New-York Tribune.

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AWAITING TIME TO STRIKE.

PROBABLE DECISION OF CABINET TO SEND MORE TROOPS SOUTH.

LEADING FINANCIERS BELIEVE WAR WITH TRANSVAAL INEVITABLE—MR CHAMBERLAIN RETICENT.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 21.—The correspondence between Sir Alfred Milner and President Steyn strengthens the current belief here that to-morrow's Cabinet Council will decide to send out from ten to twenty thousand additional troops to South Africa, and leave all questions of diplomacy open until their arrival. Meanwhile the Orange Free State leaders and the Afrikander Bund will bestir themselves to keep peace between England and the Transvaal, and will have the best wishes of the English Conservatives, like Sir Edward Clarke, who are hoping that war may be averted.

Leading financiers in the City are convinced that war is inevitable, since neither President Kruger nor Mr. Chamberlain can retreat with honor, and there is no other way out of it. That is the commonest expression heard in Lombard Street, that each side has gone too far to turn back, and hence there is nothing to do but fight it out. An experienced banker remarks that the Government here is waiting in order to put all the reinforcements ashore, and the Boers are holding back for rain, which will give water and grass on the veldt for their cavalry, and that in the course of six weeks there will be a quick three weeks' campaign.

Mr. Chamberlain will provide a draft of an alternative policy when the Cabinet meets, and his friends assert that it will turn on the pivot of the paramount authority of the British Government in South Africa. Rumors that the Transvaal Government will be asked to disarm and abandon its lines of fortification in Pretoria and Johannesburg are premature, but not unfounded. Mr. Chamberlain keeps his own counsel and shows no sign by which the next movement in the game can be anticipated.

I. N. F.

BACKING UP KRUEGER.

ORANGE FREE STATE'S PRESIDENT SUPPORTS THE TRANSVAAL.

Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, Sept. 21.—The Volksraad met to-day, with a full attendance. President M. T. Steyn read a carefully prepared speech. After welcoming the burghers, he expressed regret that the relations between Great Britain and the Transvaal had become strained. Members, he said, were aware of the meeting of Sir Alfred Milner and President Krüger at Bloemfontein, when President Krüger made proposals which, although refused by the British High Commissioner, were unanimously considered throughout the Orange Free State to be exceedingly fair.

Proceeding to review the negotiations, President Steyn said the Transvaal had been decoyed by the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, and he practically accused the Imperial Government of a breach of faith. He said he was disinclined to advise the Transvaal Government to accept the latest British demands. The present critical state of affairs could not be a matter of indifference to the Orange Free State, which was bound by treaty to afford assistance to the Transvaal, and he had therefore convened the Volksraad to decide what attitude should be taken.

"There is nothing," declared the President, "that warrants war or an attack upon the Transvaal. Such differences as exist can be solved by arbitration. War would be an insult to religion and civilization."

In conclusion President Steyn said he would take this opportunity of laying certain draft laws before the Volksraad for consideration, praying God to give to the members strength to pass resolutions not only conducive to peace and prosperity, but also in the interest of their beloved State.

Immediately after the speech President Steyn asked the Volksraad to go into secret session. This was agreed to unanimously.

CAPE COLONY URGES ARBITRATION.

Cape Town, Sept. 20 (delayed in transmission).—At a meeting of the Afrikander members of Parliament to-day, Mr. Neethling presiding, the following telegram was dispatched to President Krüger:

We, Afrikander Members of Parliament, thoroughly sympathize with our Afrikander relatives in their troubles. While appreciating the concessions already made in the interests of peace, we beg to urge the expediency of doing the utmost, short of sacrificing independence, to avert the horrors of war. While agreeing that the joint inquiry proposed by Mr. Chamberlain cannot be asked as a matter of right, we believe such a commission will provide a way out of the difficulties which are fast approaching a crisis, with results which might prove fatal not only to the Transvaal and our Free State brethren, but also to the Afrikander Party at Cape Colony. In the presence of immediate danger and the momentous issues awaiting the decision of Your Honor, the Executive and the Volksraad, even the risk of being misunderstood is of minor importance. We beg Your Honor to lay these words, only dictated by a keen sense of our common interests and risks, privately before the Executive and Volksraad.

