

GREAT SCENES IN KANSAS CITY

Democratic National Convention Brings a Sweep of Grand Enthusiasm—Events in Convention.

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—It is the Fourth of July, and the opening day of the Democratic national convention. After all the heat and turmoil and preparation, the day is here. Throughout the night there has been no sleep, for the sky has been lurid and the sound deafening from rockets, cannon and every device for noisy demonstrations. And with the daylight the shock has increased into one long continued roar, in which the patriotism of the day and enthusiasm of the party are blended. The heat is still intense, and the brisk breeze does not relieve the oppressiveness of the day.

POLITICIAN AND BOY.

Early in the day the crowds began to turn toward convention hall, and all the approaches to the vast edifice were filled with an eager and excited throng, surging toward the many entrances and seeking to gain early admission to the building. With them came bands, marching clubs, and drum corps, and to the confusion of their crash and hurrah was added the constant crack, boom, sizz, of bombs and crackers, as the convention enthusiasts and the small boy vied with each other in celebrating the day. The surrounding streets presented the appearance of a State fair under full headway, with scores of tents and improvised restaurants, giving evidence that a good share of this sweltering mass which has descended upon the town is living upon sandwiches and lemonade.

CONVENTION HALL.

The convention hall itself, at first glance, looks crude and imperfect, but this is only in its external ornamentation of cornice and column. The substantial elements of the structure are complete, ready to house the delegates and the legion of onlookers in one of the most perfect convention halls ever offered to the gathering of a great party. The Stars and Stripes snap policy from a hundred staffs along the eaves, and at intervals surrounding the entire building. There are hundreds of these flags topping the structure, giving an idea of its vastness. 340 feet long and 188 feet wide. Only yesterday an army of men were busy removing the debris of construction and they have succeeded so well that there is not a vestige remaining.

OFFICIALS ON HAND.

Inside the convention hall, the officials were early on hand to make final preparation. The sergeant at arms gave a closing drill to the 300 ushers under his direction, showing that they performed their duties with precision. The doorkeepers, messengers and pages were likewise drilled in their several duties, and all was made ready for the rush soon to occur. The interior of the building presented a gorgeous spectacle of color and light, a tribute to the patriotism and the sentiment of the day and to the party about to assemble in convention. The disposal of flags, bunting and shields is quite effective. The front of another gallery is flaming with the coats of arms of 46 States and Territories, and here and there long streamers are hung into bows and rosettes, while just back of the platform is a boy bearing the red, white and blue inscription of the "New York High School Boys." But the eye leaves this detail of color and rests on the magnificent flags, each 47 feet long, which are canopied from the top of the building to the sides, two of the monster emblems flanking the chairman's platform like the wings of a stage. In the center of the stage an opportunity is offered for a coup d'oeil in this scheme of color with the portrait of the party's idol and coming nominee, Mr. Bryan. It is not here, and Chief Decorator Baldwin declares that the committee has forbidden the hanging of portraits of any living man.

HALL PACKED EARLY.

At 10:30 o'clock the streets surrounding Convention Hall were densely packed and every minute added hundreds more to the eager, surging mass. Lines of wire cable had been thrown around the building, ten feet from the wall, to keep back the throng, and within this area the tide of human beings pressed up to the cables and threatened to take the building by storm. The doorkeepers were being drilled, and there was no relief for the swarming multitude. Inside the building officials were shouting orders to their armies of attendants, pages and messengers were being sent to their stations, and the last details of preparation were being executed. At 10:45 o'clock several of the doors were opened, and the great sweep of seats began to be dotted with groups of spectators.

DELEGATIONS COME IN.

At 11 o'clock the North Dakota contingent was the only one within the area reserved for delegates. From that time on, however, they began coming singly and in pairs, and occasionally in full delegations. But there was little opportunity for herding their arrival, as they were emptied through tunnels through the delegates' area, giving the crowd small chances to recognize the well known faces. The leaders, however, were not among the early arrivals, and the spectators looked in vain for the conspicuous figures of the party.

GREETING THE LEADERS.

