THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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OUT FOR FREE SILVER

Declaration of Principles Set Forth by the Chicago Convention.

DEMOCRATS SPRING SOME SURPRISES

Opposition to the Present National Banking System Announced.

REPUBLICAN TARIFF POLICY DENOUNCED

Constitutional Amendment for an Income Tax is Called For.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM GETS A BODY BLOW

Statement of Bourbon Principles for the Pending National Campaign Radically Different from Former Ones.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The platform upon which the democratic campaign of 1896 will be fought differs radically in many respects from the party's declarations in previous national contests. The demand for the free coinage of silver at a ratio with gold of 16 to 1 had already been anticipated, and its effects discounted. Some of the other planks in the platform, however, come as a surprise to many of the older leaders of the party. The demand for the abolition of the national bank currency and the civil service plank are now features in national democratic platforms. Sympathy for the Cuban revolutionists is expressed in very guarded terms. Governor Altgeld's insistence for a plank denouncing federal interference in strikes is modified to a protest against "government by injunction." The platform in full is as follows:

We, the democrats of the United States, in convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to these great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

Recognizing that the money system is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad, paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism, which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only unamerican, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchanging for bonds at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of the gold monometallism.

AGAINST NATIONAL BANKS.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore demand that the power to issue notes to circulate as money be taken from the national banks and that all paper money shall be issued directly by the Treasury department and be redeemable in coin and receivable for all debts, public and private.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government, honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has twice been condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to make up the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the supreme court on the income tax. But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a democratic congress in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly 100 years, that court having under that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which have been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court, as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may equally and impartially lead to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the government.

We hold that the most efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system, which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce commission and such restrictions and guaranties in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

TOO MANY OFFICES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept the taxes high, while the labor that pays them is unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which best befits a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the country.

We denounce arbitrary interference by federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which federal judges in contempt of the laws of the state and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the senate of the United States and now pending in the house, relating to contempts in federal courts and providing for trials by juries in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the efforts of the present congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointment based upon merits, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

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

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confident in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the benefit of the people, and the restoration of the people's prosperity.

FIGHT OVER MICHIGAN DELEGATES.

Committee on Credentials Has Difficulty in Agreeing.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The committee on credentials met at 9 o'clock, the special order being the motion to reconsider the vote by which the sitting delegates from South Dakota were retained. Objection was made to making any report on the South Dakota case until the Michigan case was finally disposed of. After some discussion, the committee agreed to report on all but the Michigan case.

The committee reported that the roster prepared by the national committee was correct, except as to the names of the delegates and alternates from Michigan and Nebraska, and as to Nebraska, unanimously reported in favor of the contesting delegates and alternates, headed by W. J. Bryan.

The committee recommended that the convention accord to the District of Columbia and each territory six votes.

It seems that the furore that the decision to seat the Michigan silver contesting delegation caused set the committee to thinking and there was a hurriedly called meeting this morning just when the convention was about to meet. The silver men presented first a proposition for a half vote each, gold and silver, in each contest. This was refused by Smith M. Weed of New York, who had taken charge of the minority end of the committee. There was an easy discussion and after consultation the silver men made this proposition—that the four delegates-at-large of the gold people be seated and the two gold delegates in the Ninth district and the two silver men in the Fourth district be seated. This would make the delegation stand fourteen for gold and fourteen for silver, and would destroy the unit rule and give an equal division of the vote. Up to 1 o'clock no decision had been definitely arrived at.

The Nebraska case was decided in favor of the silver men, headed by ex-Congressman Bryan, and there was no disposition to reopen the question.

The committee on credentials reconvened at the convention hall at 1:45 p. m., and, after sending in the partial report, it considered a motion to reconsider the action on the Michigan contest. Chairman Atwood said that he had not read the testimony, and as they were to be opposed on the floor by the leading talent of the country, Whitney, Vilas, Hill and others, he wanted to be prepared to defend the action of the committee. The chairman then ordered a roll call on the motion to reconsider, which resulted, 38 aeys and 5 nays.

This was a victory for Delegate-at-Large Warfield of Maryland, who made the fight for reconsideration. Ohio moved the appointment of a committee of five, of which Chairman Atwood was to be chairman, on the facts and political law of the case, to report at 3 o'clock. The subcommittee was then enlarged to seven. The chairman named as the subcommittee A. J. McLaurin of Mississippi, Warfield of Maryland, Smith Weed of New York, J. W. Blake of Texas, Ulrich Sloan of Ohio, O'Donnell of Colorado, and Chairman Atwood of Kansas.