This message, which was signed by fifty-three Members of Parliament, received the following reply from President Krüger:

I wish you and other sympathizers will notice, as you have doubtless already seen by the reply of the Imperial Government, that we have, according to your desire, considered the matter and accepted the invitation to the joint commission. Why the acceptance was delayed is shown by the dispatches published. I wish to thank you and other friends once more, from my heart, for the manner in which you have aided our efforts for a pacific and satisfactory solution. Finally, I express the hope that your work and ours will not be fruitless.

The meeting also adopted a resolution to the effect that it had heard with satisfaction that the Executive of the Transvaal had accepted the invitation of the joint inquiry and trusted that the acceptance would render an outbreak of hostilities practically impossible.

JOUBERT'S VIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Pretoria, Sept. 21.—General Joubert, the Boer Commander-in-Chief, is quoted as saying in an interview:

"The situation is serious. Probably the heaviest fighting would occur on the Natal border. The British are likely to attempt to

Continued on seventh page.

AMERICANS IN DANGER.

MAY BE IMPRESSED INTO SERVICE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Word has reached this city that the American citizens in the Transvaal are in danger of being impressed into the service of the Boers in case of war with Great Britain, and that they have appealed to Secretary Hay for protection.

"The Standard and Diggers' News," of Johannesburg, the Government organ, in its report of the meeting of the Volksraad on August 14, tells of the passage of Article 100 of the Transvaal Constitution, which "regulates the organization of the military power, and the cases and manner in which it, or a portion of it, can be commandeered. The law can also compel inhabitants who are not burghers and natives to assist in maintaining the independence of the republic, in defending the land and in suppressing revolutions or hostilities."

In the debate over this article it was pointed out that it would apply to those aliens who did not fall under the existing treaties—the subjects of States having no treaties with the Transvaal. One member said Article 100, as it stood, was good and necessary. All inhabitants, white or black, must, in time of danger, be liable to military service. They must get twenty-four hours' notice to quit the country if they did not wish to stand by it, and after that they must serve or be shot dead on the spot.

Another member said that it did not necessarily follow from Article 100 that aliens should be compelled to fight. They should support the country and assist in many other ways without actually fighting. They could, he suggested with a touch of humor, be used for looking after the burghers' horses, carrying wood and water, digging trenches, cleaning camps and doing other necessary duties.

ACTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The United States having no treaty with the Transvaal Government, its citizens might be made to feel the force of this article. Accordingly a meeting of American citizens was held at Johannesburg on August 18, and the following letter was sent to the United States Consul at Pretoria:

Johannesburg, August 18, 1899.

C. E. Macrum, Esq., United States Consul, Box 952, Pretoria.

Dear Sir: As an outcome of the meeting of American citizens to-day at the New Club, I have been asked to request you to forward the following cable to the Secretary of State, at their expense:

"Committee of American citizens have requested me to forward you the following cable:

"Article 74 of Transvaal Constitution, just passed as follows: 'In the event of war, rebellion or other circumstances of pressing danger, the President, in consultation with the Commandant General, and with the consent of the Executive Council, may proclaim martial law, and every inhabitant, without distinction, shall then be obliged to assist in defence of the State.'

"Also Article 100, passed, says:

"'The law can also compel inhabitants who are not burghers, as also colored people, to cooperate in maintaining the independence of the republic, in defence of the territory, or the suppression of revolts or disturbances.'

"Over one thousand Americans liable to be impressed into service. In case of hostilities, which appear imminent, communications will be destroyed.

"Strong representations must be made this Government immediately to protect lives, property and dignity of American citizens. Yours faithfully, L. I. SEYMOUR, Secretary."

CONDITIONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

A letter from a prominent American who is at Johannesburg says in part:

"Our Consul in Pretoria, who is a most excellent, representative, has done everything possible since his incumbency of the office to obtain an expression from this Government regarding the impressing or commandeering, as the Dutch term it, of American citizens, but to no avail, hence there is no other course open for us but to get our prominent friends to interest themselves on our behalf. French and German subjects are practically protected on account of the existence of treaties between their governments and this, while British subjects are also protected by the action of Lord Loch in 1894, although it is hardly to be supposed they would be commandeered, as their nation would be one of the belligerents.

