

Parker Throws Convention Into Flurry

(Continued from First Page.)

Delegates sang "My Old Kentucky Home."

Chairman Clark pounded for order, with John S. Williams standing by his side.

Williams Takes the Floor.

"I wish to announce in advance," said the chairman, "that on this important matter every man shall have a full and fair hearing. I now introduce John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi." Mr. Williams spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: All of us were very much surprised and excited this afternoon to use no stronger words—at what purported to be copies of telegrams which had been sent by our nominee to Mr. Carmack and others in this city. I want to tell you that but one telegram has been received. Mr. Carmack not only received no telegram today of the character that was published, but never received a telegram from Parker in all his life. And nobody received a telegram containing the language in that infamous volunteer production. (Loud cheering and applause.)

"A telegram has come from Mr. Parker to Mr. Sheehan, however, which I shall read in a moment. And it is so important that you should know what it is, that, after I have read it, I shall hand it to my friend, the Governor of my state, Mr. Vardaman, and have him read it over again.

"When you shall have heard it, you will note that there is not in it one word about requiring, or demanding, or asking, or requesting that anything should be placed in the Democratic platform. (Loud applause.)

The Only Error, if Any.

"You will also note that if there is any error in it at all it is an error of judgment proceeding from a too sensitive spirit of honor. (Applause.) A too sensitive idea not to be misunderstood or placed in a false or in a double position. I shall now ask Governor Vardaman to read the telegram to you." (Loud cheering and applause.)

Mr. Williams' words were heard in silence so deep, so intense, notwithstanding his weakened voice, his every word was distinctly audible in all parts of the hall. He then handed the telegram to Governor Vardaman, who, after requesting absolute quiet, read the telegram as given heretofore.

A ringing cheer went around the hall, but it was brief, so anxious were the delegates to see what would follow.

Mr. Williams continued:

"Mr. Chairman, I think you will bear me out in what I said. This is the first time in the history of the United States that a man already nominated for the greatest office on the surface of this earth has been so superevident about a matter of personal rectitude and personal honor as to send a telegram asking a friend to decline a nomination for him if, as he seems to have been informed, there had been something in the platform which is not in accord with his opinion.

Purposely Made It Silent.

"My friends, we purposely made this platform silent on the question of the money standard. We made it silent because we all agreed that that was not an issue in this campaign. (Applause.) And we all agreed, furthermore, that nothing should be placed in the platform which was not a campaign issue, and the consequence was that, in the resolutions committee, motions were made to table, and those motions were carried, every resolution on both sides which tended to bring up an issue in this campaign the question of the monetary standard.

"Now, my friends, Judge Parker expresses his opinion for fear somebody might think that you did not know it. There was not in all this vast assembly one single, solitary man who did not already know that Judge Parker was a gold standard man. I have been one of the most consistent, persistent and perhaps radical silver men in the United States, and I knew that he was a gold standard man, and he never made any attempt to conceal it from anybody. He had supported our candidates and had said that, although he did not agree with us upon this plank, he was still a Democrat. (Applause.)

"My friends, we purposely made a platform, so far as the monetary standard was concerned, upon which William J. Bryan could have stood or Grover Cleveland could have stood, or anybody else who was with us in the pending live campaign issues could have stood." (Applause.)

His declaration that Parker's views were known to every man in the Convention was received with faint applause.

He then announced that a message in answer to the one from Judge Parker had been prepared and would be submitted to the convention.

He asked Senator Tillman to read the message, but the delegates, in a short delay owing to the difficulty experienced by the Senator in deciphering the handwriting of Mr. Williams.

The Senator asked for quiet, saying he had undergone an operation on his throat and that his voice had lost "that nightingale quality that it once possessed."

He then proposed to read the telegram, when Mr. Williams interrupted him with the remark: "Here is a typewritten copy."

"For which I thank Almighty God," retorted the Senator. He then read the message to Judge Parker, printed elsewhere.

