

mit it to take absolute control of the convention and prevent the transaction of business.

The rush at the doors was greater than at any time previous during the session. As the ballot was about to begin it was felt that one of two conditions would be shown, either enthusiasm would dominate and sewing the delegations into line with one accord, or else a condition would be shown which would make a prefracted dead lock inevitable. The Bryan forces were making most of the phenomenal rise of the young orator from Nebraska. The adjournment at midnight had given the leaders of other candidates an opportunity to rally their forces and it served also to give a few hours in which to prevail against the wave of sentiment which was at a high tide last night.

Bryan remained away from the convention hall after concluding his speech. He received bulletines detailing the progress of the movement in his behalf. He conferred last night and early today with the leaders in charge of his interests, and advised them on the steps to be taken. It had been his judgment that his name should not be formally presented through a nominating speech, with such developments as the balloting might bring.

The Bland managers, while admitting the danger of the impetuous Bryan move, declared it was the result of good generalship, and failed in its purpose to carry the convention off its feet. They still held their strongholds, Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois and Texas, and were smiling, confident that the ballot would take from the Bryan movement its element of popular enthusiasm. They were still confident of winning a ter the first ballot.

The Boies and Matthews forces were satisfied that no nomination could be made on the early ballots and that Bland and Bryan would disappear after their full strength had been registered and found insufficient to nominate.

The lesser candidates were playing a waiting game, believing the time would come when the convention would in desperation turn from the favorites to others.

Great interest centered in the course of New York and other gold delegations. Their conferences had aided in bringing about a determination to bolt except in individual instances but the purpose of New York to refrain from taking part in the ballot had an ominous suggestiveness.

The silver leaders did not seek to belittle the importance of the attitude of the eastern men and their press, but labored to develop the spirit of conciliation with which the convention closed. Should the Presidential nomination be made today, the convention will doubtless conclude the labors tonight by hurrying through the nominations of Vice President. There is little or no calculation on the second place on the ticket, as all interest centers for the present on the first place and upon the determination of that must depend the Vice Presidency. There is little hope among the leaders, however, that a ticket can be perfected today.

The populace began to gather early in anticipation of a renewal of the excit-

ing incidents of yesterday, but the legions who were to do the fighting came slowly. Many leaders had been in consultation all night. There were plans to be marshalled, broken lines to be re-formed, strategy to be devised. The delegates came back to the field today hardly refreshed but full of fight and resolution.

The extent of revolt in the East against the platform adopted yesterday and the refusal of the eastern gold delegation and that of Wisconsin headed by General Bragg, who loved Cleveland ("for the enemies he made," came home with realizing sense to the silver leaders this morning and they planned with skill to prevent their followers from being carried away by their enemies.

The action of the gold men made it vital that the man to carry the banner of the new creed should be able to rally to his back all the silver elements.

The generals of Bland have become determined to push the fighting, as delay might be fatal. Rumors that the Bryan boom of yesterday had been engineered by the anti-Bland managers in the interest of the ultimate nomination of Teller flew thick and fast, but the friends of the Nebraskan said it such was the case the movement had got beyond the control of those who manipulated it in the first instance, and would sweep him to the goal.

There were but a few demonstrations before the convention was rapped to order. A big oil portrait of Boies surmounted by a flag was paraded through the hall but created hardly a ripple. The leaders came in quietly. Whitney walked with a group of the New York delegation, but it was announced that Hill like Achilles, sulked in his tent. The New England delegations generally were thin. The battle had gone against them and they appeared to be in a state of doubt whether they should remain silent and mute when they were asked to participate in the nomination of a candidate on the platform to which they could not be reconciled, or physically withdraw from the convention.

At 10:57 Chairman White of California, who had recovered his voice, called the convention to order.

The vast audience arose and listened to the prayer by the chaplain who petitioned the White Throne for righteousness and peace.

White announced that the convention was still on call of states for nomination.

Harlity of Pennsylvania mounted the chair and placed in nomination Governor Robert E. Pattison. This is evidence that Pennsylvania would stand by the platform and participate in the nominations of the Democratic party. Pattison's name got a swinging round of applause from the galleries.

Mattinly of the District of Columbia seconded the nomination of "that peerless champion of free silver, that firm friend of labor, John R. McLean of Ohio."

Delegate Miller of Oregon added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester O. Pennoyer of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

There were no other nominations and Chairman White announced that roll call of states for nomination for President would proceed. Great excitement swept over the hall. The first test was to be made. Before roll call was begun Delegate Smith of Ohio on behalf of his state announced the death of "that eloquent and faithful Democrat," Frank Hurd, and said: "We sorrow for the loss of our associate."

Then Alabama was called. Chairman said five of her delegates belong for a gold standard desired to vote for "that splendid type of New England democracy, William E. Russell," but under the unit rule she cast her 22 votes for Boies.

This announcement brought two big banners emblazoned with likenesses of Boies from the Iowa section and cheer from the Boies adherents.

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

The call of Connecticut was followed by silence and the clerk passed on to Florida. After its scattering vote had been announced ex-Gov. Walter shouted that only two of Connecticut's votes would be cast and they for "Gov. Wm. Russell." John F. Salisbury of Delaware voted for Bryan. Three others from that state voted for Pattison. A cheer came at the announcement that Georgia would vote solid for Bryan.

Forty-four votes of Illinois for Bland were loudly cheered. Indiana and Iowa in succession cast solid votes for their favorites, Matthews and Boies respectively. Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas cast the solid vote of the sunflower state of "Missouri's great commoner Richard Parks Bland." James of the Kentucky delegation announced that the Blue Grass state would cast her vote for the "South's great Democrat, Joe Blackburn of Kentucky." Sportings of applause greeted each of these announcements.

Louisiana voted for Bryan.

Delegate Hamilton of Massachusetts asked that Massachusetts be passed, as the chairman and vice chairman of the delegation were absent. O'Sullivan of the silver men in the delegation shouted that the gold men were away because they did not intend to participate in the future proceedings of the convention.

"That is not true," shouted a gold man in the delegation.

Chairman White appealed to the delegation not to attempt to inject a debate into the roll call, and Massachusetts was passed.

The lone gold man of the Michigan delegation refused to vote. The silver men were divided as follows: Bryan, 7; Boies, 5; Bland, 4.

The Mississippi vote was for Bryan and the Missouri for Bland, which were cheered. Nebraska's announcement of 18 votes for "the silver knight of the West, W. J. Bryan," created enthusiasm. The New Hampshire cry was that the delegation of Doyle was for Pattison and seven delegates declined to vote.