Shortly after 11 o'clock the third Missouri band of 45 pieces, broke out with a lively and inspiring melody which brought a cheer from the crowd. But it remained for the strains of "Dixie" to call the first real demonstration of the convention hosts, cheer after cheer ringing through the building as the well known strains came close.

Banner." As the strains of the patriotic air rang through the great hall, hundreds of the audience rose and remained standing throughout the rendition. Even the national banners which everywhere were arranged in gorgeous festoons over the steel framework of the building seemed to flutter gaily in response to the prevailing melody.

Hon. James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington, faultlessly attired, entered the hall and was accorded a cordial reception of applause.

When the Hawaiian delegation entered the building at 11:30 o'clock headed by Prince David, a member of the royal family of the Hawaiian Islands, the members were greeted with applause. Closely following them came Senator Daniel, the brilliant and magnetic orator of Virginia, making his way slowly through the crowds on his crutches.

As the hour of noon approached, the time at which the convention was to be called to order, people poured into the hall in living streams. With confusion comparatively slight the immense concourse was seated. Before noon nearly every delegate was seated, and the 11,600 seats in the hall were filled.

COMING TO ORDER.

At exactly 12:02 p. m. Chairman Jones ascended the platform. As the wave of applause subsided, Chairman Jones rapped vigorously and repeatedly stilling the tumult, and then above the din his voice could be heard announcing: "The convention will come to order. The delegates at this time will see that the aisles are cleared."

Sergeant at Arms Martin advanced to the front and urged the crowds in front of the platform to take seats. Great disorder followed. A noisy crowd of subordinate officials and intruders, and it took some time to secure quiet. The first business was the reading of the formal call by Secretary Walsh.

Prayer by Rev. S. M. Noel. "Gentlemen will please be in order," said Chairman Jones, as the hum and bustle again broke loose after the prayer.

"We must have quiet on the floor. Gentlemen of the convention, I have the honor to present to you the Democratic mayor of Kansas City, James A. Reed."

MAYOR REED'S WELCOME.

A shout of applause went up as the slender form of Mr. Reed came to the front of the platform. He spoke deliberately and with a clear, resonant voice, that easily penetrated every corner of the hall.

The first burst of applause that greeted the mayor's speech of welcome came when he spoke of the universality of the Democratic doctrine which had penetrated, he said, wherever liberty was known and loved.

He dwelt at some length on the progress of the principles of the Democratic party, which originated, he said, with the liberty-loving people of France and England, and came to this continent for its larger growth, and ultimate development. His allusion to the early leaders of the Democratic party, Jefferson and Jackson, evoked outbursts of cheers. He declared that Jefferson believed in expansion only as it made homes for American men upon their own continent.

Dwelling at length on the progress made by the Democratic party in the cause of human rights, Mr. Reed grew impassioned in his eulogy of the good work done by it through all the years of its existence. A yell of applause greeted his announcement that the convention was gathered upon Democratic soil, and as the guests of a Democratic constituency that had always been in the forefront of the political fights of the country, he declared that, in the name of that Democracy, he bid the visiting delegations welcome and proclaimed victory at the polls in November, he was interrupted by cheers and applause, and the applause when he finished was loud.

FOR AND AGAINST HILL.

The delegates and spectators had listened with attention but no great enthusiasm, applauding the closing sentence. Senator Hill entered just at this moment and the applause turned to him.

"Hill, of New York." "Hill, Hill," they shouted.

But it was noticed that the New York delegation did not respond to the enthusiasm. Hill came in with Eliot Danforth, of New York, and stopped at the row.

Delegate John McMahon, of Rome, arose and gave his last address as senator. Hill smiled and thanked him. Meanwhile the crowd continued to yell for "Hill."

"Let's hear Hill," with a few hisses interspersed, until the chairman finally rapped them to order. A few minutes later they renewed the call, but the audience was impatient to get on with the proceedings and showed their disapproval with hisses.

Finally the chairman was able to make his voice heard and he introduced Gov. Thomas, of Colorado, the temporary chairman.

