion got a second, but was beaten most decisively on a vote, nearly the whole convention voting no.

The immigration plank and the anti-Pinkerton plank were loudly applauded.

As soon as the reading was finished Branch moved its adoption. The motion was promptly seconded and it was adopted before the contestants could get a hearing. They protested against any "gag" law and moved a reconsideration, but on its being put to a vote it was defeated by a viva voce vote, though delegates from Ohio and Missouri protested against this method of counting and demanded calls of states on votes.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

Mr. Branch then introduced Hugh Cavanaugh of Ohio, secretary of the resolutions committee, who read the following resolution unanimously adopted by the committee:

Resolved, That this convention sympathizes with the Knights of Labor in their righteous contest with the tyrannical combine of clothing manufacturers of Rochester and declares it to be the duty of all who hate tyranny and oppression to refuse to purchase the goods made by said manufacturers or to patronize any merchants who sell such goods.

Peters of Texas moved to table the resolution and Dean of New York to divide it. The first part expressing sympathy he wanted to vote for, but not for the boycott. This is a political convention, said he, it is not a business convention, and the latter part of the resolution is out of order.

In vehement language General Secretary Hayes of the Knights of Labor declared that sympathy was not what was wanted. The Knights of Labor demanded that the boycott be extended to the firms mentioned, and no organization on the face of God's earth was better entitled to what it asked in a meeting of this kind than the Knights of Labor. [Loud cheers.]

Moses as an Example.

Delegate Thomas B. Cator of California earnestly supported the resolution as presented. The speaker entered upon what he described as the scientific basis of boycott, and pointed to the action of Moses when the children of Israel were oppressed, to show its ancient character. "Boycotting is not human but divine," he further went on, and wound up amidst enthusiastic cheers that capital is the oppressor and had to be fought with its own weapons.

The audience showed many indications of weariness by a departure from the regular work of the convention and afforded but scant courtesy to the Tennessee delegate who followed. The speaker asked the assembly, amid considerable confusion, not to take upon itself questions with which it had nothing to do.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas was for the boycott. He believed in that principle of nature which binds every living being to its friend, and the enemies of labor are not our friends. He stood by the record and the truth. There is no such thing as a boycott. It only consists in letting your enemies alone and staying with your friends. He would let his enemies supremely alone. You might call that a boycott if you choose, but he wanted to keep up the system. He wanted to boycott the system of plutocracy in the country and in the gilded palaces of our congressional halls. He wanted to boycott the plutocratic senators who spent about $5,000 a year of the people's money for a barber shop, pomade, lavender and rosewater. He wanted this boycott kept up till every vestige of this is gone and the people again have their rights.

The debate was taken up by other speakers. A Texas delegate declared that boycotting was alienating from the Knights of Labor, of which he (the delegate) was a member, the sympathy of the merchants who sympathized with many of the progressive views of the independent party. He ventured to predict that there was one business that would never be boycotted—the liquor traffic. [Cheers.]

Another speaker echoed the sentiments of the last delegate, while a third expressed his opinion that the resolution deserved to be carried.

Ignatius Donnelly Favors Boycotting.

Then came the important speech of the night on the question, one by Ignatius Donnelly. The resolution, he declared, was in keeping with the spirit of the preamble to the platform adopted with so much unanimity earlier in the day. "The Rochester clothing manufacturers have said to 16,000 of their workmen and workwomen that they could not gain a means of livelihood without yielding their rights as American citizens," Mr. Donnelly said. "On this there can be no compromise."

At this declaration the hall rang with cheers, renewed again and again, the voice of General Master Workman Powderly of the Knights of Labor making itself distinct above the general din.

"This vast and gigantic movement should extend its powerful arm to the aid of the oppressed and downtrodden. If the resolution were simply to express the prejudice of a class I should not support it. But it is a movement to declare that the American citizen, however humble, retains all the rights of an American citizen. It is a declaration that freemen will not clothe their limbs in the goods of the manufacturers of this slave making oligarchy. [Loud cheers.] The agriculturalists of this country must stand by their brethren and we will crush all men who seek to oppress their fellow men. Here there can be no hesitation and no compromise. It is war to the knife and the knife to the hilt. [Long cheers.] I trust that those who have staggered away from this resolution because of the opprobrium that a hireling press has applied to the word boycott will withdraw their opposition and that the resolution may be adopted by a rising vote." [Tremendous applause.]

At the conclusion of Donnelly's address Mr Powderly, Mr. Hayes and a number of others rose and grasped him warmly by the hand.

Called for the Previous Question.