As Mr. Tillman concluded the reading of the message, Representative Richardson, of Alabama, arose, as he said, to discuss dispassionately the message to be sent Judge Parker.

Chairman Clark said he had recognized Senator Tillman who desired to discuss the matter. Mr. Richardson bowed and retired at once and Mr. Tillman proceeded.

While Mr. Tillman was speaking, Representative John Sharp Williams proceeded from the platform to the seat of Mr. Richardson and the two engaged in earnest conversation. Mr. Tillman's remarks were followed closely by the whole audience. His vehement declaration "I swore to Almighty God that I would not endure to be trifled with," brought forth applause and cheers.

Interrupted by Pettigrew.

As Senator Tillman was endeavoring to answer a question injected in the discussion by ex-Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, as to whether Mr. Hill had stated in committee that he did not know Judge Parker's views on the financial question, Mr. Bryan came into the hall.

Instantly there was an uproar. Cries of

"Bryan," "Bryan," went up and the galleries cheered. Mr. Bryan went to his place in the pit, but as the cries of the Nebraska name, coupled with the words "platform," continued, Mr. Bryan made his way to the stage.

His face was chalk white. He walked rapidly up the side aisle. His lips were compressed to a thin line, and his brows drawn straight. He nervously fanned himself and paid no attention to the hands that were held out to him as he passed.

Senator Newlands, of Nevada, also went to the speaker's stand.

Threatened to Clear Galleries.

After a threat on the chairman's part to clear the galleries, where most of the disturbance came from, the noise ceased. Senator Tillman continued by saying that if he understood the present temper of the delegates the threats of the chair with reference to the galleries would be carried out.

"Look out," shouted a voice. "You look out or you will be put out," retorted Mr. Tillman, and instantly the police seized the offending spectator and ejected him.

As the Senator concluded there was a

promise, that every man should have a fair show, recognized Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. The speaker declared that Mr. Bryan said the nomination of Judge Parker would be a declaration enough on the money plank.

"Mr. Chairman," said Mr. Bryan, rising hastily, "I beg the gentleman's pardon, but I never said that."

John S. Williams supported Mr. Bryan in his statement and Senator Carmack accepted the correction. The Senator took occasion to deny that he had ever received a message from Judge Parker, and the chair recognized Mr. Bryan, who presented an amendment to the reply to Judge Parker as follows:

"But as you will, if elected, be called upon to act upon certain phases of the money question, we would like to know whether you favor reducing the volume of silver dollars, whether you favor an asset currency and branch National bank, whether you prefer National bank currency to United States notes."

Mr. Bryan then proceeded to answer some of the statements made by those who had followed his first address. Great applause followed his assertion that lack

Parker was simply an expression of the Judge's own individual opinion, Mr. Williams suddenly wheeled, and facing those on the platform, asked:

Hobson Takes Fling at Bryan.

"Suppose we had nominated Mr. Bryan on this platform."

"God forbid," ejaculated Richmond P. Hobson. "If it is in a trance it will awake, but if it is dead, I do not want its corpse in my parlor."

Taking up the question of the reply to Parker, Mr. Williams read the first sentence.

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the money question." "Does any one deny that—even Mr. Bryan?" asked Mr. Williams. "Then take the next sentence," he said, "because it is not regarded by us as a political issue."

"Does any one in this hall deny that? If there is any one on the floor of this convention who believes that the money question is an issue in this campaign, let him arise in his place."

No delegate arose.

"Now let any one on the platform who believes the money question an issue arise."

As he said this, Mr. Williams turned to Mr. Bryan. But Mr. Bryan kept his seat. Cries of "Question!" "Question!" came so fast that confusion reigned for some minutes. In the confusion, an effort was made to make an adjournment motion. This was ruled out of order.

Mr. Bryan sprang to his feet and declared that his delegation was going to support the candidate that New York wanted for Vice-President, and if it would conduce to harmony he would withdraw his amendments to the reply.

