

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns. You shall not crucify mankind upon a cross of gold."

DEMOCRATIC TICKET, FOR PRESIDENT, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, OF NEBRASKA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ARTHUR SEWALL, OF MAINE.

In other parts of this paper we publish the good things said about the newly nominated ticket for President and vice-President.

On the other hand we have the great dailies of New York bitterly opposing these nominations, and there is little doubt but that the national democracy will lose all the New England and Middle States with possibly two exceptions.

But there is no double assurance of this and the power of money to buy votes and to buy men may be made manifest as never before; or it may be a tidal wave which nothing can stem.

The poor and the well-to-do against the rich—that will sweep gold bugs and plutocrats and plutocracy into a state of daze.

From which there can be no recovery. Anyhow we know that we shall do all the things we please to do.

And accomplish whatever we try on the sunset shore of Somewhere.

By the beautiful Bay of Bineby.

BLAND PRAISES BRYAN.

THE LEADING CANDIDATE, AFTER HIS DEFEAT, SENDS TO THE WORLD A CORDIAL DISPATCH PREDICTING HIS YOUNG PROTEGE'S ELECTION.

N. Y. World, Lebanon, Mo., July 10.—Mr. Bryan is a very able man. He is in thorough accordance with the Democratic platform.

Waterloo, Ia., July 10.—Mr. Bryan's nomination is in my judgment the strongest that could have been made for the Northwest.

Ingalls, Too.

"I have been for the free coinage of silver from the outset, and I am free to say that after having observed the operations of the act of 1878 I am more than ever convinced of the wisdom of that legislation and the utility of the accessories by which it was assailed."

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BRYAN NOMINATED ON FIFTH BALLOT

The Eloquent Young Nebraskan Swept All Before Him.

DICK BLAND STARTED OFF WELL

But Missouri's Favorite Son Lost Steadily After the First Ballot, State After State Joining the Bryan Crusade Until the Fifth, When the "Boy Orator of the Plains" Received More Votes Than the Five Hundred and Twelve Votes Necessary to a Choice.

CHICAGO, July 7.—All roads lead to the Coliseum, where at 12:50 o'clock Chairman Harney called to order the Democratic national convention. The vast structure is appropriately named after that where Roman gladiators contended.

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"I am a southern man," announced Senator Jones. "I carried a musket during the war. I repudiate the suggestion that this question knows any section." Flying flags, hats and handkerchiefs and the approving roar of 15,000 throats answered. The New York, Massachusetts and other eastern delegations joined heartily in this rejection of the extreme Tillman sentiment.

After this emphatic repudiation of Mr. Tillman's assertion, Senator Jones left the platform.

Senator Hill ascended the platform amid a perfect storm of applause. He shook the hand of the presiding officer, and then, with a smile, bowed his acknowledgment to the shouting, gesticulating crowd. Men on their chairs waving handkerchiefs, flags and tossing hats in the air. The first volume of applause would no sooner die away than it would again be taken up and cheered and re-echoed through the building.

"I believe," declared Senator Hill, "that the course for us to take is to declare for international bimetalism and stop the war."

Senator Vilas and ex-Governor Russell followed in speeches supporting the

minority report of the committee on resolutions, and ex-Congressman Bryan advocated the adoption of the majority report.

THE FOURTH DAY.

W. J. Bryan of Nebraska Nominated For President on the Fifth Ballot.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The docks were cleared for the balloting which began when the Democratic national convention reassembled at 11 o'clock. The real struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational developments of Thursday night when, after the platform had been adopted, Bryan was swept through the convention and threatened for a time to stampede it then and there. It had disturbed all calculations and had thrown the ranks of other candidates into confusion. If the convention had not been compelled to adjourn at midnight on account of the electric lights giving out, the eloquent young Nebraskan would have undoubtedly been named for president. Bryan's great speech, favoring the adoption of the platform as submitted by the majority of the committee on resolutions, turned the tide. He proved that the convention might take action for the good of its country and the glory of God.

Chairman White handed the gavel over to Congressman Richardson Prentiss, a slender, scholarly appearing man, who announced the committee on resolutions ready to report and called down at the delegations in the pit and with a heavy thump of the gavel called the convention to order.

Senator Jones then announced that the first business was the call of states for nominations. Thereupon Mr. Harney of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the national committee mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Governor Robert T. Patterson.