The subcommittee decided to seat the contestants in the Fourth and Ninth Michigan districts in place of the gold contestees. The subcommittee was evenly divided on seating Contesting Delegates-at-Large McGrath and Fisher, in place of Stevenson and Weadock, and it was agreed that the sitting gold delegates-at-large, Blacker and White, should remain.

Jerry Simpson Wants Teller.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas, one of the best known populists in the country, talked to the Associated press on candidates. He said: "If the democrats will nominate Teller of Colorado, or Sibley of Pennsylvania, the populist convention will ratify the nomination. We will not ratify the nomination of Bland if it is made. Teller is a national man; Sibley is a very liberal democrat, with a consistent record for silver, but Bland is such a democrat as we cannot support. To ratify him would be to give up our party organization."

Bland Gains Tennessee.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Bland boom has gained an important accession in the twenty-four votes of Tennessee, which will be cast for the Missouri candidate on the first ballot, and until the delegation shall decide, if it sees fit in the event of a long contest, to take up another man. The decision to support Bland was made at a meeting of the delegation, held at a late hour last night. On a roll call thirteen delegates expressed their preference for Bland, and eleven voted for Boies. As the unit rule binds the delegation, its twenty-four votes will be cast together.

Pattison is No Longer in It.

CHICAGO, July 8.—It is probable that if the convention adopts the proposed straight-out silver platform, which has been approved by a majority of the resolutions committee, ex-Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania will not be placed in nomination. In the event of a failure to name Pattison, the votes from Pennsylvania will in all likelihood be divided between Sibley, Boies and Matthews. Many of the delegates from the Keystone state, however, declare they will refrain from voting.

Caused a Sensation in Court.

MOBILE, Ala., July 8.—A sensation was caused in police court here today in which Michael Barrett, a tough character under trial for assault on a woman, dealt her a fearful blow on the left side of the face while she was testifying before Acting Mayor Carroll. When the woman recovered Barrett was tried for assault and given six months' imprisonment.

BUILDING UP A PLATFORM

Committee on Resolutions Puts in the Best Part of a Day.

FEW CHANGES OF IMPORTANCE ARE MADE

Financial Plank Stand Substantially as Recommended by the Subcommittee—Gold Men Prepare a Minority Report.

Chicago, July 8.—After remaining in session until 2 o'clock this morning the members of the subcommittee on the platform and resolutions did not appear very bright when they filed into the committee room at 9 o'clock today to make their report to the full committee. As the day wore on they warmed up to their work and the fagged appearance of the members gradually disappeared from their faces and by the time they closed their labors at 2:30 this afternoon they appeared without exception to be in good form physically and ready to meet any demands which might be made on their energy.

The day's session continued for five and a half hours and was devoted by the majority to the careful scrutiny of the platform as prepared and reported by the subcommittee. It was first read as a whole, many of the sections receiving applause. The document was then taken up section by section and the sections acted upon. There were very few changes made by the full committee, though many were offered. Probably the most important change was that suggested by Mr. Jones concerning the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. Several of the sections aroused considerable discussion, though comparatively little animosity was displayed. This was largely due to the fact of the absence during the greater part of the time of the gold members of the committee. They withdrew to an adjoining private room early in the day and were engaged during the greater part of the time of the meeting in consultation among themselves, and in preparation of the minority report which they announced their intention to present to the convention, though not to the full committee.

In announcing this intention on behalf of the minority, Senator Hill said the minority did not want their absence or their failure to present objections to the platform to be misconstrued as a waiver, and if that construction was to be given to their action they would come in and participate, but they did not want to interfere with the progress of the deliberations by raising objections which they were satisfied would not be entertained, and the raising of which would only prolong the session.

In reply the majority said, through one of their number, that of course they would accept the explanation, but they added that it was desirable that the committee should have the opposition report before them. To this Mr. Hill replied that it had not yet been prepared. The committee would be glad to hear the objections of the minority, but if they did not feel disposed to make them, both before the committee and the convention, they would be excused from attendance.

The most exciting portion of the proceedings occurred when a resolution by Senator Hill endorsing the administration of President Cleveland was presented. Debate on this resolution was cut off by a motion made by Senator Tillman, but there was great interest in the roll call, the members standing and gathering about the center table with evident concern expressed upon their countenances. The gold minority was present during the roll call and, of course, opposed by their votes the motion to lay on the table. The motion prevailed, however, by a vote of 29 to 17. The minority also recorded the votes against the adoption of the platform as a whole, the vote in this proposition standing 33 to 15.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Shortly after convening the full committee heard a delegation from the Women's Suffrage association who desired to have incorporated in the platform a strong woman suffrage plank. The leading argument in favor of the resolution was made by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago. Other arguments were made by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch.

The anti-suffragists were also given a hearing and argued against the adoption of any suffrage plank in the platform.