A Kansas delegate moved the previous question, but the chairman stated that a "colored brother" desired to say a few words. "I won't yield to any brother," said the Kansan, and on a rising vote the motion to strike out the boycott clause was overwhelmingly defeated. The resolution was then adopted by acclamation.

The colored delegate now protested against the action of the convention in ordering the previous question. "I don't think it is right," said he, "that after you have all spoken, you should call for the previous question. [Laughter.] You expect us to help you out with our votes." [Applause.]

Death of the Gresham Movement.

During the Knights of Labor discussion the Gresham movement received its coup de grace by the following dispatch from Judge Gresham himself:

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4, 1892.—To J. R. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Ben Terrell, John W. Hayes: I have just returned and find your dispatch of the 1st. I must stand by my dispatch to Mr Orr of the 2nd. Accept my grateful acknowledgements. W. Q. GRESHAM.

Immediately upon receipt of this the Gresham boomers accepted the inevitable. "That settles it" said Ignatius Donnelly. "Gresham will not accept."

Powderly, Hayes, Terrell and others expressed the same opinion and Mr. Hayes stated that he believed Weaver's nomination was now assured.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers at conventions prepared by Thomas V. Cator of California was then reported from the resolutions committee. It reads:

"The people's party, desiring at the outset to secure permanent control of the party organization to the people unaffected by the interests of those in public service, does hereby in national convention assembled on this, the 4th day of July, 1892, hereby establish this ordinance as fundamental law of party organization. No person holding any office or position of profit, trust or emolument under the federal or any state or municipal government (including senators, congressmen and members of the legislature, state and national) shall be eligible to sit or vote in any convention of this party, and a copy of this ordinance shall be annexed to every call for any future convention of the party."

The resolution went through with a whoop and without discussion.

Weaver Placed in Nomination.

At last the moment had arrived when all was ready and the roll of states was called for the presentation of candidates for the presidency. The first state, "Alabama," was scarcely shouted by the secretary when J. C. Manning of Alabama arose and promptly placed in nomination a man, "the mention of whose name creates such enthusiasm as was never heard in our state. It has been said he was an old war horse, but I say he is good for a thousand campaigns yet to come."

"Who is he?" shouted a voice.

"General James B. Weaver of Iowa." [Prolonged cheers.]

California was the next state to respond and an enthusiastic delegate from that state said his state was divided on the presidency, but that he would vote for Weaver if no other man from that state did. [Applause.]

Senator Kyle Put in the Race.

The place of Colorado was yielded to Colonel S. F. Norton of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle of South Dakota in nomination. Colonel Norton began by calling attention to Postmaster General Wanamaker's refusal to permit transmission through the mails to one of the new reform books. His blood could not have been more completely frozen if he had seen thrust into every window of the building a loaded cannon with a uniformed government minion behind it. If that little book could not go through the mails there are a thousand reform papers that could not go through the mails and their platform could not go through. The man he should name had already won his spurs in the brainiest and shrewdest assembly in the United States. The man he should name stood there as a giant. One part of his strength consisted in the fact that he is a member of no faction. In the fifteen or twenty years' fight they had been engaged in many wounds had been received, and unfortunately some of these scars had been inflicted by their comrades, but there was no man his candidate had wounded. It would give him greater personal pleasure to present the name of some member of the old guard, but he said "Let the old guard hold the fort and let the new guard carry the banner." His candidate's brain was not measured by the girth of his waist. [Laughter.] He was a man so great that no big white hat of an ancestor could hide him from the public gaze. He pledged support to whoever the candidate might be, for no man could be so great as the platform of principles of the party. His candidate was a broad and liberal minded man who gave to every one the right to speak and write for himself and follow the dictates of his own conscience in all things. The new party should take up the California pioneer flag, with the rattlesnake and the motto, "Don't Tread on Me," and say to Pinkerton detectives and silk stockinged militia, to cattle kings, to corporations "Don't tread on me." It was not impossible or improbable that they might place the man he would name in the white house—that grand, magnificent man, James H. Kyle of South Dakota. [Much cheering.]

General James Field of Virginia.

A Connecticut delegate, who said his state had intended to support the peerless Polk, the great ex-leader of the farmers alliance, now dead, declared that in pursuance of that spirit he would present one who came from the state which gave us a Washington and a Jefferson—General James Field of Virginia. [Applause.]

A Florida delegate seconded the nomination of General Weaver and said: "If you will give him to us, we will carry the state of Florida for the people's party." [Applause.]

Mr. F. W. Wimberly of the Georgia delegation seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle. "We beg you," said he, "to take this man, a man unencumbered with ought but respectability and honor, a patriot and a leader—Senator Kyle of Dakota." [Loud Applause.]

