

WON BY GEN. WEAVER

HE HEADS THE PEOPLE'S PARTY TICKET.

FIELD IN SECOND PLACE

THE NOMINATIONS ARE MADE UNANIMOUS.

Work at the Convention in Detail—Great Enthusiasm Displayed Over the Platform and at All Stages of the Interesting Proceedings.

Saturday's Sessions.

Omaha special. The National Convention of the People's Independent party met in the Coliseum Building in this city. The hall in which the convention was held seats about twelve thousand persons and in appearance resembles the Minneapolis hall. As the hall began to fill a notable feature was the presence of many women delegates. Chairman Taubeneck of the National Executive Committee, came upon the platform shortly after 10:30 and entered into consultation with other leaders. By 11 o'clock the part of the hall allotted to delegates was fairly well filled, most of the 1,776 delegates being present, but in much confusion. The general remark was that it was a fine-looking body of men, strong and striking physiognomies were numerous.



JAMES B. WEAVER.

Chairman Taubeneck, of the Nebraska house of representatives, a somewhat notable character in the independent politics of Nebraska, took the first upon the platform at 11:05 o'clock, and so did George P. Bemis, mayor of Omaha. The newspaper men were well provided for on the right and left of the speakers' stand.

Chairman Taubeneck called the convention to order at 11:05 o'clock. It required ten minutes to produce order and Sergeant-at-Arms L. A. Beltzer's loud voice was necessary to make Mr. Taubeneck's gavel effective. The Chairman at once introduced Chairman Duffenbacher, who made the opening prayer in a strong, full voice, readily heard in all parts of the hall.

When the Chairman introduced Mayor Bemis, of Omaha, to welcome the delegates, he was received with hearty cheers, and his speech was frequently interrupted by loud applause. At the conclusion of the address the convention gave three tremendous cheers for the Mayor.

Ben S. Terrill, of Texas, was introduced to reply on behalf of the convention to Mayor Bemis' address of welcome. He did so in a vigorous and complimentary speech, which was received with applause at frequent intervals. Quoting a statement of Mayor Bemis that "dead gold meant cheap men, Terrill was greeted with cheers, which were only exceeded when he pledged the South to vote the People's party ticket, no matter who the nominee, as long as he stood squarely upon the St. Louis platform. His declaration that the new party had wiped out sectionalism and united the blue and the gray, and that party could be met with applause which shook the building. As an ex-Confederate soldier he declared that the new party made him feel as much at home in Nebraska as in Texas.

Chairman Taubeneck then introduced Temporary Chairman C. H. Ellington of Georgia and Temporary Secretary, with C. P. a center, of Minnesota, and Jesse Foundation, of California, assistants. Mr. Ellington proceeded to deliver a heavy address which was well received.

When the Temporary Chairman referred to the death of the late President Polk, of the Alliance, he did so feelingly, and a somewhat dramatic scene ensued. His remarks being interrupted by bringing on the stage a large portrait of Polk.

At the conclusion of the speech "Sister Todd," of Illinois, was introduced and received with loud cheers. She came forward and presented to the convention a gavel carved by Mrs. Len S. Terrill from the wood of a tree planted by Washington and grown at Mount Vernon. Sister Todd delivered a ringing address in a clear, strong voice that penetrated all parts of the hall and aroused the great audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. She was dressed in a black hat and gesticulating vigorously with the black gavel, the gentle orator presented a striking figure.

The Credentials Committee was directed to meet, and a committee of one from each State on permanent organization and one from each State on rules was appointed. The convention at once proceeded to read of the States for committees. At one o'clock the convention took a recess for one hour.