William P. St. John of New York made an argument in favor of his free coinage plank which had been submitted to the committee. He made an argument to show that there are many votes in the east in favor of free coinage, and claimed that New York and some New England states have a majority for free coinage.

The subcommittee then made its report to the full committee, submitting the platform which had been adopted last night. W. W. Gatewood, a Texas delegate, made an argument in favor of moderation in the tariff declaration and presented the following, which had been incorporated:

Resolved, That we favor a tariff for revenue sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government economically administered and so adjusted as not to discriminate against the industries of any section, especially the raw materials of the south and west, including their wool, hides, sheep, cattle and other live stock interests.

Allen W. Thurman of Ohio offered Mr. St. John's amendment to the financial plank providing for the issuance of coin certificates in time of money stringency in exchange for United States bonds and spoke in its favor. The amendment led to an animated debate. Several members opposed the amendment on the ground that it was not politic or wise to make any suggestion of the possibility of the free coinage of silver causing a panic. Others, in support of Mr. Thurman, declared that they believed that the banks would not hesitate to precipitate a panic in case of the adoption of free coinage, in order to regain the power which they had wrongfully wrested from the people. It was declared that the banks were even now locking up their money in preparation of such a chance.

The previous question was ordered on Mr. Thurman's amendment and it was rejected. Mr. Thurman's amendment was offered as such to the paragraph in the platform declaring that the demonetization of silver has resulted in appreciation of gold, etc., and this paragraph was adopted after the amendment was rejected.

SENATOR HILL'S SUGGESTION.

The secretary proceeded with the reading of the platform section by section, developing no little discussion as he progressed. Senator Hill of New York made a suggestion when the paragraph demanding the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver was reached to the effect that there should be a declaration for the preservation of the parity of the metals. This brought about a discussion as to the minority report, several silver men claiming that the minority report was being unduly delayed and saying it should be before the full committee to be considered together with the majority report. Later it was stated by the members of the minority that the minority report would not be presented to the committee, but to the convention. The paragraph condemning the issuance of bonds in time of peace caused a discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Tillman, Thomas, George, Thurman and others, in which the possibility of a panic was freely discussed. Finally the paragraph was slightly amended on a motion made by Thomas of Colorado.

The sections relating to tariff and the income tax were read co-jointly and both adopted with comparatively few amendments. The only important amendment in the provisions was one declaring for a tax that would be sectionally impartial. These two paragraphs are in practically the same language as contained in the report of the platform sent last night by the Associated press.

A motion to strike out the income tax provision was promptly disposed of by being laid on the table on motion of Senator Tillman.

The plank condemning the refunding of the Pacific railroad debts was accepted without debate, as was also the paragraph in regard to pensions, which takes the position among other things against the dropping of the names of pensioners except under perfectly justifiable circumstances. The Pacific railroad plank is as follows:

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-second congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

The gold delegates took very little part in the discussion of the platform section by section, and did not vote upon the sections reserving their right to concentrate their opposition to the platform as a whole.

The action on the money stringency plank was afterwards recommended and adopted.

STATEHOOD PLANKS.

A paragraph declaring sympathy with the efforts of the territories to attain statehood aroused some debate. Mr. Jones of New Mexico contending for the insertion in lieu of the plank reported by the subcommittee of the platform declaration of 1892, which takes explicit ground in favor of the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona and other territories as they may be able to show their capability of conducting the affairs of a state. He declared that if the democratic convention would take this position it would make the territories democratic when they became states. The amendment suggested by the gentleman from New Mexico was adopted.

The Cuban paragraph aroused considerable debate and numerous amendments were offered.

It was about 2 o'clock when the committee concluded the consideration of the platform by sections and a motion was made and carried authorizing the chairman to report it to the convention as adopted.

After this action Senator Gray of Delaware asked for reconsideration in order to put the different members on record by means of a roll call. This request was acceded to and a vote taken by states which resulted as follows:

Yeas: Alabama, John Bankhead; Arkansas, James K. Jones; California, James Maguire; Colorado, Charles H. Thomas; Florida, R. W. Davis; Georgia, E. P. Howell; Idaho, Berry M. Hilliard; Illinois, Nicholas Worthington; Indiana, James McCabe; Iowa, J. S. Murphy; Kansas, J. D. McCleverly; Kentucky, W. P. Hardin; Louisiana, S. M. Robertson; Mississippi, J. Z. George; Missouri, F. W. Cockrell; Montana, E. D. Matthews; Nebraska, N. S. Harwood; New Mexico, A. A. Jones; North Carolina, E. J. Hale; Ohio, Allen W. Thurman; Oregon, Charles A. Miller; South Carolina, B. R. Tillman; Tennessee, A. T. McNeal; Texas, John H. Reagan; Utah, J. L. Rollins; Virginia, Carter Glass; Washington, R. C. McCroskey; West Virginia, William Kinkaid; Wyoming, C. W. Bramel; Arizona, W. H. Barnes; District of Columbia, Robert E. Hatting; Oklahoma, M. L. Bixler; Indian Territory, R. L. Owen. Total, 33.