Bryan Withdraws Amendment.

"I am going to withdraw this amendment," said Mr. Bryan. "Our delegation will vote for the candidate for Vice-President that New York wants. We are not going to do one thing to mar the harmony of the convention."

A roar of applause followed the announcement.

After some debate, a rollcall was ordered on the question of the adoption of the Williams reply to Judge Parker's message to Mr. Sheehan.

As the rollcall proceeded, it was evident that the motion to send the message to Judge Parker would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The result was announced to be 74 ayes, 191 noes, and the message was ordered sent by the convention.

The vote by states follows:

	Yes.	No.
Alabama	22	1
California	1	0
Colorado	4	0
Connecticut	16	0
District of Columbia	8	0
Florida	6	0
Georgia	1	0
Idaho	1	0
Illinois	54	0
Indiana	20	0
Iowa	20	0
Kansas	20	0
Kentucky	20	0
Louisiana	18	0
Maine	2	0
Maryland	16	0
Massachusetts	28	0
Michigan	19	0
Minnesota	9	0
Mississippi	0	1
Missouri	20	0
Montana	1	0
Nebraska	16	0
Nevada	2	0
New Hampshire	1	0
New Jersey	24	0
New Mexico	1	0
North Carolina	24	0
North Dakota	11	0
Oregon	4	0
Rhode Island	2	0
South Carolina	18	0
South Dakota	18	0
Tennessee	24	0
Texas	18	0
Utah	8	0
Vermont	8	0
Virginia	14	0
Washington	10	0
West Virginia	14	0
Wisconsin	20	0
Wyoming	3	0
Arizona	1	0
Indian Territory	5	0
Hawaii	2	0
Oklahoma	2	0
Porto Rico	6	0
Total, unofficial	759	102

Arkansas passed.

The vote closed the incident, which, when it was born at the afternoon session, promised to be more than sensational. It had been provocative of some feeling, and much anxiety on the part of the party leaders, but from the first of the evening session it was evident that they had the situation well in hand.

The order of business now went back to the point where Governor Vardaman sprang the Parker telegram rumor, and a recess when the roll of the states was about to be called on the vote for the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President, and the chair directed that the roll should be called.

Alabama, Arkansas and California went solidly for Davis. Turner carried seven on the Colorado vote and Williams received three at the same time. The final result of the ballot, unofficially, was: Williams, 165; Turner, 100; Davis, 64; Harris, 18.

Iowa did not vote.

The nomination of Davis was made unanimous. It was resolved that the full report of the proceedings of the convention should be printed.

Delegate John Lamb, of Indiana, moved that the Democratic committee be authorized to fill any vacancies that might occur on the National ticket.

The motion was made in the form of a resolution, which was adopted without opposition. A resolution naming and thanking the officers of the Convention was also adopted, also James K. Jones and the outgoing National Committee.

The people of St. Louis and the Business Men's League of this city, were also thanked for entertainment provided.

Chairman Champ Clark and Temporary Chairman John Sharp Williams were made respectively chairman of the committees to notify Judge Parker and ex-Senator Davis of their nominations.

It was also announced that the new National Committee would meet in New York on a date to be fixed by the chairman.

Holman Committeeman for Oregon. Frederick V. Holman was announced as National Committeeman for Oregon.

Thanks to the management, President and officers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was expressed in a resolution which was agreed to. The Convention ratified by agreeing to a motion, the selection as a member of the National Committee of Thomas Taggart, of Indiana. Mr. Taggart's selection was announced too late to be recorded in the regular way.

Senator McCready, of Kentucky, presided in the closing moments of the Convention.

A resolution of thanks to Senator Bailey, of Texas, for the admirable manner in which he presided over the Convention was agreed to.

At 121 o'clock, Senator McCready adjourned the Convention sine die, the band playing "Auld Lang Syne."

