

New Jersey stirred the first really sensation. McDermott from the chair shouted:

"The state of New Jersey respectfully declines to vote." Hisses of the gold adherents in the galleries attempted to drown the disapproval with three cheers but were unable to do so.

The New York announcement was awaited eagerly, as the Democracy of the East was looking to the Empire state for the keynote. Governor Flower made his statement.

"In view of the platform adopted by this convention and its actions and proceedings, I am instructed by the New York delegation to say that we will not participate in the selection of a candidate for President, and therefore decline to vote."

A great body of the New York adherents in the galleries sent up a storm of applause and other cries were heard of "Put 'em out; put 'em out."

Ohio cast twenty-six votes under the unit rule for John R. McLean, the delegate holding the Cleveland challenge vote and a row in the Ohio delegation, which has been a feature of so many national conventions, was found lurking behind the announcement. When the roll of delegates was called the old convention men marveled to hear Allen W. Tourman cast his vote for McLean, who, during the life of his father, had been one of his bitter opponents. The call showed forty of Ohio's votes for McLean; two for Bland; one for Bryan; two for Pattison. There was one absentee. Under the unit rule the forty-five votes of the state were counted for McLean.

Oregon cast her eight votes for Pennoyer; Pennsylvania her sixty-four for Pattison amid the cheers of the galleries. South Carolina cast seventeen of her votes for Senator Tillman, while the crowd hissed.

A big row occurred when Wisconsin was called. General Bragg announced that he was instructed by a majority of the Wisconsin delegates to cast no vote. One of the silver delegates challenged and insisted on a call of the roll for states. The result was that 19 refused to vote. Senator Money made the point of order that the instructions to the delegation to vote as a unit could not stifle the will of any one who desired to vote. Gen. Bragg climbed on a chair of the Ohio delegation to protest but the maddened Buckeyes ordered him down. New York and Vermont offered a chair in their delegations. Gen. Bragg made a statement and was repelled to from the platform by Delegate Dockery who aroused great enthusiasm by declaring that if Wisconsin was stifled here it would be heard from in the cause of silver in November.

The silver-tongued Tammany orator ex-Senator Grady made a fierce protest against the ruling, which he contended would practically abrogate the unit rule. The delegates grew still as Senator White, the chairman, finally ruled that the unit rule of instruction did not contemplate the refusal of delegations to vote. He ruled that every delegate who desired to vote had a right to have his vote registered. This ruling was loudly cheered, as it blazed the way for the ultimate ruling that the two-thirds required to nominate within the meaning of the rules was two-thirds of the votes cast, according to the precedent of 1846.

The clerk consumed several minutes in computing the results of the first ballot, during which the crowd buzzed excitedly.

Senator White's voice was failing and Richards of Tennessee again took the gavel.

The request of the chairman that partisans refrain from cheering during the announcement was complied with and there was no demonstration at the close.

Coldwater "Marsden" of Louisiana was on a chair shouting that the two-thirds rule will be abrogated, but got no attention.

The second ballot commenced with a sensation, for Alabama shifted from Bland to Bryan. The Nebraskan's friends waved their handkerchiefs. Bryan gained three in the California delegation on the poll. Colorado's votes for Teller were again hissed and cheered. Vice President Stevenson got one of Bland's vote from Florida. Three Maine men insisted on call of the state roll but the chair refused. One Massachusetts man who refrained from voting on the first call came for Matthews. Under the unit rule Michigan's 28 votes went for Bryan.

Bland gained two in Montana. Two New Jersey delegates who had abstained on the first ballot came to Pattison. Silence followed the call of New York. South Carolina gave up her senator and brought her votes into Bryan's column amid much enthusiasm, Tillman characterizing Bryan as the "emancipator of the whole state."

Virginia abandoned Blackburn to turn her twenty-four votes to Bland. Wyoming changed her votes from Blackburn to Bryan.

John McLean lost four in the District of Columbia and Bryan captured three of them. The name of Minnesota on the second call brought a stentorian shout from Daniel Lawler: "Minnesota on this and every other ballot is present and not voting."

The turning of the tide toward Bryan was alarming. The wheel horses ekimished about earnestly among the followers and invaded the alien camps while the band discoursed a solemn air to give the clerk another opportunity to proceed with additions. Meantime many voices from the galleries called, "Hurrah for Bryan." One shouted who called, "What is the matter with Bryan?" being answered by many voices, "He's all right."

The chairman of the California delegation answered that under the instruction he desired to announce a change in the vote of California. Fourteen votes were for Bryan, a change of ten, the losses being Blackburn and Matthews. Thereupon the calls of Bryan were renewed.

The result was then announced.

All the candidates were losers except Bland who gained 48, and Bryan who gained 92. The Bryan boomers in the galleries cheered, flourished flags and lithographs.

Delegate Marsden was on his feet the moment order was obtained, with a motion to abrogate the two-thirds rule. "The majority should prevail," he yelled, "the old custom is a cowardly subterfuge."

Senator Jones of Arkansas made the point that the resolution must be considered by the committee on rules.

Marsden grew pale in his face and called for water. The galleries who then recognized in the St. Louisian a man who distinguished himself the first day by developing an unquenchable thirst, were convulsed with laughter and yelled themselves hoarse. Some one got him a glass of water and he gulped it down in full view of 20,000 screaming men. He then mounted the platform and went straight to the water pitchers where he again slackened his burning throat while the convention rolled about at his feet like a man in a fit.

Chairman Richardson told Marsden to state his motion without debate, whereupon the Louisian began to stamp saying the two-thirds rule should be abrogated and again denounced it as a cowardly subterfuge.

Money of Mississippi moved reference of the motion to the committee on rules when it had finally been stated, and turning the tumult which ensued Richards smashed in the top of his desk like a paper box.

Marsden was shouting that he rose to a question of privilege when he was showered with cries of "Water." Meantime Blanchard of Louisiana repudiated Marsden in the name of the Louisiana delegation, and in the delegation's name moved to lay the motion on the table.

Finally the point of order that the question could be considered only by the committee on rules, was sustained. Marsden tripped from the stage buoyant and waving his arm in recognition of the galleries' howls, while friends rushed unhearing water.

The third call began and Colorado changed her eight votes from Teller to Bryan. Florida gave the Nebraskan three more. Kansas developed a dangerous split, eight had gone to Bryan but her votes under the unit rule were still intact. When New York was called there was a storm of hisses. She declined again to vote. Oregon deserted Pennoyer and divided. Bryan got 5 of her 8 votes. West Virginia, which had gone solid for Blackburn, broke away and cast 7 votes for Bland, 2 for Boler, 1 for Bryan. Bryan also gained 1 in the District of Columbia.

The result showed that Teller had dropped out and the vote of the other candidates, save Bland and Bryan, had dwindled. Bland had gained 10 and Bryan 22.

Bryan's people went wild at the beginning of the fourth roll call when Alabama changed her twenty-three votes from Bland to Bryan. The Nebraskan delegates climbed to the chairs and led the cheer. Idaho followed suit by bringing her six votes from Bland to Bryan. There had been commotion visible in the Illinois ranks which portended a change but the state stood firm for Bland. Kansas marched from the Bland to the Bryan camp with twenty votes followed by Nevada, which carried six from McLean to the Nebraskan.

Ohio although casting her vote under the unit rule, showed nine Bryan men in her ranks. Oregon this time gave her solid vote for Bryan, an increase of from five to eight.

After the fourth ballot the Pennsylvania delegation filed out of the hall for consultation. Bryan emblems