Ex-Senator Van Wyck Named.

Stephen H. Bashor of Illinois, pastor of the Progressive church, said that as armies follow intrepid leaders to conquest and victory, so should political parties crown with honor the genius and leadership which gave it birth. The people's party was founded on principles not men, and it demanded as its leader its biggest, brainiest and squarest man in the party fold. The party should keep in the middle of the road and choose a man who was old enough in the party to know where the middle of the road is. That man was Senator Van Wyck of Nebraska.

The mention of Van Wyck's name aroused some of the liveliest cheering of the convention.

John H. Borgerman of Indiana, a one-legged soldier, seconded the nomination of General James B. Weaver.

Prof. C. Vincent of the Nonconformist of Indiana said that although Indiana was divided now, she would not be in November. He had nothing to say against Weaver, but it seemed to him that they must get new blood into the movement at the head of the ticket and take a man less identified with the curses showered on the old guard. He seconded Kyle's nomination, and another Indiana delegate jumped to his feet and said one-half the delegation was for Van Wyck.

Wheat's Talk for Weaver.

The principal speech for General Weaver was made by Morris L. Wheat of Iowa, Weaver's own state. Mr. Wheat said:

Mr. Chairman: No greater responsibility or higher duty ever rested upon a human assembly than upon the one here convened. We are to nominate men who will bear our banner in this first organized fight against the unscrupulous but thoroughly disciplined hosts of monopoly.

Struggles for equal rights and opportunities are as old as humanity and dot the pages of history with alternate success and failure, but among them all none call for more courage, devoted patriotism and skillful leadership than the one about to commence between the conscienceless hordes of plutocracy and the army of voters who will faithfully follow the banner of the people's party to the ballot-box next November. The common people of this country have at last resolved to take the reins of the government which their forefathers created and which they have maintained into their own hands.

We are to place in nomination a candidate for the presidency, not a pliant hireling of Wall street, but one who springs from the great plain people of the country; one in thorough sympathy with their wants; one who touches elbows with the toiler of the shop and the tiller of the field. The leaders of the old party combinations take their certificates of leadership from a plutocracy mightier than that which sent Rome to her grave and holds Europe in its grasp today, a plutocracy more fiendish than ever afflicted a nation. It touched the brain of the Minneapolis and Chicago conventions. The result everybody knows, or ought to know, is the choice of men who had been previously chosen by the money power of the country. They stand upon platforms that promise nothing to the great army of wealth producers. He who votes for either throws his vote away and sacrifices upon the base altar of prejudice the dearest rights of liberty, equality and home.

It is not so here. This movement originated with the common people; with them it must remain if we would preserve pure and inviolate our rights, the ballot-box and legislation. Now, and here, in this first great conflict with plutocracy, are we to choose a leader. He must be a man who will guide us "in the middle of the road," one who will carry our banner boldly and skillfully in the forefront of battle, one who has taught, and will teach, that "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none," and that "an injury to one is the concern of all" is the only enduring republican form of government. We must not choose one who agrees with us only in part, neither must we bow down to the old party theory of nominating any one who we think will command the most votes regardless of whether he is in hearty accord with our entire platform.

It would be a criminal blunder that might give us a temporary gain, but in the end ruin and disaster. We want a man who is emphatically in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and, also, of the issue by the government of full legal tender paper to make, altogether, $50 per capita in circulation. But he must not stop there. He must be in favor of government control of telegraph and railroad lines and of the extinguishment of land monopoly.

We have a man who pre-eminently fills the requirements, who has fought more battles for the toiling masses than any other in this country. In the gloom of bygone years, when it was worth almost a man's life to espouse the cause we hold dear today, he stood fearlessly and pleaded in congress the cause of the people. Then single-handed and alone he compelled the birelings of monopoly to call a halt. His record there is like an oasis in the desert of iniquitous betrayal of public trust. No bribe ever stained his character, no act of dishonor ever sullied the integrity of his heart. Through the dark night of party prejudice has been heard his clarion "call of action." Serene in defeat, always confident of final success while others were disheartened and doubtful of victory, wise, skillful and full of wonderful energy in battle, when success has crowned his efforts he never forgot the plain, common people who so largely supported him.

More than one of the mighty champions of plutocracy have been put to flight by his mental prowess and unanswerable arguments. The subsidized blackguardism incarnate in partisan newspaper offices has hurled at him its poisoned darts of slander and ridicule only to see them fall harmless as they struck his glittering armor of truth and justice. Others have been great in noble selfsacrifice, but there does not live today a grander advocate of the common people than this brave veteran of the western prairie.