CAREER OF DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Henry Gaseaway Davis, ex-United States Senator, was born in Baltimore, Md., November 15, 1823, the son of Caleb and Louisa (Brown) Davis. His father dying when he was a boy, he entered the employ of ex-Governor Howard, whose fine plantation, called Waverly, he superintended. After the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad he secured a position as brakeman; was advanced to conductor, and in time appointed agent at Piedmont. Resigning from the Baltimore and Ohio, he went into business at Piedmont with his brothers, under the firm name of H. G. Davis & Co., dealing in general merchandise, coal and lumber. Mr. Davis realized thoroughly the possibilities of West Virginia, and invested in coal lands, there were entirely inaccessible, and consequently of small market value. It was his conception of the coal fields of West Virginia, and the development of the country adjacent to his line of railroad, in the management of some of his enterprises his son-in-law, Stephen B. Elkins, Senator from West Virginia, co-operates with him. Davis, Tucker County, W. Va., was founded by him in 1884, and is now a prosperous community of 5000 people. In 1890 the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railway was extended into Randolph County, West Virginia, and the town of Elkins was laid out by him. There he has built one of the finest residences in the state. Mr. Davis' public services began in 1863, when he was elected a member of the House of Delegates to West Virginia. He served in the State Senate, 1867-1869, and was United States Senator from 1873-83, declining re-election. He was a delegate to the Pan-American Congress, taking an interested part in the proceedings of that body, and in 1890 he became a member of the International Railway Commission. In 1893 he was married to Kate A., daughter of Gideon Buntz, of Frederick, Md. They have five children: Hattie D., wife of Hon. Stephen B. Elkins; Katie B., wife of Commander R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N.; Green T., Henry G. Jr., and John T. Davis.

short-lived burst of applause, but it was evident the delegates were in no mood to waste time in demonstrations.

Bryan Speaks With Great Effort.

Mr. Bryan then rose and came to the front of the rostrum. His face was pale and drawn with illness. His voice was weak and hoarse. He spoke with great effort, but quietly and with self-control.

As the speaker went on his voice grew stronger and clearer as he narrated the story of his efforts to secure the insertion in the platform of a financial plank, the flush of excitement covered his face and his gestures became more frequent and more emphatic.

His declaration that the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker was a declaration for the gold standard side, and his statement that, if the Democracy were to adopt such a view it should be honest and say so frankly, was greeted with a shriek of applause from the galleries, and one man with a strong voice yelled, "That's right."

Ex-Senator Pettigrew interrupted to know if the Parker telegram did not declare that the gold standard was firmly and irrevocably fixed, and was informed he was correct.

Loud applause greeted Mr. Bryan's remark that it was a manly thing in Judge Parker to express his opinions before the convention adjourned; but his statement that it would have been a manlier thing had he spoken before the convention met was again cheered. He announced that he would propose an amendment to the message, and took his seat amid loud cries of "Vote! Vote! Hill!"

Senator Daniel, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to reply to Mr. Bryan.

It was then 11 o'clock, and there were signs that the trouble would pass. Mr. Bryan's speech and that of Senator Tillman had been listened to attentively. When applause was given, there was no disposition to prolong it.

The delegates were evidently in a business-like frame of mind, and determined to adjust and close the incident that had been so dramatically injected into the situation.

Senator Daniel was recognized, but had spoken only a few words when a delegate from Arkansas announced that he could hear nothing because of noise among delegates; and after some conversation between him and the chairman, the latter directed, that if delegates made any trouble the police should "take two or three of them out, and it will do them good."

Senator Daniel concluded at 11:17. His speech was received with hearty applause from the pit where the delegates were seated.

Weaver Puns "Esopus."

J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, who 12 years ago was the Presidential nominee of the Populist party, next spoke, being recognized amid cries for "Vote! Vote!" from all over the hall. It was, he said, an optical illusion to suppose Parker to be a foot higher than on yesterday. The illusion was caused by the convention being three feet lower. To send the telegram was equivalent to saying, "All right, Judge, anything you want we will accede to."