A round of applause greeted Gov. Thomas as he ascended the platform. He looked the ideal presiding officer, tall, dignified, black garbed, his face showing intellectuality and force of character. He held in his hand the typewritten manuscript of his speech and in full round voice, easily reaching to the remotest corners, if he but could, he began his address as temporary chairman.

GOV. THOMAS'S SPEECH.

Governor Thomas gave a brief history of the administrations of Presidents Harrison and Cleveland, after which he said: "The line of division between political forces became sharply defined in 1896, upon what was called the money question. That question involved, as we then asserted, and as we now know, every other economic problem. It embraced within its wide limitations the issues of labor and capital, of combination and competition and of production, transportation and distribution. It was predicted that the defeat of bimetallicism would be followed by the retirement of all forms of government currency, by the delegation of the power of note issue to the holders of the national obligations, by the practical consolidation of all lines of transportation, and the consequent domination of every commercial pursuit by a score of co-



GOVERNOR CHARLES S. THOMAS.

lossal monopolies. These predictions have generally been verified.

AVENUES OF INDUSTRY CLOSED.

Democratic defeat had scarcely been recorded when the march of consolidation was resumed. Every avenue of industry is closed to the competitive energy of the citizens, has been listed on the stock exchange and lies and falls with the turn of the gambler's card. Consolidations succeed consolidations, and as they lessen in number they enlarge in the volume of their real and fictitious accumulations, and their more despotic rule over all material and political interests. These evils, starting in their magnitude, and inevitable in the consequences, must either culminate in one immense aggregation, all-powerful and all-absorbing, or be arrested and dissolved by the force of an aroused public opinion finding expression at the polls in support of the nominees of this convention."

AGAINST CURRENCY BILL.

Governor Thomas then spoke of the currency bill passed by the last session of the national Congress, giving a resume of its most important features, adding:

"Against this iniquitous scheme of financial Democracy, we who have no money system founded upon the public debt and dictated by those who hold it. We stand for the gold and silver of the Constitution, for a paper currency founded upon them and issued by the government, the embodiment of our sovereignty. We will not tax the people for the maintenance of a private money system. We would pay and not perpetuate our public debt. Those who assert that the money question is dead and buried, and that there is no need of experience, it can never die until it shall receive a righteous solution."

THE WAR WITH SPAIN.

Referring to the war with Spain, the governor said: "The prevailing sentiment of Democratic sympathy for all people struggling for the blessings of liberty impelled the administration two years ago to interfere with the despotic tyranny of Spain over Cuba and secure the oppressed people of that island the right of self-government. Our ultimatum delivered, we solemnly and officially declared them to be free and independent and disclaimed to the world any disposition to interfere with the independence, jurisdiction or control over the island, except for the pacification thereof and asserted our determination when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people."

CUBA, PORTO RICO AND PHILIPPINES.

"The conditions of the ensuing war sent Admiral Dewey to the distant Philippines, where another people, engaged in the same struggle with the same oppressor, appealed to the same impulses of our nature. There he broke the power of Spain, which, suing for peace, submitted to the liberation of Cuba and the annexation of Porto Rico. Our government disclaimed the spirit of its manifesto of April, and became the purchaser of the Philippines in January. Since then we have given Cuba the benefit of our civil institutions to govern her through the war department. We have kept faith with Porto Rico by substituting the sugar baron for the Castilian duke, and confirmed the Philippine estimate of the white man by prolonging the Spanish method of colonial government in those islands of the far-off seas. The national sympathy for all who seek self-government has been made the instrument by which cupidity and greed acquire and hold a feeble nation in thralldom against its will. The right of purchase is invoked to justify the acquisition by the great western Republic of a so-called colonial policy, and her glorious institutions are declared to be for home consumption with prohibitive duties against their exportation."

DENOUNCES EXPANSION.

Continuing Governor Thomas said: "We believe in that system of expansion which, under Democratic rule, brought half the continent as a salaried commonwealth into the Union. We denounce that expansion which by conquest overcomes the people of another hemisphere under the pretext of giving them liberty which governs them by force, which denies to them the right of citizens, which subjects the American workman to increased and deadly competition by confronting him with hordes of Orientals coming either from so-called provinces to take his place at the forge, in the mine and the factory."