"This Government is unfortunately demonstrating day by day its absolute incapacity and utter inability to rise to the situation. Krüger is missing opportunity after opportunity. Had he granted the reforms asked by Sir Alfred Milner he would have taken the ground completely away from under the English feet, and could have brought matters to a speedy and harmonious settlement. All that is asked by the English Government is a representation of one-fifth in the Upper House, or First Raad, by the Outlanders, who are to-day furnishing the £4,000,000 per annum found necessary to run this Government. President Krüger's salary is £8,300; fifteen years ago he was in receipt of only £300, with difficulty to collect that. The expenditure in the Secret Service fund is, as shown by Mr. Chamberlain's speech, equal to that of the entire British Empire; but I need not weary you with details with which you are no doubt thoroughly acquainted.

"The attitude of American citizens here has been one of absolute neutrality; they have held no meetings and taken no part whatsoever in any of the political agitations, although their private sympathies are unquestionably on the side of a representative government and a reformation of the abuses now existing in the way of the dynamite and other monopolies, but these articles just incorporated in the new constitution endangers their lives and dignity.

"I may add that the leading and the majority of the consulting engineers and general mine managers in this Witwatersrand district (now producing over $200,000 of gold a day) are all Americans, and the interests under their care are colossal."

PROTECTION OF MINING INTERESTS.

A Tribune reporter called at the office of Rossiter W. Raymond, who is secretary of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, at No. 99 John-st., yesterday, but was unable to see him, as he is in San Francisco attending the semi-annual meeting of the Institute. The assistant secretary, A. Raymond, was in, however. He said regarding the protection of American mining interests in the Transvaal that in response to a letter written by the secretary to the State Department upon receipt of a brief cable message from Walter E. Park, L. J. Seymour, Thomas B. Leggett and others stating that a cable dispatch containing full particulars had been forwarded to Secretary Hay urging the use of all possible influence in the matter a reply, dated August 25, had been received from Acting Secretary Adee in which he stated that no telegram had reached the Department.

With the Acting Secretary's letter was a copy of another letter on the same subject sent by Mr. Adee to W. J. Chalmers, of Chicago. This, which was dated August 23, was as follows:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. requesting that, in the event of war in the Transvaal, the Department may direct all proper steps to be taken for the protection of the large interests of your company in that territory. The United States Government has a consular representative at Pretoria and agencies at Bloemfontein and Johannesburg. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal these agents will do all that can be done to secure the due observance of the rights and protection of the interests of American neutrals, thus acting as United States agents have heretofore acted in any foreign State whose territory may have become the scene of public war."

Upon the receipt of the quoted letter from Mr. Leggett on Monday a transcript of its contents, which included copies of cable dispatches sent and clippings from the press of Johannesburg giving details of the meeting of the Volksraad, at which the articles to which the Americans objected had been passed, was prepared and forwarded to the State Department. To this no reply has been received.

SCENERY IS UNSURPASSED

Between New York and Chicago via Lackawanna Railroad. Vestibuled trains. All accommodations. Fine service. Lowest rates. 429 Broadway.—Advt.

THE PRESIDENT UPHELD.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS INDORSE HIS WAR POLICY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC STATE CONVENTION IN OMAHA—STIRRING WORDS FROM EX-SOLDIERS—THE TICKET NOMINATED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Omaha, Neb., Sept. 21.—The Republican State Convention here to-day proved one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious gatherings ever held in Nebraska. An interesting feature was the presence of a large number of former Republicans who were carried away by Bryan and silver. They announced their intentions of affiliating again and forever with their old party. The prominence given to expansion theories and the honor paid to the returned soldiers of the 1st Nebraska, together with the unanimous indorsement of the National Administration, indicated clearly the sentiment of the rank and file in the State. The Democratic leaders had asserted that there was an element in the party opposed to the war and the Administration and that it would be of some force in the convention, but there was not a word of discord from beginning to end. The fact that only candidates for Supreme Court Judge and University Regents were to be selected made this feature of the work of secondary importance as compared to the National tinge given to the convention by the efforts of Bryan and his managers to carry the State for the fusion forces. Senator John M. Thurston represented the Administration, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn having been called to Washington. Many prominent Republicans from all parts of the State were present, and everything indicated preparations to conduct a hot campaign.