In nominating him we shall make no mistake. As we enter into our first battle I am proud of the honor to nominate as our candidate for the presidency one who "stands four square" to all the winds that blow, the intrepid advocate of the common people, the splendid captain of the "Old Guard"—General James B. Weaver.

Mrs. Leese Seconds Weaver.

Mrs. Leese of Kansas caused the greatest enthusiasm thus far in the evening by her speech seconding Weaver's nomination. She said: "Let me select a man from the ranks of the peoples party who is true and tried to reform principles, and will lead us on to victory, full and complete. In behalf of the women of the nation who have by word and work aided you so nobly in your grand struggle for liberty, in behalf of the sunflower state I desire to second the nomination of that true and tried friend of the people; that grand champion of human liberty; that hero of a hundred battles—brave, bold James B. Weaver. [Applause.] Give us General Weaver and not only the mothers but the very children will battle for him. Give him to us and we will drive from American shores the English Arabs with their stolen gold, and we will make plutocrats and monopolists cringe and tremble. No need to ask if he is true. Give us Weaver and no earthly power can keep us from sweeping on to victory in November."

A Kentucky delegate seconded the nomination of Weaver.

Major Henry Webb of Massachusetts, candidate for governor of his state on the people's party ticket, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle.

Wanted to Limit Speech Making.

The speeches were getting wearisome to the hot, tired delegates and besides, for sentimental reasons, it was desired to make the nomination before the Fourth had expired. It was moved to limit speeches to three minutes and this stirred up Mr. Bird, a negro delegate from Chicago, who protested against giving one side a fair show and then giving the other side the buck and gag law. He wanted to speak. A compromise was fixed up providing that no speeches with reference to old candidates should be made, but that nominating and seconding addresses for new candidates would be permitted and in this form the motion to limit debate was declared adopted.

Paige of Virginia.

Delegate Egery Brown of Massachusetts nominated Mr. Mann Paige of Virginia, who, he said, was president of a state alliance and was, therefore, capable of filling the position of the president of the United States. If the house of representatives should be called upon to elect a president, the local pride of the south would be a very great factor in shattering the democratic column that otherwise will elect the man named by one of the old parties. No man would better represent the south than Mann Paige.

Delegate Fish of Minnesota rose to pay a tribute to Ignatius Donnelly and to toll of his unselfishness in refusing the offer of the state by which he was loved, to put him in nomination. "His fame as an orator, as a statesman, as a lover of humanity is known from end to end of the land. I merely appear before you to bear testimony to the love in which Minnesota holds her most honored son, Ignatius Donnelly." [Long continued applause.]

Interrupted by an Insane Man.

A man out of his mind created a scene by going on the platform and interrupting the proceedings. There were shouts to take him down and some of the officers attempted to remove him, but Senator Van Wyck called out not to make a scene.

Mr. Powderly prevented what threatened to prove an ugly episode by taking the gavel in the emergency, bringing the convention to a hush, and after giving the unfortunate an opportunity to say a few incoherent sentences, persuaded him to quietly leave the hall.

Nothwithstanding the rule adopted against seconding speeches for candidates who had already been named and seconded, the flood could not be shut off. A withdrawal of one candidate, Van Wyck of Nebraska, varied the proceedings.

Vandervoort Withdraws Van Wyck.

Mr. Paul Vandervoort, in a forcible and eloquent speech, stated that Nebraska had no candidate to offer, determining to give her votes in November to the man chosen by the convention. Incidentally he alluded to Van Wyck and asserted that Nebraska would have given him its hearty support had he allowed his name to go before the convention. Since he would not consent, the people of Nebraska would see that he was selected for governor at the next state election.

At midnight the roll of states for nominating and seconding speeches was still in progress, with Tennessee the latest state called.

Joseph Walrop, Portland, Ore., seconded the nomination of Weaver.

At this juncture Indiana, which had asked to be passed on the first call, made a request to be heard by the chairman of her delegation. He stated that Indiana had listened to all that had been said by her sister states in order to ascertain the choice of all the great states of the Union. This choice had seemed to be for General Weaver of Iowa, and Indiana announced that the solid vote of the Hoosier state would be cast for the Iowa candidate. [Prolonged appause.]

The Virginia delegation also withdrew the names of its sons and declared unanimously in favor of General Weaver.

G. B. Hanna of Washington, declaring that the two old parties named their president through the aid of English capital, supported the name of Weaver as a fitting representative of the people's party.

West Virginia announced it would cast a solid vote for Weaver, believing him to be the choice of the convention.

Took Their Cue from Indiana.

The announcement from Indiana was the cue for other states and there was quickly a landslide and a rush to get into the Weaver band wagon.