WANTS CANAL FORTIFIED.

Said Governor Thomas: "We would build the Nicaraguan canal as an American enterprise for the American people. We would operate it in times of peace and control it in times of war. We would fortify it notwith-

standing the protests or the objections of trans-Atlantic powers. We would share the benefits and responsibilities of its management with no associates."

WAR TAXES.

Referring to the war taxes, the governor said:

"We would relieve the people of the burden of taxation. If administrative authority is to be credited to the Spanish-American conflict ended eighteen months ago, the same authority assures us with every moon that the Philippine insurrection is over. The treasury is bursting with a plethora of revenue, millions whereof are deposited with favorite banks which lend it to the people on their own terms, that the volume of circulation may not suffer diminution. Notwithstanding these conditions there is no decrease in taxation. Measures cunningly devised to fall on the backs of the people and screen large interests from responsibility from the public burdens, willingly assumed and cheerfully borne in the heat of conflict, press with full weight in times of peace with no signs of relief from the party in power. Unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation, and unjust taxation by whatever name it may be called is the plunder of the citizen by his government."

ROCK-RIBBED BRYAN.

Speaking of the nomination to be made by the convention, Governor Thomas said:

"We would have for our chief magistrate a man sprung from the loins of the people, rock-ribbed in his convictions and controlled by the admonitions of his conscience. A man of lofty ideals and steadfast courage. A man to whom his country's Constitution appeals with a living and sacred reality. A man who exalts the duty, the rights and the welfare of his fellow citizens above the sinister and corroding influences of centralized commercialism. A man whose ear is untuned to the pulsations of the pocket-book, but responsive to the heart-throbs of the masses. A man with no Warwick behind his chair, with policies that are his own. A man with strong opinions, and a strong will to enforce them. A man conscious of his country's dignity and power, of its capacity to cope with all conditions. A man who measures the greatness of the Republic by the protection it gives to the humblest citizen. A man whose clear vision perceives the causes and whose steady judgment determines the remedy for the ills of the body politic. A man who will lay the strong hand of authority upon the vast interests, the moral, industrial and political life of the nation, and maintain the integrity of our institutions against all designs and encroachments. A man who recognizes no dignity greater than that of an American citizen, no right more sacred than that which secures to him the full enjoyment of every opportunity."

(Continued on page two.)

UTAH DELEGATES AT KANSAS CITY

Hospitable Treatment—Bryan to be Named by Two Conventions—Bryan and Towne Will be One Ticket—Nomination Expected This Afternoon.

[SPECIAL TO THE "NEWS"]

Kansas City, Mo., July 4.—Kansas City is certainly doing herself proud in the way of entertainment of her guests and giving them every facility for obtaining information. One cannot ask a question but the answer is immediately given by some one respectfully anxious to oblige. The hospitable heart of the city is open, and visitors here are consequently comfortable and grateful.

The Fourth is being celebrated here with unusual zest this year, and much powder is being burned. Tonight there is to be a big parade and a fireworks display.

By that time the presidential nomination will have been made, and Mr. Bryan will have been announced to the world as the standard bearer of the Democratic and Silver Republican parties.

It is questionable if the Vice Presidential nomination will be made today, but the sentiment in favor of Hon. Charles N. Towne is growing more pronounced, and Bryan and Towne is likely to be the cry.

The Utah delegation to the Democratic convention is somewhat divided as to the vice presidential nominee, some of them favoring Towne and others favoring some other man, without knowing particularly whom.

It is admitted here by all persons that Bryan's strength has increased in the East, and that what he needs most is a running mate who will bring him the silver strength of the country that is not now indited with the Democratic party. So strong is the sentiment that Mr. Towne's boom is likely to prove an effective one.

Both the Democratic and Silver Republican conventions were called to order at noon today, and the usual preliminary committees appointed, and in addition a joint conference committee was added.

It is certain that the Democrats will nominate Mr. Bryan, and also certain the Silver Republicans will nominate Messrs. Bryan and Towne.