Nays: Connecticut, Linde Harrison; Delaware, George Gray; Maine, Charles V. Holman; Maryland, George Prentis Poe; Massachusetts, John E. Russell; Minnesota, James E. O'Brien; New Hampshire, Irving W. Drew; New Jersey, A. L. McDermott; New York, David B. Hill; Pennsylvania, E. R. Wright; Rhode Island, David S. Baxter; South Dakota, W. R. Steele; Vermont, P. J. Farrell; Wisconsin, W. F. Vilas; Alaska, Charles D. Rodgers. Total, 15.

Not Voting: Michigan, George H. Hummer; Nevada, G. W. Healy; North Dakota, W. R. Roach. Total, 3.

CLEVELAND NOT ENDORSED.

Just previous to adjournment Senator Hill of New York created something of a sensation by offering the following resolution: "We commend the honesty, courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration." In presenting this resolution he said, as one of the silver men afterwards characterized it, "in his bland and easy way," that he assumed that the resolution would be voted down, but it had been decided to present it, nevertheless, to give the party an opportunity to put itself on record. He was requested not to persist in his purpose, but he insisted upon exercising his privilege.

Senator Tillman of South Carolina followed promptly with a motion to lay upon the table, which prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas: Alabama, John H. Bankhead; Arkansas, James Maguire; Colorado, Charles H. Thomas; Florida, R. W. Davis; Georgia, E. Powell; Idaho Berry M. Hilliard; Indiana, James McCabe; Iowa, J. S. Murphy; Kansas, J. D. McClerverly; Kentucky, P. W. Hardin; Louisiana, S. M. Robertson; Missouri, F. M. Cockrell; Montana, E. D. Matts, Nebraska, N. S. Harwood; North Carolina, E. J. Hale; Ohio, Allen W. Thurman; Oregon, Charles A. Miller; South Carolina, B. R. Tillman; Tennessee, A. T. McNeal; Texas, John H. Reagan; Utah, J. L. Rollins; Virginia, Carter Glass; Washington, R. C. McCrosky; West Virginia, William Kincaid; Wyoming, C. W. Bramel; Arizona, W. H. Barnes; District of Columbia, Robert E. Mattingly; Oklahoma, M. L. Bixler; total, 29.

Nays: Connecticut, Linde Harrison; Delaware, George Gray; Illinois, Nicholas Worthington; Maine, Charles V. Holman; Maryland, John Prentiss Poe; Massachusetts, John E. Russell; Minnesota, James E. O'Brien; Mississippi, J. Z. George; New Hampshire, Irving W. Drew; New Jersey, A. L. McDermott; New Mexico, A. A. Jones; New York, David B. Hill; Pennsylvania, R. E. Wight; Rhode Island, David S. Baxter; South Dakota, W. R. Steele; Vermont, P. J. Farrell; Wisconsin, W. F. Vilas; Alaska, Charles D. Rodgers; Indian Territory, R. L. Owen; total, 17.

Not voting: Michigan, George P. Hummer; Nevada, G. W. Healy; North Dakota, W. N. Roach; total, 3.

Among those who voted against the resolution to table was Senator George of Mississippi, who said that he thought that the administration of President Cleveland had been unfortunate for the country, but that he was not prepared to say that the president was not actuated by right intentions, and he suggested that the motion be couched in different language, so that they could vote upon it without disobeying instructions. With proper changes the motion would be admissable and could be entertained.

Senator Hill insisted, however, that the motion should stand as offered.

An offer was made on the motion of Mr. Bryan to include in the platform a plank endorsing the initiative and referendum system, but objection was made, on the ground that without some change constitutionally in the form of the government, these systems could not be experimented with, and the motion did not prevail.

NEBRASKA DELEGATION ORGANIZES.

William H. Thompson Chosen as Successor to Tobias Castor.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The victorious silver delegation from Nebraska this afternoon elected William H. Thompson a member of the national committee in place of Tobias Castor, who belonged to the unseated faction.

The organization was perfected as follows: Chairman, C. J. Smyth; credentials, C. Hollenbeck; permanent organization, G. A. Luikhardt; rules, W. D. Oldham; resolutions, W. J. Bryan; honorary vice president, Charles H. Brown; secretary, F. A. Thompson; notification, J. A. Creighton.