WILL VOTE AS HE FOUGHT

Scarcely had the members strolled into the building before a modest, handsome fellow with a clerical air entered and took a seat in the rear. He was discovered and in a moment a roar went up from the crowd, the band began to play National airs and the man was carried by main force to the platform. It was the Rev. Mr. Mailley, chaplain of the 1st Nebraska, who distinguished himself in many battles with the troops in the Philippines. His short speech drove the crowd wild. He said:

I am no politician, simply a preacher. Frequently I am a dissenter in religion as well as politics. I have voted against the sentiment of whole communities. In fact, I never voted the Republican ticket. In peace I am against the Administration if it is wrong, but in time of war, after the old flag has been fired upon by an enemy whom we were trying to save and civilize, then I am for the Administration, right or wrong. I followed the 1st Nebraska over the rice fields of Luzon, and shot the best I could. Now I have come home to vote, and work the way I shot for the Administration.

This created great enthusiasm and put the convention into splendid humor.

NATIONAL ISSUES DISCUSSED.

C. F. Reavis, of Falls City, was made temporary chairman. He spoke in part as follows:

The doctrine of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, accepted by many as the panacea for the distressing condition of three years ago, a doctrine which flourished when poverty and woe sat at the hearthstone, has been dissipated by the wave of prosperity that swept across the Nation, and is to-day only a wreck on the shores of Democracy.

The Democratic party charges that the Administration is destroying the Republic and subverting the purpose of the Union—that we purpose a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Hysterical vaporings and rash assertions will not alter the issue from that of patriotism and National honor. I can emphasize the statement that from now until the polls are closed in 1900 this question, and this alone, is before the American people. Though the attack of the unfriendly at home and the assaults of the enemy abroad may make the duty of preserving the honor of the Nation more difficult of performance, it will only result in greater effort that the obligations of the United States to protect the lives and property interests in its new possessions may be fulfilled; that the duty of maintaining peace and concord in the Islands and of putting down a rebellion against the sovereignty of this Government may be speedily effected, and forever establishing the fact before the nations of the world that the Stars and Stripes once raised in honor will never be lowered in dishonor.

Let me leave with all patriots regardless of party the words of a volunteer soldier, the expressions of a Christian gentleman, the thoughts of a finished statesman: "Peace first, then, with charity for all, an established government of law and order, protecting life and property and occupation, for the well-being of the people, in which they will participate under the Stars and Stripes."

After the applause had subsided the usual committees were appointed. Major Killain, of the 1st Nebraska, was called for, and made an earnest speech in behalf of upholding the hands of the National Administration in the Philippines. The applause which greeted his words was hearty.

The temporary organization was made permanent and the following ticket was nominated:

For Supreme Court Judge—M. B. REESE, of Lincoln.

For Regents of the University—E. G. MORTON, of Omaha, and WILLIAM H. ELY, of Ainsworth.

Judge Reese has served six years on the Supreme Court bench, retiring six years ago to resume the practice of his profession.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions reported, and the platform was promptly adopted. The planks on money, National policy and trusts are as follows:

We heartily indorse the wise, conservative and patriotic Administration of President McKinley, and congratulate the President upon his success in dealing with the delicate and difficult problems arising from our war with Spain, and we place implicit confidence in his ability to cope with every issue that may present itself for solution in the future.

While we deplore the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, yet we recognize the duties and obligations imposed upon our Nation by the victory of our Navy and the matchless valor of our arms, resulting in the Treaty of Paris, which imposed upon the President the duty of maintaining the authority of the United States over the territory acquired thereby, and so long as there is one gun pointed at an American soldier, so long as there is an armed enemy assaulting our flag, so long must patriotic and loyal Americans uphold our President in effecting protection, tranquility and peace to all who recognize our lawful occupation.

We adhere unequivocally to the gold standard and are unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver. Gold has been our standard since 1834, and is now the standard of every civilized and important country in the world. After more than twenty years of harmful agitation and a campaign of extraordinary earnestness and full discussion, the people of the United States, by a majority of more than 50,000, decided in favor of that standard. Our experience and present prosperity in the amplest and fullest measure demonstrate the wisdom of that decision.

We denounce the attempt now desperately being made again to array labor and capital in hostile camps. The Republican party now, as always, opposes trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling production or fixing prices, but we also recognize that legitimate business interests, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, have built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at the highest wage, and have enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. Such industries must not be struck down by legislation aimed at dishonestly organized institutions which destroy legitimate enterprise and the opportunities of labor and plunder the public. We favor the creation by act of Congress of a bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate business, with powers similar to those exercised over National banks by the Controller of the Currency, enforcing such publicity and regulations as shall effectually prevent dishonest methods and practices, and generally such legislation, State and National, as from time to time may be required for the correction of abuses.