Mr. Weaver punned the name of the place from where Judge Parker sent his telegram. It is spelled "Esopus," he said, "but I think it ought to read 'Esopusus.'" (Vociferous cries of "Question! Question! Vote!" followed.)

The chair recognized Charles S. Hamlin, of Massachusetts, who urged the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker.

As Mr. Hamlin finished, it was evident that the delegates were heartily sick of listening to speeches, and were rapidly losing temper over the constant succession of speakers who mounted the platform, and they clamored fiercely for a vote, but Chairman Clark, true to his

of harmony in the party could not be laid at his doors.

Senator Carmack undertook to correct a statement made by Mr. Bryan as to the proceedings in the committee on resolutions, and a short debate followed between the gentlemen with the result that neither satisfied the other as to who possessed the better memory.

The speaker aroused the galleries to enthusiasm when he declared that he had expressed more willingness to support a gold standard to build up harmony in the party, and again when he declared that he believed the adoption of the gold standard would defeat the party in the impending campaign. There were only two ways out of the difficulty into which the action of Judge Parker had plunged the

DEMOCRATIC STANDARD-BEARERS.

PRESIDENTS.

- *1828—Andrew Jackson.
- *1832—Andrew Jackson.
- *1836—Martin Van Buren.
- *1840—Martin Van Buren.
- *1844—James K. Polk.
- *1848—Lewis M. Chase.
- *1852—Franklin Pierce.
- *1856—James Buchanan.
- *1860—J. C. Breckinridge.
- *1864—George B. McClellan.
- *1872—Horace Greeley, D. and L.
- *1876—Samuel J. Tilden.
- *1880—W. S. Hancock.
- *1884—Grover Cleveland.
- *1888—Grover Cleveland.
- *1892—Grover Cleveland.
- *1896—William J. Bryan.
- *1900—William J. Bryan.
- *1904—Alton B. Parker.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- *1828—John C. Calhoun.
- *1832—Martin Van Buren.
- *1836—R. M. Johnson.
- *1840—R. M. Johnson.
- *1844—George M. Dallas.
- *1848—William O. Butler.
- *1852—William R. King.
- *1856—J. C. Breckinridge.
- *1860—Joseph Lane.
- *1864—G. H. Pendleton.
- *1868—F. P. Blair, Jr.
- *1872—B. Gratz Brown.
- *1876—T. A. Hendricks.
- *1880—William H. English.
- *1884—T. A. Hendricks.
- *1888—G. H. Thurman.
- *1892—A. E. Steiwer.
- *1896—Arthur Sewall.
- *1900—A. E. Stevenson.
- *1904—Henry G. Davis.

*Elected.

party. One was to amend the message in the manner he had suggested and the other to amend the platform by the insertion of a gold plank.

Leaving far over the rail in front of the platform he shook his hand at the New York delegation and said:

"I will agree to adopt Senator Carmack's plank. Will that satisfy the friends of Judge Parker?" and went on to explain his position.

Williams Arraigns Bryan.

It was ten minutes after midnight when Mr. Bryan concluded and Representative John Sharp Williams arose. He plunged without preface into a scathing arraignment of Mr. Bryan. Turning from time to time he faced Mr. Bryan, who sat with immobile countenance and fanned himself. His voice trembling, Mr. Williams declared that Mr. Bryan had presented the spectacle of a man pleading for harmony, when in all that great convention he had been the only voice of discord.

The amendments to the Parker telegram he characterized as a "lot of foolish questions." He spoke satirically, with biting humor and with great earnestness. In explanation that the telegram from Judge

AN UNDESIRABLE CANDIDATE

Endorses Pe-ru-na, the National Catarrh Remedy

An Ex-Senator, Hon. M. C. Butler, Also is a Convert to the Good of Pe-ru-na

Catarrh of Stomach From Coughs and Colds, and Other Ills Cured by Pe-ru-na When Other Medicines Failed.