The convention of Silver Republicans is surprisingly large, and the big delegations that have come to it from the middle States bespeak a strength that must be taken into account.

All the members of the Utah delegation are in good health, and the five Utah State has distinguished itself in the fact that it has two women delegates, Mrs. J. C. Cohn to the Democrats, and Mrs. K. B. Graham to the Silver Republican convention.

Hon. Thomas Kearns is here today, having stopped off on his way from Philadelphia, Washington, and New York.

NOT A FOREIGNER IS ALIVE IN PEKIN.

Latest News from The Chinese Capital—Allied Forces Too Weak to Advance—May Retreat from Tien Tsin.

London, July 4, 12:52 p. m.—"Not a single foreigner is now alive in Pekin"

is the latest Chinese report which has reached Shanghai. Earlier reports from the same sources describe the condition of the British legation as something awful. It is said that rooms of the legation were filled with sick and wounded, the killed lying unburied in heaps. It is believed that many members and officers of the Tzung Li Yamen perished when the German guard, maddened by the murder of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, set fire to the buildings. That the foreigners at the Chinese capital have been abandoned to their horrible fate seems no longer open to doubt in the light of the message received by the Associated Press from Taku this morning announcing the decision of the admirals regarding the hopelessness of further attempts to relieve Pekin under the circumstances.

RETREAT OF ALLIED FORCES.

The same measure foreshadows the evacuation of Tien Tsin by the international forces pending the arrival of a fully equipped army, and while the arrival of a comparatively small garrison at Tien Tsin at a point under the protection of the naval guards would relieve much of the anxiety, it is felt here that a retreat of the troops is liable to set aflame the provinces at present quiescent.

Advices from Shanghai today say that there is continued fighting at Tien Tsin while the German consul at Che Foo telegraphs to Berlin confirming the report of the renewal of hostilities.

BATTLE RENEWED AT TIEN TSIN.

He says the foreign settlement at Tien Tsin is again surrounded and is being bombarded and that the women and children are to be removed. He adds that the Chinese troops have again advanced against the road and that the bridges have been destroyed, that communication by water has been maintained.

The telegram from Taku confirms the report that the mission building at Moukden have been burned and that

many native Christians have been killed.

CHINESE HELD THE BRITISH LEGATION.

Shanghai, July 4.—Another message from Sir Robert Hart, the inspector of customs, dated Pekin, Monday, June 25th, reiterates that the situation was then desperate and that the Chinese troops were shelling the British legation, where all the members of the diplomatic body had congregated.

All the viceroys of the Yang Tze Kiang region have determined to keep the peace. The governor of the province of Che Kiang alone is showing anti-foreign tendencies. Shanghai is safe. The protecting force is increasing in strength daily, but uneasiness is felt at Hang Chow (capital of the province of Che Kiang). With the view of emphasizing his agreement with the Europeans, Viceroy Lin has stopped mounting guns on the Yang Tze Kiang forts. He has also stopped other anti-foreign preparations, and has reports of the Chinese troops with troops for the north. He accused the latter of being the cause of the German taking Shang Tzu. Consequently Li Ping Hing has left Nankin with only 200 soldiers.

CANNOT RELIEVE PEKIN.

London, July 4.—A dispatch from Taku, dated yesterday, June 30th, and Che Foo Tuesday, July 3rd, says that the British and Russian admirals, at a council of war held June 30th, decided that it was impossible to attempt to relieve Pekin without greatly increased forces. They also concluded that it would be possible to hold Tien Tsin, but in the event of this not proving feasible, they will endeavor to retain possession of Taku. One hundred and forty thousand imperial troops are stationed between Pekin and Tien Tsin, while the total of the allied forces which can be concentrated at the present barely numbers 20,000. It is reported that Gen. Nieh Si Chang is advancing for an attack on Tien Tsin with ninety thousand troops.

Another report has been received at Taku to the effect that the German guards rescued the bodies of Baron von Ketteler, the late German minister to China, after he was murdered by the Chinese.