After the convention adjourned the new State Central Committee met and organized by electing E. J. Haner, of Lincoln, chairman. Lincoln was selected as State headquarters.

DISCONTINUANCE OF BOATS ON THE SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

The steamers of this line will be discontinued after the trips of September 28th.

The travel to and from New York and the Sea Shore north of Long Branch will be accommodated by special trains.—Advt.

CONVENTION MEGAPHONED

DEMOCRATIC STATE MEETING AT BOSTON A SEETHING MAELSTROM.

CLASH OF BRYAN AND ANTI-BRYAN FORCES—POLICE CALLED IN—GEORGE FRED AND BRYANISM VICTORIOUS.

Boston, Sept. 21.—The Democratic State Convention, which met this noon in Mechanics' Hall, developed into a scene of riot and tumult. The bitter factional fight between the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces reached such a threatening stage that the police were called in to prevent violence.

There was hardly a moment after the speeches of the temporary and permanent presiding officers were finished, when there was quiet and harmony in any degree. At times the entire convention was upon its feet, the members standing on chairs or tables shouting in the heat of passion denunciatory remarks at the chairman or the person who was endeavoring to speak upon the platform. Many delegates used megaphones with deadly effect.

At times it seemed as though even the force of one hundred policemen in the hall would be of no avail, so impassioned were those upon the floor, and the climax came when, at the request of the chairman, William S. McNary, the captain of the police jumped upon the platform and placed his hand upon Congressman John E. Fitzgerald, in readiness to forcibly remove him from the platform had the latter not subsided and allowed the chairman to address and calm the excited assemblage.

EPITHETS HURLED RIGHT AND LEFT.

The personalities which were indulged in were directed as much against Congressman Fitzgerald as against George Fred Williams, the party leader, and some hard names were called on both sides. At times it seemed as if party issues had been thrown to the winds, while audience and speaker hurled at each other such epithets as "Josiah the Third!" "Concord Megaphone!" "Steeped in political crime!" "Put him out!" "Oh, shut up!" etc.

The final result of all the confusion and discord was the overwhelming passage of every motion and report that was made by the State Committee, or Bryan wing of the party organization, which is guided by Mr. Williams, namely, the adoption of the platform as presented, the nomination of a State ticket, and the election of National Convention delegates pledged to Bryan, headed by Robert Treat Paine, jr., candidate for Governor, and John H. Mack for Lieutenant-Governor. The State ticket follows: For Governor, Robert Treat Paine, jr., Boston; Lieutenant-Governor, John H. Mack, North Adams; Secretary of State, Harry Lloyd, Boston; Attorney General, John H. Morrison, Lowell; Auditor, W. L. Ramsdell, Lynn; Treasurer, Joseph J. Flynn, Lawrence.

Prominent among those near the speakers' stand were Thomas J. Gargan, George Fred Williams, Alexander Troup, National Committeeman, of New-Haven, Conn.; Judge James P. Tarvin, of Kentucky; Carl Vrooman, of Kansas; Mayor Greene, of Woonsocket, R. I.; H. S. Cummings, of New-London, Conn.; Willis J. Abbott and George H. Shepley, of New-York.

Cristopher T. Callanan was made temporary chairman and delivered an address, after which he introduced W. S. McNary, secretary of the State Committee, as permanent chairman. His speech was in support of the Chicago platform. After he had finished the various committees were appointed, George Fred Williams being chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. There were present 1,471 delegates out of a total of 1,630 entitled to seats.

DISCORD RAN RIOT.

The first sign of discord developed when Colonel A. C. Drinkwater, of Braintree, moved the appointment of a committee to present nominees for delegates to the next National Convention. Before the motion could be put W. H. Doyle, of Brockton, amid cheers and hisses, tried to amend it to the effect that it was the sense of the convention that action should be left for a settlement next June, as usual. The amendment was lost, and then ex-Mayor Walter L. Ramsdell, of Lynn, vigorously denounced the proposed action of the State Committee. He was followed by Charles Haggerty, of Southbridge, in opposition to the plan, and Patrick Gilroy, of Springfield, who favored it. The latter declared that the delegates should not "bow the knee to Mayor Quincy, of Boston."