New York had been passed and Farmer Dean now appeared on the stage and said that the New York delegates agreed with New England to remain neutral and allow the south and west to select the candidate and they would vote for the man selected. New York had said if you want that judge of such renown (Gresham) and he will stand on the platform it would vote for him. Now New York hoped Weaver's nomination would be made unanimous. It would vote solid for Weaver.

Mississippi swung solid into the Weaver line, through an announcement from one of her delegates. All her men were on their feet to make similar announcement, but were cut short by a protest from Schilling that it was not fair to permit these announcements and by allowing states to be called after they had been recognized, to stampede the convention.

C. C. Post, chairman of the Georgia delegation, got an opportunity, however, to say that Georgia, which had been one of the strongest states opposed to Weaver, would withdraw her support of Kyle, and with the consent of the convention make Weaver's nomination unanimous.

Schilling Tries to Stay the Tide.

The Kyle men, under the management of Washburn of Massachusetts, decided to make one last desperate stand against the Weaver onset. Washburn and Schilling held a hasty conference and when Wisconsin, nearly the last state on the roll, was called, Schilling took the stand and made one of the most notable and powerful speeches of the convention, declaring his intention to talk of practical politics and his want of faith in sentiment. Schilling said he had been a member of the committee which had elected Peter Cooper and he was a member of the old guard. The men of the old guard are the reformers who lead this movement. When it comes into power will they be thrown into the lumber room! [Cries of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."]

"Instead of taking men from your own ranks you have gone to a man who never associated with you and you were deservedly left in the lurch. Had Judge Gresham said he would stand on our platform he could have been nominated here tonight for president. [Shouts of "No, no," and "Yes, yes."] I say he would, and I should have voted for him myself and I am not ashamed to acknowledge it, and the reason is this: I have struggled in poverty for twenty-five years to aid in the building up of this movement. It has rent my nose to the grind-stone; it has made me a bankrupt, and I do not feel sorry for it. There is no man for whom I would vote sooner than for our grand old standard bearer, General Weaver. But we want the votes of others besides our own people; and that is the reason why we do not want to adopt the name of any member of the old guard. I do not dare to run for office in my own state because our enemies will say that man is a greenback crank, an anarchist, a socialist. Is it not better as a matter of practical politics to select some man who has not made himself obnoxious to the men in our ranks? [Cries of "Yes" and "No."] I propose to second the nomination of Senator Kyle of South Dakota."

The speaker concluded by stating that the state had agreed by a vote of 47 to 1 to support Senator Kyle and declared that every campaign speech he made would be made in favor of the nominee of the convention. [Great applause.]

Ward Replies to Schilling.

George E. Ward of Pennsylvania made a brief response to Mr. Schilling's remarks. "I come from the state of Pennsylvania," said he, "where a Scotch lord, living in a Scotch castle, has built a stockade to prevent the working people from getting the wages they earn. [Cries of "Carnegie, Carnegie."] It is said the capacity of a man is his capacity for gratitude. If that be true, the capacity of a party must be its capacity for gratitude. Then let us remember the old guard, those who led our movement in its darkest days and vote for James Weaver." [Cheers.]

An Oklahoma delegate seconded Weaver's nomination and eulogized his efforts in securing the opening of Oklahoma to settlement.

Just before the call of the states "Cyclone" Davis of Texas endeavored to secure a suspension of the rules to make Weaver's nomination unanimous, but there was such opposition that he withdrew the proposition.

Weaver Wins on the First Ballot.

From the very beginning of the roll call Weaver led all his competitors and so overwhelming was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver infection seemed to spread and as state after state cast its vote almost unanimously for the Iowa man the Weaver people grew wildly enthusiastic, the culmination coming when the result was announced, the cheering being loud and long continued.

The first ballot for president resulted as follows, only one ballot necessary, Weaver being successful beyond a cavil:

