

The Corvallis Gazette.

VOL. XXXIII.

CORVALLIS, BENTON COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1896.

NO. 20.

County Clerk

TRANSPORTATION.

East and South

VIA
THE SHASTA ROUTE
OF THE
Southern Pacific Co.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY.

8:00 P.M. Leave Portland	Arrive 8:30 A.M.
12:10 P.M. Leave Albany	Arrive 4:45 A.M.
10:45 A.M. Leave S. Francisco	Leave 7:00 P.M.

Above trains stop at East Portland, Oregon City, Woodlawn, Salem, Tuleton, Madras, Jefferson, Albany, Albany Junction, Tangut, Sneed, Bandy, Houlton, Junction City, Seneca, Creswell, Dallas, and all stations from Roseburg to Astoria, inclusive.

ROSEBURG MAIL—DAILY.

8:30 A.M. Leave	Arrive 4:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M. Leave	Arrive 12:30 P.M.
5:30 P.M. Leave	Arrive 8:00 A.M.

Fullman Buffet sleepers and second-class sleeping cars attached to all through trains.

SALEM PASSENGER DAILY.

4:00 P.M. Leave	Portland Arrive 10:15 A.M.
8:15 P.M. Arrive	Salem Leave 8:00 A.M.

WEST SIDE DIVISION.

Between Portland and Corvallis. Mail train daily (except Sunday).

7:30 A.M. Leave	Portland Arrive 10:20 P.M.
12:10 P.M. Arrive	Corvallis Leave 1:35 P.M.

At Albany and Corvallis connect with trains of the Oregon Central & Eastern Ry.

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY (Except Sunday).

4:30 P.M. Leave	Portland Arrive 8:30 A.M.
7:20 P.M. Arrive	McMinnville Leave 1:30 P.M.

Through tickets to all points in the Eastern states, Canada and Europe can be obtained at lowest rates from A. K. Miller, agent, Corvallis.

R. KOEHLER, Manager.
E. P. ROGERS, A. G. F. P. A., Portland, Or.

DR. L. G. ALTMAN

HOMOEOPATHIST

Diseases of women and children and general practice.

Office over Allen & Woodward's drug store.
Office hours—8 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 9 P. M.

At residence, corner of 3rd and Harrison after hours and on Sundays.

G. R. FARRA, M. D.

Office in Farrar & Allen's brick, on the corner of Second and Adams.
Residence on Third street in front of courthouse.
Office hours 8 to 9 A. M., and 1 to 2 and 7 to 9 P. M. All calls attended promptly.

BOWEN LESTER

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Office upstairs over First National Bank.

Strictly First-Class Work Guaranteed

Corvallis, Oregon.

F. M. JOHNSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CORVALLIS, OREGON

Does a general practice in all the courts. Also agent for all the first-class insurance companies.

NOTARY PUBLIC. JUSTICE PEACE.

E. E. WILSON
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office in Zellor building, opposite postoffice.

JOSEPH H. WILSON. THOMAS E. WILSON
WILSON & WILSON
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Office over First National Bank, Corvallis, Or. Will practice in all the state and federal courts. Abstracting, collections. Notary public. Conveyancing.

H. HOLGATE. H. HOLGATE.
Notary Public. Justice of the Peace.

HOLGATE & SON

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

Corvallis Oregon

W. E. YATES. J. FRED YATES
YATES & YATES
LAWYERS

CORVALLIS OREGON

BRYAN IS NOMINATED

Selection of the Populist National Convention.

WATSON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The National Committee Given Plenary Power in All Things Connected With the Party.

William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska, who was nominated by the Democratic national convention at Chicago, a fortnight ago, was Saturday, at St. Louis, made the standard-bearer of the People's party by a vote of 1,043 to 821.

The Democratic candidate was nominated in the face of his own protest, in the shape of a telegram, directing the withdrawal of his name, sent to Senator Jones, after Sewall, his running mate, had been ditched for the vice-presidential nomination Friday night, and Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, had been named for the second place on the ticket. It was also made in the face of an opposition so bitter that, after the convention adjourned, some of the radicals held a "rump" convention.

The last session of the convention, which lasted from 9:30 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening, was marked by scenes of turbulence

POPULIST PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Convention Held at St. Louis.

Following is the Populist platform, as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the St. Louis convention:

The People's Party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that, while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the will of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers of the country, for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks, and to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices and labor production.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt, made by the present administration, as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific action of congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the monopolization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligation securities.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregate wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court, relative to the income-tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution, an invasion of the lawful powers of congress on the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Ninth—We demand that the government be a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny of political power, now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberty of the citizen may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be consistent with sound public policy.