Deaths of a Day.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 8.—E. M. Cooper, general manager of the Wells, Fargo Express company, died at his home in this city last night. Cooper was one of the oldest express officers in the country.

FREMONT, July 8.—(Special.)—Word has been received here of the death of Mrs. Thomas Wilson at Great Falls, Mont. Mrs. Wilson had been for many years a teacher in Indian schools, and was recently located at Blackfoot Agency, Mont. She was for some time a teacher at the Genoa Indian school. She was very well known and highly respected here and had an extensive acquaintance among teachers. Her remains will be brought to Fremont for burial.

SIOUX CITY, July 8.—(Special Telegram.)—John May, a pioneer in northwestern Iowa, died here today. He was born in Quebec ninety-six years ago, came to the United States while a young man and settled in Sioux City in 1883. He leaves six children and twenty-six grandchildren.

SILVER MEN IN FULL CONTROL

Advocates of the White Metal Have Their Way at Chicago.

BRYAN BOOM HAS GROWN PERCEPTIBLY

Several Circumstances Combine to Make Him an Available and Even a Probable Man for the Nomination.

CHICAGO, July 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The democratic convention is a silver convention and its candidate will be a silver candidate. But his identity is still uncertain. Bland has gained no new ground, and delay is dangerous for him. There is without question a growing undercurrent for Bryan. All the Nebraska silverites are out in new resplendent badges, bearing his portrait, and are now talking for him aloud. I heard a Montana delegate say he was going to vote for Bryan, and no one should be surprised if he develops considerable strength.

Bryan is a possibility. It is urged that he would be a strong bait to the populists at St. Louis, and the platform, with its free silver, income tax and anti-railroad planks, indicates that a spirit favorable to a bid for populist endorsement is abroad.

Nebraska administrationists had their fun yesterday. Nebraska silverites had their fun today. The shifting of the scene was by no means as specular as had been promised. The credentials committee report was adopted without debate and without division. The sound money men filed out unnoticed. Their successors marched in behind a huge Bryan banner, held aloft by huge Dr. Edwards of Lincoln. There was some applause but it was of short duration. Bryan was in attendance at the resolutions committee and there was therefore no personal demonstration.

I talked with Secretary Morton at the Chicago club this evening as to the future of the sound money democracy of Nebraska.

"I am decidedly of the opinion," said he, "that our organization should be maintained, and that we must keep up the fight for democratic principles, if those principles are to be preserved. It has been the free silver faction that has disrupted and destroyed the democracy of Nebraska. They began in 1892, when I ran for governor. Judge Irvine was the next victim, a year later, and they forced two organizations in 1894. The sound money organization is the regular organization."

Referring to the general political situation, Secretary Morton said he regarded it as the most critical he had ever witnessed. When he returned from California a few weeks ago and predicted just what has happened here, he was accused of being frightened. Unless some means is found to get all the friends of sound money together there is, in the opinion of Mr. Morton, grave danger that the repudiation frenzy may sweep the country.

Tobias Castor is not so positive as Secretary Morton as to the maintenance of the sound money organization in Nebraska.

"It will depend, says he, "on what the silver democrats do. This much I will say: They cannot make us vote for populist candidates any more than they could in 1894."

The unseated delegates remain in Chicago. I asked some of them if they expected to join in a bolt. They said no.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

VISIT OF THE CLEVELAND WOMEN.

Major McKinley Will Address a Large Crowd at Meyer's Lake.

CANTON, O., July 8.—Mrs. N. Coe Stewart of Cleveland was here today to complete arrangements for the Cleveland women to visit Major McKinley on July 16. There is such a lively interest taken in the affair by the women of Cleveland and surrounding towns that a big crowd is already assured. Street cars are to be in waiting to carry the excursionists to Meyer's Lake, two miles from this city, where the exercises of the day will be held. Major McKinley is to address the assembly at the lakeside. To give every one an opportunity to see the McKinley home, the party will stop enroute to the station on the return trip and after escorting the major to his door, join in a patriotic song of farewell. Mrs. Stewart has agreed to write a special song for the occasion. Mrs. Eliza M. Verrer, who is the recognized leader of Cleveland women in politics, is to deliver the address to Major McKinley. Several hundred former soldiers and sailors of Cleveland will also come the same day. Mrs. Mary Stewart Coffin, president of the Michigan Republican club, will be one of the party.

DEADLOCKED ON MONEY PLANK.

South Dakota Republicans Divided Between Sound Money and Silver.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 8.—The republican state convention has been in session here since noon, but proceedings are blocked at midnight upon the question of adopting the St. Louis platform. The free coinage republicans are represented by Judge Patterson of Sioux Falls. Ex-United States Senator Morris is defending the national platform. At midnight only one section of the proposed state platform had been adopted and the financial plank was under discussion. The conventino will occupy another day.