STATES	Weaver.	Kyle.	Norton.	Paige.	Stanford
Alabama	43	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	12	20	...	...	...
California	25	...	...	...	...
Colorado	6	10	...	...	...
Connecticut	8	2	...	...	...
Delaware	1	...	...	...	...
Florida	16	...	...	...	...
Georgia	13	39	...	...	...
Idaho	12	...	...	...	...
Illinois	41	42	...	...	...
Indiana	54	5	1	...	...
Iowa	52	...	...	...	...
Kansas	40	...	...	...	...
Kentucky	40	...	...	...	...
Louisiana	32	...	...	...	...
Maine	6	2	...	...	...
Massachusetts	9	18	...	1	...
Michigan	56	...	...	...	...
Minnesota	27	9	...	...	...
Mississippi	27	...	...	...	...
Missouri	61	...	...	...	...
Montana	...	12	...	...	...
Nebraska	23	8	...	...	...
Nevada	...	6	...	...	...
New Jersey	4	...	...	...	...
New York	89	...	...	...	...
North Carolina	20	5	...	...	...
North Dakota	11	1	...	...	...
Ohio	30	22	...	...	...
Oregon	15	...	...	...	...
Pennsylvania	29	...	...	...	1
South Dakota	1	15	...	...	...
Tennessee	48	...	...	...	...
Texas	60	...	...	...	...
Virginia	48	...	...	...	...
Washington	16	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	17	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	7	41	...	...	...
Wyoming	9	...	...	...	...
District Columbia	8	...	...	...	...
Oklahoma	8	...	...	...	...
Total	995	265	1	1	1

Norton, 1; Paige, 1.

Maryland, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Utah are blank.

Norton of Illinois moved to make the nomination unanimous, and Schilling of Wisconsin, Washburn of Massachusetts and the delegates from South Dakota, Montana and Massachusetts seconded the nomination. It was carried with a hurrah and loud cheering, ending with calls for "Weaver."

The general was not present and a committee was appointed to escort him to the hall. It was now after 1 a. m.

Vice Presidential Nominations.

With little delay a roll call of states for nominations for vice president was begun.

George F. Gaither of Alabama presented the name of Mr. Ben Terrell of Texas for the honor.

Delegate Beverly of Arkansas nominated ex-Confederate General James G. Field of Virginia, who previously received one vote on the presidential ballot. A delegate from Colorado seconded the nomination, as did Delaware.

A Florida delegate named Ben Terrell of Texas.

At once a delegate of North Carolina sprang to his feet and at the top of his voice asked if a man could be eligible for the vice presidency who had been on trial before the farmers alliance. A number of the southern delegates attempted to make themselves heard, and gave rise to a scene of confusion. Delegate Branch jumped on the stage and yelled for order.

Secretary Turner of the national alliance took advantage of a lull to support the nomination of General Field, who was championed by various other delegations.

Terrell Speaks for Himself.

Ben Terrell himself now mounted the platform. "Any assertion," he said, passionately, "that I am or have been connected with any trust or have ever been in any sense embroiled with the government is an infamous falsehood. It is an attempt to prejudice me with my friends, and I defy the men who made the charge to produce the proof. I have heard this thing before; I have heard it around different delegations, and it has come to me several ways. I seek no position in this convention. If this convention does not believe that I am the best man, that I can do the greatest good for this cause, then choose General Field and I will support him like a man. I hurl the charges back in the face of those people who circulate it and I defy him to come forward who has spoken and face me on the floor to make good his accusations." [Applause.]

Baldwin of Illinois attempted to interrogate Terrell, but his question could not be heard, and Terrell turned his back on him and walked off the stage with the invitation to his opponents to bring on their man to face him.

Harvey of Florida grew excited in defending Terrell, denounced the charge as an infamous lie, and asserted that it came from the machine which controlled the cordage business of the country.

Prevented a Scene.

The remarks stirred up Samuel Leavitt of Joliet, Ill., who shouted that he had the proofs. Meanwhile Terrell had watched the proceedings and quietly walked the aisle towards Leavitt. An personal encounter seemed imminent, but a few of Terrell's friends divined his purpose and surrounded him, keeping him from creating a scene.

Nearly all the subsequent speeches had some relation to the charges and most of the speakers, while coming out for Field, were careful to say that it was not because of this Cordage trust matter.

The ballot for vice president resulted: Fields, 733; Terrell, 554.

General Weaver and General Field, the newly made nominees, were brought upon the stage and given an ovation. Each made a spirited address and at 3 a. m. the convention adjourned sine die.

RULES FOR GUIDANCE.

Report of the Committee on Manner of Doing the Convention's Business.

The committee on rules submitted the following report:

Cushman's manual shall be chosen to regulate the proceedings of this convention.

For the presentation of candidates for president and vice president the roll of states shall be called alphabetically. Nominating speeches shall be limited to fifteen minutes and remarks on all questions in debate shall be limited to five minutes.

In balloting the secretary shall call the roll of states and the chairman of each state shall announce the vote of his state as called. Each state delegation shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots and the chairman shall announce the result to the convention.

In case no nominee shall receive a majority on the first ballot a second ballot shall at once be taken where each delegate must write on his ballot the name of his first choice and his second choice, placing the names in the order of his choice. First choice first, second choice second, a first choice being counted as one vote and a second choice as half a vote. The two receiving the largest number of votes shall be voted for on the third ballot, votes for the other persons not being counted.