Hon. M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, was United States Senator from that state for two terms. In a recent letter to the Peru-na Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., he says:

"I can recommend Peru-na for dyspepsia and stomach. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

The only rational way to cure dyspepsia is to remove the catarrh. Peru-na has won its way into thousands of homes and millions of hearts by its marvelous cures of catarrhal affections. Peru-na does not produce artificial digestion. It cures catarrh and leaves the stomach to perform digestion in a natural way. This is vastly better and safer than resorting to artificial methods.

Peru-na has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peru-na cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peru-na cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peru-na cures it, as well as this location as any other.

Peru-na is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peru-na is a catarrh remedy. Peru-na cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

A Most Wonderful Cure of Dyspepsia Made by Pe-ru-na.

A. C. Lockhart, corner Cottage street and Thurston Road, Rochester, N. Y., writes:

"About fifteen years ago I commenced to be afflicted with a species of dyspepsia and called on a physician, who gave me only temporary relief."

"I consulted another physician with no better results."

"I am now taking the fifth bottle of Peru-na and have not an ache or a pain anywhere. My bowels move regularly every day and I have taken on eighteen pounds of flesh, my usual weight being 145 pounds. I was down at one time as low as 125 pounds."—A. C. Lockhart.

The only way to cure a disease is to strike at and get to the source of the disposition. A cold left to run on and on induces catarrh and catarrh produces consumption. What is catarrh but a consumption of the vital life forces of one's body? Many people die from consumption, when if the cause were more closely diagnosed it would be called catarrh.

The specific cure for catarrh is Peru-na.

BRYAN ENTERS PROTEST

HE WANTS THE CONVENTION TO STAY PUT.

Parker's Course Manly, but He Should Have Declared Himself Before.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Mr. Bryan, when he took the platform to speak on the message of Judge Parker, said he wanted to present the facts in the matter, and then make a suggestion regarding the proposed answer to Judge Parker. He told of the contest in the committee on resolutions. A gold-standard plank was recommended by the subcommittee at first, he said, but this was opposed by him and his colleagues, and was finally rejected by a vote of 25 to 15.

Mr. Bryan said he then introduced resolutions reaffirming the Kansas City platform, then to oppose the receding of silver dollars into subsidiary coins, and finally against any contraction of the currency, and the other side was so strongly opposed to the injection of the money question in any form into the campaign that it would not agree to any of them. Then it was agreed, he said, that the entire question should be omitted from the platform. Said Mr. Bryan:

"Now, my friends, if this question is no longer an issue, you simply say it is settled on the gold standard side, and I insist if you are going to declare for the gold standard you should be honest and manly and say so in the platform. (Applause.)"

Senator Tillman has said that we all know where Mr. Parker stands. That we all knew in the committee. How did we know? Only by his silence. That was the only way. Judging by his silence, I believe he was for the gold standard, and have waited for months that he ought to state his position; that the American people could sit in judgment upon it, and not come blindfolded into a convention on this subject. (Applause.)

"Now, my friends, if this convention will adopt a plank declaring that the gold standard has been adopted, I shall offer no objection, except to vote against it. I don't appeal to you to be candid with the voters of the country. I appeal to you to take them into your confidence. If there is any objection to our saying this plainly, why should we say it by inference, and if you say that you are willing to say this in regard to the gold standard, because it is settled, then I insist that, having entered upon the money question, you shall tell us in your platform whether the party favors the gold dollar, asset currency, the branch bank and the National bank currency or not (applause), and if the convention does not want to do this, if it wants simply to send this telegram, then I insist that if we are going to tell Mr. Parker that his views are unimportant on this question, we should be honest and manly and say so in the platform. (Applause.)"

Senator Tillman has said that we all know where Mr. Parker stands. That we all knew in the committee. How did we know? Only by his silence. That