Tenth—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never have been alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government should purchase the same, if it becomes necessary to protect its interest or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price, and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all the transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

Third—We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding the said debts, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Fourth—The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transaction of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

Land.

First—The true policy demands that

the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should, by lawful means, be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

Second—We condemn the frauds by which the land grant to Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of bona-fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before, patenting.

Third—We demand that bona-fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

General Propositions.

First—We demand the election of president, vice-president and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be, a free and independent state.

Third—We favor home rule in the territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the territories as states.

Fourth—All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Fifth—In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Sixth—The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

Seventh—We favor just pensions for every disabled Union soldier.

Eighth—Believing that the election franchise and untrammelled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as un-republican and un-democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full and free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Ninth—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform which our party stands upon and for the vindication of its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign which the presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

Bryan Nominated for President and Sewall for Vice-President.

St. Louis, Mo.—At the first day's session of the silver convention not much headway was made. The programme of the conference was all arranged in advance. It included simply the adoption of a 16-to-1 platform and the nomination of Bryan and Sewall, but those in charge of it deemed it good policy to go slow in the belief that they might, by remaining in session, be able to exercise an influence in shaping things in the Populist convention. To this end, they appointed a committee of seven, headed by Judge Scott, of California, to meet a similar committee of the Populists for the purpose of reaching a common plan of action. The convention was called to order by National Chairman Mott, who introduced Francis B. Newlands, of Nevada, as temporary chairman. Mr. Newlands addressed the convention at some length, and was followed by other speakers setting forth the claims of the silver.

The Second Day.

The second day's session of the silver convention was given over to speeches and songs. No business of any importance was transacted. The ladies were in evidence, and the assembly was addressed by Mrs. Helen Couger, of Indiana, who denounced the gold-bug monopolists as "Wall street plutocrats" and "English bond sharks" and said the only salvation of the people from serfdom was to declare for the free coinage of silver.

The Third Day.

It was ten minutes to 11 o'clock when Chairman St. John called the silver convention to order. G. W. Baker, of California, said that the People's Party convention had appointed a conference committee and moved that the convention defer action on the platform and postpone the nomination until 8:30 P. M. The motion prevailed.

No business was transacted during the day, the time being taken up in the rendering of silver speeches, poems and songs.

Friday night, after the committee of seven appointed to confer with the Populists, had reported an agreement on the platform, the convention proceeded to close its business. The platform was read and adopted without change. A motion was then made to nominate Bryan and Sewall by acclamation. Amid much excitement the motion carried. The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Platform.

The demonization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing the purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and since that unjust and indispensable act, the price of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

In the effort to maintain the gold standard, the country has, within the last four years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with a \$262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal.

It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and below the Asiatic level, and enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very misery of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself.

The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the cause of our distress is overproduction; that we have produced so much that it has made us poor; which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment, a doctrine that leaves us disheartened and without hope for the future.

We affirm it to be unquestionable that there can be no such economic paradox as overproduction and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remain half-clothed and half fed, and are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated by the American bimetallic party, promulgated at Washington, D. C., February 23, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only paramount, but the only real issue in the pending campaign; therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice-president.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

Cleveland, O., is celebrating its centennial with due ceremony.

News comes from the Washington state Republican headquarters that the state convention will probably be held at Tacoma, sometime between August 15 and September 15.

Hon. Samuel Layman, a prominent and well-known Oregonian, died at his home near Woodburn from the effects of injuries which he sustained some weeks ago by falling from a cherry tree. Mr. Layman was 63 years of age.

A meeting of representatives from the large foreign banking-houses was held in New York, to consider plans for the protection of the treasury gold reserve. It was understood a plan was arranged to ease the exchange market until the crop movement starts the balance in our favor.

A San Francisco dispatch says: Edwin B. Webster, the young paymaster who was recently court-martialed at Mare Island and found guilty of a charge of embezzlement, does not intend to abide by the judgment of the court. He will appeal to President Cleveland for clemency before the navy department shall have an opportunity to pass upon the recently found verdict.

Perceval Lowell, Boston's famous astronomer, who is now on his way to Flagstaff, Ariz., is at the head of the most important scientific expedition planned for more than half a century. The object of the expedition is to make observations on Mars, and to procure, if possible, evidence to support the theory held by Mr. Lowell and other astronomers that the "red star of war" is inhabited by human beings.