When the recession recessed into the committee room was not to report, and the delegates were entertained by several quartette clubs, who sang selections bearing on the political issues as understood by the People's party. Some of the songs were very pertinent, and had catching refrains. One proclaimed "that they were very lucky because they had the tariff yet, a statement which called forth loud applause. During the full Chorus Ellington read an interesting message of good cheer from Washington, signed by the sympathizers of the People's party in Congress.

mitted a report and the convention then adjourned to meet again at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

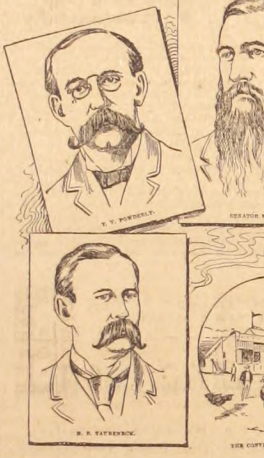
Monday's Meeting. In accordance with the early training of nine-tenths of the delegates, they were in their places early Monday morning, and Temporary Chairman Ellington, sharply on the minute called the convention to order and introduced the Rev. W. McCready, who offered prayer. Sergeant-at-Arms were appointed to control over-enthusiastic delegates in each State and the Committee on Permanent Organization announced for permanent Chairman H. L. Loucks of South Dakota, for permanent Secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey, for Assistant Secretaries, S. S. King of Kansas, George Wilson of Michigan, G. W. Denmark of South Dakota. Following this was also a long list of Vice Chairmen, each State represented in the distribution of this honor. The report was unanimously adopted.

It was a picturesque spectacle when Permanent Chairman Loucks, standing firmly on his one leg and swinging a crutch at arm's length, waved the great gavel. He rallied it vigorously as it progressed was a surprise, and elicited cheers at every few words.

A new gavel, announced as coming by permission of the owner from timber on the first homestead entry in the United States, was at this moment presented to the Chairman. He rallied it vigorously on the desk amid laughter caused by a declaration that this gavel, unlike the one used at a recent national convention, had not been stolen, and that the Independent Party did not require to steal either its leader or its leader's gavel. William J. Armstrong, Inspector General of Consuls under Grant, and Mrs. Emery, of Michigan, each made speeches of considerable length.

The Committee on Rules reported the new-fangled method of voting for first and second choices, but the delegates fell upon it almost to a man. Under vote of Nebraska finally proved that the convention be allowed to vote for any man it chose so long as he remained a candidate. It was seconded and carried. A recess of twenty minutes was taken to allow the delegates to inspect the Omaha Fourth of July parade, but it was nearly an hour before the convention again took up its work.

The members of the new National Committee were sent to the stand, and while they were being arranged Chairman Branch threw the first bombshell into the convention by referring in a resolute manner to the general election in Western delegates by the Union Pacific Railroad Delegate Cannon wanted a



hearing on this question and got it. He referred to the treatment accorded the delegates to other conventions, and brought the convention to its feet with a wild cheer when he reached his perch. Dean of New York gasped the matter. There was an interstate commission, and he moved that it be brought before that organization to see whether the law permitted railroads to discriminate in favor of one national political convention against another. The motion to make complaint to the commission was carried.

The Committee on Resolutions was still wrestling with the platform, and on a statement that it would be two hours before it could report a recess until 2 p. m. was taken.

It was 2:07 o'clock when Chairman Loucks called the convention to order, but it was after 3 p. m. before all the delegates and visitors had secured seats and the raps of the Chairman had resulted in a beginning of business. The platform had been almost completely filled. It was very sultry and fully a third of the delegates were in shirt sleeves.

The first business was the adoption of a motion that the Resolutions Committee report. The committee filed, on the stage with a plumed Thomas Cator of California read the preamble of the unanimous report of the Resolutions Committee on the platform adopted. Cator moved the adoption of the preamble, and it was adopted by a unanimous vote of delegates and tumultuous applause. At once on the adoption of the platform the convention broke over all restraint and went wild. The whole convention, audience and delegates, rose to their feet with striking enthusiasm in a demonstration lasting twenty minutes. It began by the convention rising in their chairs, cheering, swinging coats, which had been taken on a count of the heat, waving hats and fans, and throwing things in the air. Several delegates seized benches, of Georgia, Chairman, and troited him up and down the main aisle on their shoulders. A number of delegates seized the lights used to illuminate the platform and rushed with them to the platform. Banners were also borne there. Shouts succeeded shout, while eccentric devices were used to prolong the demonstration.