Delegate Miller of Oregon added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester H. Doolittle, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Pennsylvania.

There was no other nomination, and Chairman White announced that the roll call of the states for the nomination of president would proceed. A rattle of excitement swept over the hall, succeeded by an intense eager quiet.

Then Alabama was called and the chairman said that five of her delegates being gold standard men desired to vote for that "splendid type of the New England Democracy, William E. Russell of Massachusetts, but under the rules he cast their 22 votes for Horace Boies. His announcement brought out a banner bearing the likeness of her governor from the Iowa section and cheer after cheer greeted it.

The 16 votes of Arkansas, announced for Bland by Senator Berry, gave the supporters of "the great commoner," as he designated him, opportunity to yell which they improved. California's vote was much scattered, 9 for Blackburn, 2 for Boies, 1 for Campbell, 3 for Bryan and 2 for Matthews, and Blackburn's name was given a cheer, while the others failed of recognition.

The result as announced by the reading clerk was as follows: Bland, 22; Bryan, 10; Boies, 8; Matthews, 3; McLean, 5; Patterson, 4; Prentiss, 10; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 12; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; absent and not voting, 185.

The second roll was begun and furnished a sensation of the contest, for Alabama shifted her 22 votes for Bland to Bryan, and the young Nebraskan's name was given a cheer, while the others failed of recognition.

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SEWALL NOMINATED. The Man from Maine is Bryan's Running-mate Convention Adjourns.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The program for the fifth day of the Democratic national convention included the nominating speeches, the balloting for vice president, the naming of the notification committee, the assembling of the national committee and probably the election of a chairman to conduct the campaign.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 11 o'clock Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 4,000 people in the Coliseum. Most of the delegates were absent. Contrary to the usual custom, the proceedings were opened without prayer. A few routine recommendations were made before the names of the vice-presidential candidates were presented. Nominations for the vice presidency were then called for after a motion offered by Senator Jones of Arkansas had been adopted limiting nominating speeches to five minutes each.

There was a large field of candidates. The band then struck up a lively air, while the clerks footed up the first ballot. Thurlow was announced as follows: Harris, 21; Teller, 1; White, 1; Patterson, 2; Williams (Massachusetts), 76; McLean, 111; Clarke, 5; Sewall, 100; Sibley, 163; Fithian, 1; Daniel, 11; Bland, 62; Blackburn, 39; Williams (Illinois), 22; Boies, 20. Not voting, 258.

The second ballot resulted: Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; McLean, 164; Williams (Massachusetts), 18; Bland, 288; Clarke, 23; Harris, 21; Williams (Illinois), 13; Patterson, 1; not voting, 435. Total, 833.

The third ballot resulted: Bland, 215; McLean, 239; Sibley, 50; Sewall, 97; Williams (Massachusetts), 15; Harris, 19; Clark, 23; Patterson, 1; Daniel, 6; not voting, 255.

Arthur Sewall of Maine was nominated for vice president on the fifth ballot and the convention adjourned sine die.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

A Resolving Declaration for the Free Coinage of Silver—Sympathy For Cuba, Etc.

PREAMBLE.—We, the Democrats of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principle of justice and liberty which our institutions are founded on, and which the Democratic party has advanced from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the faithful observance of the constitutional limitations. During all these years the Democratic party has maintained the principle of government by and for the people, and has steadily maintained the integrity of the civil service of government established by the founders of this republic.

Our political and social conditions are such that the great principle of local self-government has been lost sight of, and the rights of the citizen are being trampled upon by the arbitrary power of the federal government. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which will lighten the burden of the people's tax and reduce the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.—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 which federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the states and rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States senate and now pending in the house of representatives, relative to contempt in federal courts, and providing trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of its debtors.

WE approve the refusal of the Fifty-road funding bill and denounce the efforts of the present Republican congress to enact a similar measure.

AS TO PENSIONS.—Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions, that no name 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.

NEW STATES.—We favor the admission of new territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, 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 all 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 mineral laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.—We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in her heroic struggle for liberty and independence, and we demand the demoralization 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 in time of peace and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution and a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

A REVENUE TARIFF.—We hold that tariff duties shall be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class and section, and that taxation should be limited by the necessities 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 industries, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

AGAINST GOLD STANDARD.—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 anti-American but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which produced our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

FREE COINAGE DEMANDED.—We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold 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 a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will secure for the future the demoralization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

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