Republican State Politics.

STROMSBURG, Neb., July 8.—(Special.)—A big republican rally for Polk county is to take place in the public park of Stromsburg August 1. Many prominent speakers will be present from abroad to address the people.

M'COOK, Neb., July 8.—(Special Telegram.)—At the republican senatorial committee meeting held in McCook this evening it was decided to hold the convention for the Twenty-ninth senatorial district in McCook, on Monday, September 28, at 9 o'clock p. m. The representation is the same as the state convention, and gives the following numbers of delegates to the several counties: Chase, 4; Frontier, 8; Dundy, 4; Furnas, 13; Gosper, 5; Hitchcock, 6; Hayes, 4; Red Willow, 11. It was recommended that no proxies be admitted to the convention. Delegates present will cast the full strength of the delegation.

WAYNE, Neb., July 8.—(Special Telegram.)—A McKinley and Hobart republican club was organized here last night with an enrollment of nearly 100 members and much enthusiasm prevailed. The following officers were elected: President, Frank Fuller; vice president, N. Grimsley; secretary, Bert Brown; executive committee, Senator John T. Bressler, W. H. McNeal, A. A. Welch, F. M. Skeen and A. T. Witter. The membership of the club will reach 200.

Warm Fight in the Fourth.

MASON CITY, Ia., July 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The result of yesterday's caucuses in Winnishiek county puts Updegraff in the lead in the Fourth congressional district contest. It was the hottest campaign ever waged in the county and Thomas Updegraff carried the county over James E. Blythe by a vote of 42 to 79. This gives Updegraff Allamakee and Winnishiek, two doubtful counties, and his chances of securing the nomination are very promising.

Iowa Republicans in Convention.

WATERLOO, Ia., July 8.—(Special Telegram.)—The Blackhawk republican county convention was held here today. Nominations were made for county offices and delegates selected to the state and congressional conventions. The latter will be held here tomorrow.

Dundy County Populists.

BENKELMAN, Neb., July 8.—(Special.)—The Dundy county populist convention was held here July 4. Senator Dale was here, as advertised, but failed to be a magnet, and elicited very little enthusiasm.

NEW YORK DECIDES NOT TO BOLT.

Delegates Divided in Their Opinions Over the Situation.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The New York delegation after an exciting conference this morning decided not to bolt. There was no vote, but the sentiment was strongly against it. Perry Belmont was in favor of immediate withdrawal, as was Congressman George B. McClelland.

There were about twenty members of the delegation present at the caucus when Chairman Flower called it to order. There was a brief discussion on the question of leaving the convention. The majority was in favor of remaining in. Congressman Belmont was for a bolt and was supported by several others, but their words were not accepted with much enthusiasm. The meeting adjourned without action being taken, and the delegation was given to understand that there would be another meeting after adjournment.

There was a rumor that New York had decided to remain in the convention, but not vote for candidates. Governor Flower said: "We took no action. No vote was taken. I believe that the sentiment is conservative and tends toward our staying in. It is possible we may not vote on candidates."

Congressman Sulzer said: "There was absolutely no defined policy adopted. We did not decide not to vote on candidates, and nothing that I can remember was said to indicate that we would take that attitude."

General Charles Tracey of the New York delegation says he will feel compelled to leave the convention when the silver platform is adopted, or to announce to the convention that he cannot support the candidate on the platform. He is undecided which course to take, whether he will leave the hall quietly or make the statement from the floor that he will not support the nominee and then retire if there are objections to his remaining under such circumstances.

The New York delegation did not meet tonight, and there were no small meetings. The gold people did not confer, but talked of the display they made in the convention and the applause they had received. The rumors of a bolt from the convention were pinned down so as to demonstrate that only seven individuals think of bolting. They are said to be Charles Tracey and George B. McClellan, New York; Perry Belmont, in the Massachusetts delegation; McDermott of New Jersey and a couple in Pennsylvania. Further than these nobody is talking bolt, and all the others will stay in the convention, even if they do not cast a vote for the candidates. Even those who say they will walk out will do so quietly and without any speeches.

It was learned late tonight that ex-Postmaster General Bissell of Buffalo, a delegate from New York, Thirty-second district, had left the city and would not be present again. Franklin Bartlett of New York and Delancey Nicoll of New York were added to the list of those who would leave the convention and allow their places to be filled by alternates.

SILVER MEN NOT AT ALL SCARED.