Suddenly Taubeneck of Illinois sprang up in a chair and wildly waved a telegram above his head. It dawned upon the delegates that it might be from Gresham and an uproar ensued. The telegram was from Mr. Hauser of Indiana and was to the effect that Gresham would accept of two and one-half days after their heads felt the effect of the electrical whipping.

Gresham. There seemed no doubt that among those wildly cheering enthusiasts were a majority of the delegates, whether their enthusiasm was an evidence of their enthusiasm for Gresham or not.

Mr. Brown of Massachusetts wanted special privileges to none given by the convention. Any one would take the nomination. If it were tendered unanimously. He assailed the galleries for three Gresham cheers, and a scene of wild confusion followed.

Vandervoort of Nebraska moved to adjourn after the nominating speeches. He called on the delegates to take the nominating speeches by postponed until the evening session. By unanimous consent the motion to adjourn prevailed.

On the opening of the evening session the resolutions committee reported a supplement to the platform, after which the following telegram, which had just been received from Judge Gresham, was read:

Chicago, Ill., July 4. J. B. Weaver, Kenosha, Wis.; Ben Terrell, John W. Hayes. I have just returned and find your dispatch of the 2d. Accept my grateful acknowledgments. I am settled in Judge Gresham's friends now gave up their efforts. The roll-call of States was announced for the nomination of candidates for President.

The first State, Alabama, was scarcely called, when J. S. Manning of that State arose and promptly placed in nomination a man "the mention of whose name creates such enthusiasm as was never heard in our State. It has been said he was an old war-horse, but I say he is good for a thousand campaigns yet to come.

"Who is he?" shouted a voice. "Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa," [Prolonged cheers.]

The place of Colorado was yielded to Col. S. F. Norton of Illinois, who placed Senator Kyle of South Dakota in nomination. A Connecticut delegate presented Gen. James Field, of Virginia. [Applause.] A Florida delegate seconded the nomination of Gen. Weaver. F. W. Winkler, of Georgia, seconded the nomination of Senator Kyle. Stephen H. Bashon, of Illinois, named Senator Van Wyck, of Nebraska. The mention of Van Wyck's name aroused some of the liveliest cheering of the evening. John H. Borgegan, of Indiana, a one-legged soldier, seconded the nomination of Gen. James B. Weaver. Prof. C. Vincent, of Indiana, seconded Kyle's nomination, and another Indiana delegate jumped to his feet and said one-half of the delegation was for Van Wyck.

Candidates Named. At 12:30 the roll call was begun on the first ballot.



From the very beginning of the roll call Weaver led all his competitors, and so overwhelming was the vote cast for him that his nomination was practically assured before the ballot was half completed. The Weaver infection seemed to spread and as State after State cast its vote the Weaver people grew wildly enthusiastic, culminating coming when the result was announced, the cheering being loud and continued. The first ballot resulted: Weaver, 995; Kyle, 255; Horton, 1; Page, 1; Stanford, 1.

Norton of Illinois moved to make the nomination unanimous, and it was carried.



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN ELLINGTON.

In Devonshire, England, one day recently, a party of young people were overtaken by a heavy shower of rain, and during that time they felt as though highly charged with electricity. "The ladies of the party," says a correspondent, "felt as though they were running among their hair, which was fastened by steel hairpins. One of the gentlemen held his hand to the head of one of the others, and at once the hair stood on end. This was done several times with the same result, and for two or three days afterward their heads felt the effect of the electrical whipping."

A Berlin physician has prepared an apparatus for the conveyance of patients of ozone by patients for whom this treatment is prescribed. It consists of an ebonite tube, in which are two metallic points connected with a high tension electric current. The devil doesn't want any stronger hold on a man than to get him to put off doing what he knows to be right.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Preamble and Declaration of Principles That Were Adopted.