FRIGHTFUL STREET CAR ACCIDENT

52 People Killed and Injured—Most of Them Dead—Car With 104 Excursionists Plunges 60 Feet Into a Gulch at Tacoma, Washington.

Tacoma, Wash., July 4.—The most appalling accident ever known in the history of Tacoma occurred this morning when the 8:30 Edison car, loaded with excursionists coming to see the parade, was dashed down sixty feet over the bridge at the gulch where the track runs from De Ln street, burying the passengers, among whom were many women and children, under the wreck of the car. The car turned completely over and mangled the unfortunate victims into unrecognizable shapes as the debris crashed down the steep side of the gulch.

CAR FELL ON THE PEOPLE.

Where the car went off there is a sharp curve at the foot of a steep grade. Just how the accident occurred will never be known, but as the car struck the curve, instead of following the rails, it whirled completely over and pitched from the bridge, striking on its top, the heavy trucks and body of the car crashing the frail upper works to splinters and smashing down upon the mass of men, women and children, with which the car was loaded.

SCENE WAS TERRIBLE.

In the gulch a confused mass of wrecked car, bridge timbers, and killed and mangled people made the heart of the beholder sink.

Telephone messages for doctors from the St. Joseph Hospital to the central station brought quick response. Policemen and civilians were sent in haste and every physician in the city was notified. Telephone wires were kept hot with repeated calls and not an effort was lost to get every available doctor in town.

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

As the bodies of the victims were brought up out of the gulch, some of them mangled out of all recognizable shape, heart-rending scenes were everywhere seen, as mothers found the dead and mangled children. Others were wildly rushing around looking for friends that had been on the fatal car, and everywhere scattered about on the ground at the edge of the gulch were bodies of men, women and children, some of them still alive, and some just gasping their last breath, often with nobody to give them the least attention, so busy were the crowd in the work of rescuing or in hunting for friends who might be in the wreck.

BRINGING UP MANGLED REMAINS

Mangled remains of the victims were

brought up out of the gulch in blankets and gunny sacks, and those not killed were borne to the waiting cars to carry them to their homes or to the hospitals, the sight making the stoutest heart sick.

The fire department, as well as the police patrol, were early on the ground to assist in the work of rescue.

Twenty-five dead were counted around on the ground or on the bridge, where they were half covered up with gunny sacks, or lay stark and mangled in pools of blood, under the feet of the multitude, who passed them with a shudder to look at the wreck far down the bank of the gulch. More than as many more were carried away in caskets, ambulances and the patrol wagon, and in the cars which the railway company sent to the scene to carry away the wounded.

35 KILLED OUTRIGHT.

By a correct count 35 men, women and children were killed in the accident and 17 were injured. Of these latter fully one-half will die. The combined count of dead and injured equals exactly half the number of passengers in the car when it fell the bridge, that is to say 52—there being 104 on board.

CAR FELL SIXTY FEET.

The gulch is over 120 feet deep, but where the car first struck the steep bank was about 50 or 60 feet down the side of the gulch. Here the car first crashed into the bank and smashed along the side of the gulch, grinding the victims under its wreck.

FOLLOWING ARE THE NAMES OF THE DEAD,

as far as it was possible to ascertain them now:

THE DEAD:

Three children of Mrs. Lyman Lee, of Medford, Ore.
Carl Mosser, aged 7 years, and Herman Mosser, aged 4 years, both children of Mrs. Herman Mosser, of South Tacoma.
William Nelson, of Sparway Lake, Ore.
Mrs. Emma Fleming
Mrs. George Fleming, three daughters and a son.
Robert Steele.
John Nissen.
Mr. McMullan.
Miss Kellogg.
George Donston.
Louis Dinger.
Daughter of Fred Sulter, 10 years old.

THE INJURED:

Following are names of some of the injured:
Mrs. Lyman Lee, Medford, Ore.
Two children of Mr. C. O. Lee, of South Tacoma.
Ex-Policeman John Pellard.
Emma Roberts.
Hessie Rice.
Ernest Polberg.
Mrs. Louis Dinger.
Hattie Hunt.
O. Martin.
S. Henry.