Say There is No Doubt of Their Ability to Control the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 8.—It was generally supposed the adjournment of the convention tonight, previously to the presentation of the platform, contrary to the original program, was taken in order to enable the silver delegates to confer among themselves in regard to future proceedings, and especially with reference to the arrangement of a program to prevent the consumption of time by such demonstrations as those made today. Such does not prove to be the case. No conference was held. The delegates generally made their way direct to the restaurants and to the dining rooms of their hotels, and, after refreshing themselves, sought their beds. The leaders, without exception, declared the reason for the adjournment was to be found in the fact that the delegates were generally very much fatigued, many of them having been up during the greater part of last night, engaged in committee work. They felt that to take up the platform and not conclude its consideration would be bad policy, and that it could not be put through in less than three or four hours, which would throw adjournment to too late an hour under the circumstances. They also say there is no occasion for conference at this time, because they regard the result of today's proceedings an ample demonstration of their strength. They say there can be no longer any doubt about their ability to control the convention. They have practically abandoned the idea which took such hold of the silver delegations while the Hill demonstration was in progress of formulating a plan to clear the galleries, and have concluded to endure all future manifestations, rather than resort to heroic measures to prevent them. The silver movement is, they say, a popular movement, and it is believed that as many people should be allowed to participate in the convention as practicable. They no longer regard the demonstration so seriously as at first.

PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR TODAY.

Debate on Platform Will Be Short and Then Nominations Begin.

CHICAGO, July 8.—There will not be such freedom of debate on the report of the committee on resolutions, which will be the first order of business in the convention tomorrow, as there was on the report of the committee on credentials tonight. It has been decided to allow an hour and twenty minutes on each side of the discussion on resolutions, after which a vote will be insisted upon. Senator Tillman is to consume fifty minutes of the time for the majority report. He will be followed by Bryan, Jones and one other silverite. Senator Hill will make the principal speech on behalf of the minority. Vilas, Gray and Russell will be the other minority speakers. It is understood that Mr. Tillman will make a characteristic speech. He is contemplating moving as an amendment to the platform the South Carolina plank denouncing the Cleveland administration, but he has almost been persuaded to desist from this. It is intended to begin the nominating speeches as soon as the platform is adopted.

TREASURY STILL FULL OF SILVER.

Hundred and Thirty Million Ounces of Bullion Awaiting Coinage.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—On July 1 the treasury held of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 131,841,424 ounces, costing $118,906,458. The coining value of this bullion in silver dollars is $170,441,402. Since November 1, 1893, 11,457,491 standard silver dollars have been coined, and it is said at the treasury that it is probable that the coinage of silver dollars will be increased to 2,500,000 or 3,000,000 per month after August 1 next.

Teachers Elect Officers.

BUFFALO, July 8.—The nominating committee o fthe National Educational association convention today recommended the following officers for next year, the recommendation being equivalent to election: President, Charles R. Skinner, New York; secretary, Irwin Sherd, Winona, Minn.; treasurer, E. C. McNeill, Kansas City.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, July 8.

At New York: Arrived—Ems, from Genoa; Teutonic, from Liverpool; Havel, from Bremen. Sailed—New York, for Southampton; Germanic, for Liverpool; Westernland, for Antwerp.

At Baltimore: Arrived—Nekar, from Bremen. Sailed—Crefeld, for Bremen.

At Gibraltar: Sailed—Massila, from Marseilles for New York; Olympia, from Leghorn and Constantinople for New York.

At Rotterdam: Sailed—Spaardam, for New York.

At Bremen: Arrived—Roland, from Baltimore.

At Liverpool: Arrived—Majestic from New York. Sailed—Waesland, for Philadelphia.

At Hamburg: Arrived—Patria, from New York.

At Genoa: Arrived—Werra, from New York.

At Boulogne: Arrived—Amsterdam, from New York.

At Copenhagen: Arrived—Thingvalla, from New York; Virginia, from New York.

At Southampton: Arrived—Spree, from New York for Bremen; St. Paul, from New York. Sailed—Trave, from Bremen for New York.

At Bremen: Arrived—Braunschweig, from New York; Roland, from Baltimore.

DECKS ARE CLEARED

Democratic Convention is Now in Shape to Do Business.

SILVER MEN ARE IN COMPLETE CONTROL

Free Coinage Delegations Seated from Nebraska and Michigan.

ROLL CALL TAKEN ON BADGER CONTEST

By the Use of the Unit Rule the Gold Men's Rout is Thorough.

SENATOR WHITE INSTALLED AS CHAIRMAN

Permanent Organization Effected and the Platform Ready to Be Presented—Day's Session Occupied with Silver Speeches.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The battle of giants was waged all along the line today with the silver men in control in the committee rooms and in the convention. No quarter was shown. The committee on resolutions, where they had a majority of twenty, crushed the opposition and, with a few modifications, adopted the platform adopted by the subcommittee late last night and telegraphed to the country by the Associated press. Senator Hill, following the biblical injunction to turn the other cheek, after the resolutions which inferentially condemned the president at three distinct points had been adopted by the committee, offered a plank commending the administration for its honesty, fidelity and courage. By a vote of 27 to 17 it was defeated.