The following is the platform unanimously adopted by the People's Party Convention:

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixtieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, the People's Party, in its first national convention, invoking upon its action the solemnities of the day, in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are suppressed or muzzled, public opinion silenced, business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land conceded to the control of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; improved machinery is monopolized, and the fruits of the toil of millions are thereby stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, to leave the masses of the people in poverty and degradation. From the same prolific womb of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—the millionaires and the millions.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders; a vast public debt is thereby created, which has been added to the purchasing power of gold by increasing the value of all forms of property as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is so rapidly advanced that it has become a vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized. We have witnessed for more than a quarter of a century the struggle of the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the existing conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or restrain them. Neither do they now promise any substantial reform, they have agreed together to ignore in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outcries of the millions with a deluge of silver, and the oppressions of the users may be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, lives and children on the altar of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption for the millionaires. Assembled on this anniversary of our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with whose class it originated, and we declare that the republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation; that it cannot be placed together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment, which grew out of it, must die with it, and we must be in fact as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world. Our annual agricultural production amounts to billions of dollars in value, which must in a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed by their producers. The existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make the exchange, and the falling prices, the formation of combines and trusts, the impoverishment of the producing class. We pledge ourselves that, if given power, we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the powers of government, in other words, of the people, should be expanded in the case of the postal service, rapidly and as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end the freest liberty and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to increase the virtuous, and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions—important as they are—as secondary to the end which we have in view for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity, but the very existence of our institutions depend, and we propose to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which we will administer, believing that the forces of reform will be more effectively applied if we move forward until every wrong is remedied, and equal rights and equal privileges securely established for the millions of our women of this country. We declare therefore:

Declaration of Principles. First—That the union of the labor forces of the United States should be permanent and perpetual—may its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the peace of the world.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an equivalent return, or for any work neither shall he eat. The interests of the individual are the same; their enemies are identical.

Third—We believe that the time has come when the railroad monopolies have ceased to be the people of the people must own the railroads, and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and operating the railroads we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the Government service should be placed under a civil-service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the use of the power of the national administration by the use of such additional Government employees.

We demand a graduated income tax. We demand a graduated income tax. We believe that the money of the country should be issued by the Government in the name of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenues shall be limited to the amount necessary to maintain the Government economically and honestly administered.

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

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

GEN. BIDWELL GETS IT.

PROHIBITIONISTS NAME HIM FOR PRESIDENT.

Excitement Over the Debate on Platform—Free Coinage is Defeated, but Financial, Tariff, and Anti-Liquor Planks Adopted—Convention Proceedings.

First Day. Cincinnati special.

The big Music Hall was gay with flaming banners, national flags, coats of arms of the several States, palms, and flowers, and prohibitionists name him for president. The delegates to the sixth annual convention of the Prohibition party, more prompt than the delegates of the older political parties, began to file in at 10:30 o'clock. A huge American flag surmounted the stage and supported portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Neal Dow and Frances Willard.

The first address was that which greeted the Massachusetts delegation, which entered in a body carrying opened light-gray parasols, and singing a campaign tune. It was 10:30 o'clock when

At the request of a number of delegates, "The Queen of the Prohibition party," as she was introduced by Chairman Ritter, Miss Willard, was called upon for a speech. Miss Willard declared that she was not in favor of fusion, and closed by pledging herself to the W. C. T. U. to stand by the Prohibition party.

Dr. J. G. Evans, of Abingdon, Ill., presented a plea for contributions to enable the National Committee to prosecute its work, and subscriptions to the amount of \$24,000 were taken before the session adjourned, which it then did until 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Apparently realizing the fact that too much time had already been wasted, and that nominations should be reached with as little delay as possible, the delegates were prompt in assembling for the afternoon session. For five hours the convention discussed the platform and the discussion at times became warm and spirited. The resolutions were finally agreed upon and adopted, and the convention again adjourned until evening.

Nominations for President were the first thing in order at the night session. John P. St. John nominated Gen. John Bidwell, of California; John L. Thomas nominated the name of W. Jennings Demorest, New York, and L. B. Logan named Gideon T. Stewart, of Ohio.

But one ballot was necessary to decide the result being: Gen. John Bidwell, 590; W. Jennings Demorest, 139; Gideon T. Stewart, 70; L. B. Logan, 2.

The Vice for States.

New York gave 2 votes to Bascom. When the result was known the band played "Hail, Columbia," and the usual shouting and general hurrah took place.