All resolutions offered before this convention shall be read and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate.

Each state and territory shall be allowed a number of votes equal to the number of delegates reported by the committee on credentials.

The following shall be the order of business:

The announcement of the names of the national committee.

Report of the committee on platform and resolutions.

Nomination of candidates for president.

Balloting for candidates for president.

Nomination of candidates for vice president.

Balloting for candidates for vice president.

Don't Like the New Ballot Plan.

Vociferous signs of disapproval greeted the reading of the paragraph governing the proposed new system of balloting.

It was moved that the report be received and that its recommendations be adopted.

"I object to that," said Mr. Samuel Williams of Indiana, "and move to strike out of the report that part which relates to the second choice for president."

"As I understand that recommendation," said Mr. Brown of Massachusetts, "you will limit this nomination ultimately to two candidates and put yourselves in a position where at no subsequent time you are at liberty to retire both of them in favor of some new candidate."

"We understand that," shouted several delegates.

"Very well," said Mr. Brown.

A vote was then taken on the adoption of the recommendation and it was declared carried by acclamation despite the protest of Messrs. Wilson and Brown. Mr. Dee of Oregon desired to limit the nomination speeches to five minutes instead of fifteen, but the convention just at the moment was more vitally interested in the serious question of how to conduct the balloting.

Finally Changed the Program.

At this juncture the question of amending the rules committee's report so as to strike out the provision regarding second choice was sprung in another form.

Vandervoort of Nebraska opposed the provision for the retirement of candidates with only a small following. "We believe," said he, "that any man that has a choice should be permitted to exercise that choice without being muzzled and that a man can stay in and be voted on even if he has only one vote until the crack of doom." He proposed an amendment striking out the clause of the rules providing that after the second ballot all candidates except the two leaders shall be retired and inserting a provision that when balloting begins candidates shall be voted for until there is a choice. This amendment prevailed by a large majority so that the rules as to balloting are in accordance with the customary rules in national conventions on this matter.

The rule as finally adopted is as follows: In balloting for candidates the following order shall be observed—the secretary shall call the roll of the states and the chairman shall announce the vote as cast. Each state shall appoint its own tellers, collect and count its own ballots and its chairman shall announce the result. When we commence balloting for candidates we shall continue until some candidate receive a majority of all the votes cast.

Adjourned to See the Parade.

Taubeneck of Illinois was recognized and said that at 10:30 the Omaha Fourth of July parade would be passing the convention hall and he was about to propose a recess when a delegate interrupted with the statement that they should keep on with their business. Taubeneck nevertheless moved a recess for twenty minutes for the parade and Colonel Norton making a speech that it was a courtesy due to the citizens of Omaha it was carried by a decided majority.

After the Recess.

There was a great deal of disorder in the reassembling of the convention after the Fourth of July parade intermission and the twenty minutes' recess proved nearly an hour long, a part of the time being taken up with one of the numerous songs born of the growth of the new party.

The chairman's gavel from Oregon was missing and he said he was satisfied some republican who had got used to stealing gavels had taken it, but there was a general laugh when the gavel was at once put in his hands.

There were a large number of vacant seats in the hall, caused by some delegates from far-off states having no use for their quota, while others were held by the citizens' committee, which was endeavoring to sell them. Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska moved to admit all old soldiers of the blue or the gray with out tickets, and one delegate moved an amendment to admit promiscuously all applicants until the hall was filled, but withdrew it when another delegate spoke in favor of standing by the contract between the national committee and the citizens' committee. Vandervoort's amendment met with objection, and finally, after some discussion, the whole matter was tabled.

TO BOSS THE FIGHT.

National Committeemen Appointed to Conduct the Coming Campaign.

The following is the national committee as reported to the convention:

Alabama—J. B. Ware, C. H. Manning and George F. Gaither.

Arkansas—J. W. Dollison, J. M. Pittman, E. R. Day.

California—Jesse Poundstone, George B. Johnson, E. M. Hamilton.

Colorado—I. G. Berry, J. A. Wayland, A. Coleman.

Connecticut—Robert Pyne, A. S. Houghton, Henry C. Baldwin.

Florida—S. S. Harvey, P. L. Jenkins, F. H. Lytle.

Georgia—J. H. Turner, J. F. Brown, C. H. Ellington.

Idaho—A. T. Lane, J. H. Anderson, D. R. Munro.

Illinois—H. E. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, W. H. Hess.

Indiana—M. C. Rankin, C. A. Robinson, Fraser Thomas.

Iowa—W. D. Calhoun, W. S. Scott, A. J. Westfall.