Everywhere today there was talk of a gold bolt and it seems now very probable there may be definite action of at least a portion of the minority. The leaders, however, are still exercising their influence to restrain their followers. The New York delegation decided not to withdraw. Ex-Governor Flower, who at first advocated a bolt, changed front today, but Colonel G. R. McClellan and Perry Belmont were for radical action. The course of the committee on resolutions last night in deciding to unseat the Michigan gold delegation had the effect, in an indirect way, of staying the strong hand of the silver leaders. It precipitated a storm of protests from the gold men, who said they considered it simply an exercise of force. The Massachusetts and Connecticut delegations were especially incensed and they threatened to either withdraw from the convention or decline participation in its action if the Michigan delegation was unseated. Coupled with this was the intimation that Senator White, who is selected as permanent chairman, would rule that a nomination could be made by two-thirds of the delegates voting in the convention. It was this latter threat more than the other which decided the credentials committee to reconsider the Michigan case. If such a ruling were made the Bland men, with their big lead, could perhaps compass his nomination if the gold men declined to vote. The friends of the other candidates became alarmed at the possibility and, with swift combination against the Missourian, made haste to reconsider their action.

For over three hours the convention awaited the end of the struggle in the committee on credentials, occupying its time in listening to the fervid oratory of silver champions. Ex-Governor Hogg of Texas, Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, ex-Governor Overmeyer of Kansas, Governor Altgeld of Illinois and ex-Congressman Williams of Massachusetts addressed the convention. The dashing Blackburn and the pale but alert governor of Illinois made a deep impression on the convention, but it was the clean-limbed, college-bred young convert to free silver from the Old Bay state who carried off the honors of the day.

BRYAN AS A DARK HORSE.

The net result of the day's session was the seating of the Nebraska silver delegation. This was the signal for a wild demonstration in honor of Bryan, the "Boy Orator of the Platte," who is now everywhere recognized as a formidable dark horse. The sudden announcement of the determination of the Illinois delegation to desert Bland and vote for Stevenson after the first ballot fell like a wet blanket on the Missouri candidate. The Alabama Bland men also changed their allegiance, but the Bland men still keep a brave front. The combination against the Missourian made great progress and confidently claimed before the evening session of the convention that it had blocked his way to the nomination. McLean's power was manifest everywhere and the desire to nominate Teller grew more formidable with each development. The prospects of a gold bolt strengthened the argument of those who favored an opening of the session with the silver republicans and the populists adopted the politics of the situation.

The crowds returned to convention hall expecting a protracted night session and decisive action on the platform. There was further delay, however, in the committee on credentials and in the meantime the band played, and, as the evening advanced, myriads of electric lights added brilliant illumination to the scene. The Michigan contest, which had excited sharp divisions in committee, was reported at 6 o'clock, giving the silver forces a majority of the delegation and thus permitting them to swing the twenty-eight votes of Michigan for silver. It excited a warm debate that gave evidence of the intense personal feeling aroused. When, after two hours' speechmaking, the final vote was taken, it gave the occasion for the most spontaneous and stirring demonstrations that have occurred. As the New York delegation cast its vote to sustain the Michigan gold delegates, a great shout went up from the delegates and spectators, which grew in intensity as it proceeded, while men jumped on chairs and waved hats, coats, handkerchiefs and shouted themselves hoarse. It was eighteen minutes before the rapping of the chairman could bring the convention back to order. Then, a moment later, the chairman announced that the silver men had a decisive majority, and there was a repetition of the wild demonstration, this time by the silver men, lasting close upon twenty minutes. It was evident that the leaders bided their time for council, and they determined to urge the platform to an issue tonight. With the forcible speech of Senator White on taking the chair, the permanent organization was perfected, and, at 9:30, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

SILVER FORCES SCARED.

The prolonged demonstration which took place in the convention tonight, beginning with the announcement of New York's vote on the Michigan contest, was construed by the silver men as prearranged. Some of them regarded it as an effort to stampede the convention and nominate Senator Hill. They immediately jumped to that conclusion, and declared that the hall had been packed, and many schemes were hurriedly discussed looking to the prevention of any future demonstration of the same character. Several of the silver delegates mounted the platform during the first period of the demonstration and remonstrated with Senator Daniel, who was presiding, over the mildness of his manner. It was, however, beyond the power of any presiding officer to check the exhibition, and the Virginia senator, while feeling as keenly as any man could the desirability of checking the enthusiasm, could do nothing to in any degree diminish its force. Gestures and speech were as unavailing as would be a foghorn