The roll-call for candidates for Vice President was ordered, and the following candidates were presented: Sam Small of Georgia, William Satterlee of Minnesota, Joshua Levinger of Maryland, J. B. Cranfill of Texas, and Thos. R. Caskaden of West Virginia. Small withdrew before a vote was taken.

The totals on the first ballot for Vice President were: Levinger, 380; Cranfill, 286; Satterlee, 26; Caskaden, 21.

Enough changes were made before the figures were announced to give Cranfill of Texas 16 votes, 7 more than enough to win. Dr. Cranfill was called to the stage and made a stirring address, and at 2:10 a. m., Friday, the convention adjourned sine die.

Sam Small, on the part of the minority of the Committee on Credentials, proposed to make a minority report. He, in behalf of fifteen States, protested against the action and recommendation of the majority, and made a strong

upon a speech. Miss Willard declared that she was not in favor of fusion, and closed by pledging herself to the W. C. T. U. to stand by the Prohibition party.

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each and used vigorous language against the majority report. There were several lively passages between the delegates growing out of this discussion. There was finally a call of the roll demanded on the majority and minority reports, which resulted as follows: For minority report, 359; against, 521. The report of the majority was then adopted without division, and a recess was then taken until 8 o'clock.

In the evening Permanent Chairman Ritter was escorted to the chair. After he had made a brief address, the convention adjourned until 9:30 Thursday morning.

Second Day. When the Prohibition National Convention was called to order Thursday morning the Platform Committee was still at work, and it was evident that it would take some time to harmonize the conflicting interests represented therein.

Three hours' pulling and hauling by the full committee, in addition to the all-night session of the sub-committee, left matters still in bad shape. The preamble of the platform was complete, and the alcohol and woman suffrage planks, but the committee seemed at odds over the utterance upon the financial question. It was finally settled that the report of the committee would be in favor of free coinage. The tariff was the next subject taken up in the committee.

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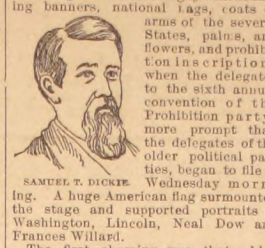
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SAMUEL T. DICKIE. Wednesday morning. A huge American flag surmounted the stage and supported portraits of Washington, Lincoln, Neal Dow and Frances Willard.



DR. SARGENT. LYMAN S. BROTHER. FATHER THEODORE MATHEW.



EDWARD C. DELATAN. JOHN B. GOUCER. GEORGE S. BRIGGS.



JOHN B. GOUCER. GEORGE S. BRIGGS.

SOME FAMOUS FATHERS OF THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

the proceedings began with the playing of the hymn, "America," on the immense organ, aided by a bugle band on the stage. The audience rose and joined in singing the hymn. At this time the body of the hall was filled, and the galleries were about half occupied.

Chairman Dickie, of the National Committee, then called the convention to order and introduced Dr. J. G. Evans, of Heddling College, Illinois, who formally opened the convention with prayer, after which the delegates were welcomed to the city by Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Cincinnati.

Prof. Dietrich responded to the address, and closed by naming Gov. St. John as Temporary Chairman.

Wild cheering and the waving of flags and handkerchiefs greeted the mention of the name of ex-Gov. St. John. The shouting was renewed again, and again the Rev. John Russell stepped forward, assumed the gavel, and addressed the convention.

The ex-Governor's speech was heartily applauded by the delegates.

On motion of Mr. Cleghorn, of Wisconsin, the roll of States was called.



GEN. JOHN BIDWELL.

and each delegation announced the members it had selected for representation on the committees, after which the convention adjourned until four o'clock in the afternoon.

The attendance, though not as large at the second session as at the earlier one, was over 6,000. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Mahoney of St. Paul, Minn. It was decided on motion that all former nominees of the National Prohibition party be invited to seats on the platform. This was carried amid applause.

It was shown that both Judge Bidwell and the Rev. John Russell, the nominees for 1872, were present. H. A. Thompson, the Vice Presidential nominee in 1880 with Neal Dow, was present.

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Table with columns for State, Votes, and Total. Includes Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming, and Total.

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