Three members of the revolutionary committee have just arrived in Athens from Crete on a special mission. In the course of an interview they made the following statement on an authority of their committee: "We wish to say it has been decided that we must have granted to us the demands we have sent to the sultan or else we shall fight. The powers must either give us autonomy or see us crushed. Should our demands be neglected, then within fifteen days of July 15, the date at which they were made, we shall break the armistice."

Advices from Hong Kong say that imperial Chinese troops were recently sent to Lanchoo to suppress the Mohammedan rebels, who had risen against the authorities. The rebels surrounded the imperial troops and seem to have totally annihilated them, although the imperial troops were better provisioned and equipped. There were 6,000 troops sent to subdue the rebels and all are either killed or missing. The rebels are now mad for killing and pillaging in their triumphant march through the country.

Chinatown in San Francisco is in a fever of excitement and another high-binder war has been declared.

Cloolin's sawmill, situated on Deep creek, near Medical lake, Wash., was burned to the ground. The loss is \$2,600.

Cholera is abating in Egypt. Battles in Crete are almost of hourly occurrence, and the Turks have suffered heavy losses.

The remains of Ed Moran were found floating in the Puyallup river. Moran is supposed to have drowned himself on June 30 last.

The storthing, the representative body of Norway, has defeated the bill for the temporary increase of duties on petroleum and sugar, and for the imposition of a duty on meat.

Mrs. T. H. Toftoe, who was Grover Cleveland's secretary while he was mayor of Buffalo, committed suicide in Mojave, Cal., by drinking carbolic acid. It is supposed she was temporarily insane.

Adjutant-General Tuttle has received from the secretary of the state of Oregon a warrant for \$2,917, with which to pay the militia boys for their services at Astoria during the recent fishing troubles.

Near Dryden, Mich., George Swayne, a farmer, about 45 years old, killed his three small children and set fire to his house, then blew his brains out. His wife died a short time ago. It is thought that this deranged his mind.

The barkentine Herbert Fuller, Captain Nash, from Boston for Rosario, has put into Halifax, Nova Scotia. There had been a mutiny on board. The captain, his wife and the second mate were killed in their berths in the night. The first officer, who was on watch, knew nothing about the affair. The murderer or murderers crawled aft to the cabin, decapitated, and with axes chopped the victims to death.

Upon the arrival of the barkentine the crew were locked up in the police station to await trial.

There is no longer doubt that the wheat crop in Eastern Washington has been badly damaged by hot winds, says a Walla Walla dispatch. Reports from the Palouse country are to the effect that the damage is about 75 per cent, and that many fields are not worth cutting. The grain on Eureka flat, in this county, is damaged about 60 per cent, and will only average about fifteen bushels to the acre. One farmer along the Yellow Hawk now estimates his yield at about fifty bushels to the acre.

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E. McNEIL, Receiver.

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Fare From Albany or Points West to San Francisco:

Cabin	\$4	Storage	3
To Coos Bay and Fort Ord	Cabin	3
To Humboldt Bay	Cabin	3

Round trip, good for 30 days, special.

River Division.

Steamers ALBANY and WM. M. HOAG, newly furnished, leave Corvallis daily, except Saturdays, at 7 a. m., arriving at Portland the same day at 5 p. m. Returning, boats leave Portland same days as above at 8 a. m., arriving at Corvallis at 9 p. m.

J. C. WATSON, Manager.
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W. J. Bryan

and noisy excitement, which several times bordered on actual riot, and which almost precipitated personal collisions. The Texas delegates headed the opposition and along to the middle of the road to the left.

The Populist Bryan managers decided early Saturday to disregard Mr. Bryan's telegram of Friday and to nominate him and straighten out the tangled afterwards. They started out to rush his nomination through before any other candidate could be put in the field.

General Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, in a masterly address, placed Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was formerly Weaver's running mate, after a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

About fifty seconding speeches were then made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant.

The middle-of-the-road contingent insisted upon knowing at every opportunity whether, in view of his telegram, Bryan would stand on the platform and accept the nomination. But all these pointed questions were neatly parried by Judge Green, of Nebraska, and others, vouching for Bryan's sympathy with Populist principles, but that was all the satisfaction the radicals could get.

A roll-call by states was taken, and when it was completed, it was found that Bryan had 1,043 out of the 1,347 votes in the convention. Frank S. Norton, of Chicago, was the only other candidate. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and General Coxy, of Ohio, were nominated, but their names were withdrawn. Norton received 321 votes, Debs 10, and Donnelly 1. Norton got the majority of the solid vote of Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, and a respectable portion of the vote of Alabama, California, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

The demonstration when Bryan was declared to be the choice of the convention lasted fifteen minutes, and was fully as enthusiastic as that tendered the Nebraska man at the Chicago convention.