Kansas—S. H. Snyder, W. D. Vincent, J. W. Laybourn.

Kentucky—A. F. Carden, J. G. Blair, W. J. Scott.

Louisiana—G. W. Bruce, B. F. Hardesty, J. W. Burt.

Maine—H. S. Hobbs, Henry Betts, E. W. Boynton.

Massachusetts—E. G. Brown, George F. Washburne, J. Peter Gardner.

Michigan—John O. Zabel, H. I. Allen, Ed S. Greece.

Minnesota—Ignatius Donnelly, K. Halvorsen, H. B. Martin.

Mississippi—D. S. Dwyer, I. S. Millraps, N. W. Bradford.

Missouri—M. V. Carroll, A. Roselle, G. M. Gooch.

Montana—Charles Hanscom, J. W. Allen, J. H. Bacher.

New Hampshire—L. B. Porter.

New Jersey—H. D. Opdike, John Wilcox, Joseph R. Buchanan.

New York—L. J. McLartin, Henry A. Hicks, L. C. Roberts.

North Carolina—W. R. Lindsay, Thomas B. Long, S. O. Wilson.

North Dakota—Walter Muir, W. T. McCulloch, Herman Michaelson.

Ohio—Hugo Pryor, C. H. Cobb, M. W. Wilkins.

Oregon—Joseph Waldrop, J. W. Marksberry, Charles F. Fitch.

Pennsylvania—V. A. Loter, J. E. Leslie, J. B. Akin.

South Dakota—A. Wardell, A. M. Allen, F. Zipha.

Tennessee—W. H. Gynne, L. H. Taylor, W. E. Wilkins.

Texas—Thomas Gaines, R. W. Coleman, J. H. Davis.

Virginia—I. H. Hodson, Marion Page, Samuel L. Newberry.

Washington—D. B. Hannah, M. F. Knox, C. W. Young.

West Virginia—S. H. Peirsol, John E. Staley, N. W. Fitzgerald.

Wisconsin—Robert Schilling, C. M. Butt, Henry O'Brien.

District of Columbia—Lee Crandall, Annie L. Diggs and G. A. Bland.

Oklahoma—P. O. Cassidy, S. D. Decker.

The states and territories of Delaware, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, Wyoming, Alaska, Arizona, Indian Territory, New Mexico and Utah have not yet selected their committeemen.

GRESHAM INTERVIEWED.

His Dispatch of Last Saturday Expresses His Sentiments.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—This evening a representative of the Associated Press called on Judge Gresham and showed him the following:

"OMAHA, July 4.—This telegram was received from J. A. Hauser of Indiana, candidate for lieutenant governor of the people's party ticket: 'I have just seen Gresham; if unanimous he will not refuse.

"J. A. HAUSER.'"

After reading this dispatch Judge Gresham said that he saw Mr. Hauser when he (Mr. Gresham) left Indianapolis about 12 o'clock today, and that the doctor asked him if he would accept the nomination of the people's party and he referred him to his dispatch of last Saturday to Mr. Orr, which the doctor said he had read. The judge also said he told the doctor he had nothing to add to that dispatch and that he had not changed his mind since sending it. He did not tell the doctor that he would accept under any circumstances.

Their Mission Fruitless.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4. The committee appointed by the people's party at Omaha to interview Judge Gresham and find out whether he would accept a nomination for the presidency at the hands of that party, registered at the Sherman house today. John Devlin was assigned a room, but A. J. Street and Judge Orr registered under assumed names and only remained at the hotel for dinner. The committee met Judge Gresham at his home on Pacific avenue at 5 o'clock. The conference lasted two hours, and at its close, while the committee would say nothing, it was understood that their mission had been in vain.

"We have decided," said John Devlin, "to say nothing except to the convention in Omaha, but I will confide to you that General Weaver will be the next candidate of the people's party for the presidency. I can say no more at present."

KYLE EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

He Thinks the Election Will Be Thrown Into the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Senator Kyle expressed an opinion this afternoon that he could carry as many votes for the people's ticket, with the possible exception of Senator Stewart and Senator Teller, as any man in the country. He believes the people's party will carry Kansas, Nebraska and South and North Dakota, with a fighting chance for Minnesota, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana in any event enough to hold the balance of power. This, he said, undoubtedly would throw the election into the house and result in the election of a democratic president unless the silver men formed a combination to elect a president favorable to free silver, which would give the people's party candidate a chance.

Kyle added that he opposed the force bill and favored a low tariff. He considered the international monetary conference a dilatory measure, concerted by the gold men to quiet the free silver agitation pending the coming election. His sentiments on immigration coincide with those of the Knights of Labor in regard to restriction