Saturday morning a motion was introduced and carried that the national committee be given plenary power in all things connected with the party.

The Vice-Presidential Nominee.

Thomas F. Watson, of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first congress, and who, in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses, unsuccessfully contested Colonel Black's seat, was nominated for vice-president by the convention on the first ballot, shortly after midnight Friday night. The nomination was made unanimous by the result of the roll-call was announced.

The nominating speeches occupied exactly six hours.

The convention adjourned after Bryan had been declared the nominee.

After the adjournment of the convention the national committee held a meeting, and after a spirited contest, elected Senator Butler, of North Carolina, on the second ballot as national chairman.

The first three days of the convention were consumed in organizing, appointing of committees, etc. The platform was adopted Friday afternoon.

Senator Butler was temporary chairman, and Senator Allen, of Nebraska, was permanent chairman. General Weaver was chairman of platform committee.

A curious judgment was pronounced the other day by a judge in a court of law at Volosso, in the island of Seio. An action for damages was brought by two persons against the local railway company for losses sustained by a collision. It appeared that a man had lost an arm and a young woman had lost her husband. The judge, a Greek, assessed the damages thus: He gave 3,000 piasters to the man for the loss of his arm and 2,000 for the woman for the loss of her husband. At this there were loud murmurs, whereupon the judge gave his reasons in these terms: "My dear people, my verdict must remain, for you will see it is just one. Poor Nikola has lost his arm and nothing on earth can restore that priceless limb. But you" (turning to the woman)—"you are still young and pretty. You have now some money; you will easily find another husband, who possibly may be as good as—perhaps better than—your dead lord. That is my verdict, my people, and so it must go forth." So saying the judge left the hall. The people cheered him and congratulated themselves on having such a judge.

Faster than Sound.

A curious circumstance illustrating the difference in speed between electricity, which travels through the air, and sound, through wire as its guide and conductor, occurred in California. A certain powder works blew up in a tunnel while a railway telegraph operator was telegraphing to another in a neighboring town. At the instant of the occurrence he telegraphed the news to the operator, who, 60 seconds afterwards, heard the report of the explosion. He knew it had occurred by wire just one minute before he heard the report. Sound travels at about the rate of 1,140 feet per second, while electricity accomplishes 186,000 miles in the same short period of time.—Philadelphia Record.

Corn Culture in Boston.

The proposed "corn laws" in the Legislature have brought to light the fact that some 200,000 Bostonians are treated for corns annually. True culture must take care of the feet as well as of the head.—Boston Globe.

Richest Man in the World.

Mr. John B. Robinson of South Africa is said to be the richest man in the world. His fortune is estimated at \$70,000,000 (\$340,000,000). In 1878 Robinson was in debt. He had kept a grocery store in the Orange Free State, but he could not make both ends meet. He and his wife begged their way for 300 miles to Kimberley. Here Robinson laid the foundation of his enormous fortune by picking up a rough diamond worth £250 (\$1,216).

Postmaster General Wilson is the most studious member of the Cabinet. He goes into society very little, and spends most of his leisure in his library.

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The nominating speeches occupied exactly six hours.

The convention adjourned after Bryan had been declared the nominee.

After the adjournment of the convention the national committee held a meeting, and after a spirited contest, elected Senator Butler, of North Carolina, on the second ballot as national chairman.

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The Populist Bryan managers decided early Saturday to disregard Mr. Bryan's telegram of Friday and to nominate him and straighten out the tangled afterwards. They started out to rush his nomination through before any other candidate could be put in the field.

General Weaver, of Iowa, the Populist candidate in 1892, in a masterly address, placed Bryan in nomination, and General Field, of Virginia, who was formerly Weaver's running mate, after a brief speech, moved to make the nomination unanimous.

About fifty seconding speeches were then made, and some of them were both eloquent and brilliant.

The middle-of-the-road contingent insisted upon knowing at every opportunity whether, in view of his telegram, Bryan would stand on the platform and accept the nomination. But all these pointed questions were neatly parried by Judge Green, of Nebraska, and others, vouching for Bryan's sympathy with Populist principles, but that was all the satisfaction the radicals could get.

A roll-call by states was taken, and when it was completed, it was found that Bryan had 1,043 out of the 1,347 votes in the convention. Frank S. Norton, of Chicago, was the only other candidate. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and General Coxy, of Ohio, were nominated, but their names were withdrawn. Norton received 321 votes, Debs 10, and Donnelly 1. Norton got the majority of the solid vote of Texas, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island and Wisconsin, and a respectable portion of the vote of Alabama, California, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

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