The excitement reached fever heat when, amid the cries of hundreds for the right to speak, the chairman recognized the Hon. John E. Fitzgerald. He was greeted with cat cries, hisses and cheers. He bitterly arraigned Mr. Williams and the action of the State Committee and his remarks enraged a portion of the audience. So violent became his personalities that the chairman called upon the captain of police to restrain him. The Congressman styled the convention a "snap" one, and he said the committee had arranged a plot to make a regular "trust" out of the delegates present. He asked for an honest count and a fair show.

James A. Gallivan replied to the utterances of Mr. Fitzgerald, and said that the Congressman was "so steeped in political crime that he ought to be ashamed to raise his head upon the platform."

The tumult became almost without bounds at this point, but was somewhat quelled by sturdy wielding of the gavel by Chairman McNary, with the aid of the police.

Mr. Gallivan then declared that the gentleman who had just "yelped" had brought into the hall a number of men from "cattle ships." Senator John A. Kelliher protested against the election of delegates to a convention that had not yet been called. He declared that the question at issue was the most vital that had been presented in the party for twenty-five years, and should be settled rightly.

TUMULT REACHES ITS HEIGHT.

Daniel J. Crowley, of the Boston Common Council, followed. He quoted Lincoln's words in regard to "fooling the people." He declared that the city employes from the City Hall had been sent to the convention by Mayor Quincy to break up the convention. He referred to Congressman Fitzgerald as the Concord Junction "megaphone" and spoke at length in favor of the original motion. Henry T. Shafter then moved the previous question, and it was declared carried by a small margin.

A motion was being made to the effect that the delegates to the National Convention be instructed to vote for W. J. Bryan, but before it could be put to the convention, Congressman Fitzgerald again demanded the floor on a question of privilege. He argued for fifteen minutes amid a tumult that defies description, until, at the command of the captain of police, he subsided long enough for Chairman McNary to announce the result of the vote as practically unanimous in favor of the motion. Then he was permitted to state his question. Instead of doing so, however, he made a long speech to the effect that the delegates had been denied the right to vote as they should, and that an honest and fair count was not obtained.

The police were again called upon to compel the delegates to remain in their seats, and to stop the use of megaphones upon the floor. Mr. Fitzgerald appealed for a division of the house and a rollcall, but the chairman ruled that he had not stated a privilege question, and he gave way to Hon. Thomas J. Gargan.

In a neat speech of eulogy he nominated Robert Treat Paine, jr., of Boston, as the candidate for Governor. The nomination was unanimously carried.

The report of the committee to bring in a list of twenty members at large on the State Committee was adopted. The names reported were Robert Treat Paine, jr., of Boston; Charles L. Lewis, South Framingham; John H. Mack, North Adams; Charles P. McNabb, Waltham; Harry Lloyd, Boston; John H. Ponce, Cambridge; Michael M. Cunniff, Boston; Christopher T. Callahan, Holyoke; John J. Raleigh, Northampton; James H. Mellen, Worcester; Harry J. Jaquith, Wellesley; James E. Donoghue, Lawrence; Daniel N. Crowley, Danvers, Stephen M. Walsh, Lynn; John J. Ross, Cambridge; Patrick J. Daly, Boston; William S. McNary, Boston; James E. Fitzgerald, Boston; A. C. Drinkwater, Braintree, Charles C. Paine, Hyannis.

A BRYANIZED PLATFORM.

George Fred Williams, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then read the platform which was unanimously adopted.

The platform adopted by the convention was an ironclad Bryan document from beginning to end. It reiterated belief in the financial plank of the Chicago platform; it denounced the attitude of the Republican party in regard to issuing paper money; it held that the Philippine war was wanton and needless; it denounced the conduct of the military authorities in the coal districts of Idaho; it pledged the Democratic party to hasten the disintegration of trusts; it demanded the Legislature of Massachusetts to refuse to consent to the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New-York Central; it favored direct legislation; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people and the enforcement of an eight hour workday; the abolition of the law granting a life tenure to members of the judiciary, and the public ownership and operation of street railways, water works and other municipal business enterprises. The platform concludes as follows:

"We send to our gallant and indomitable leader, Colonel William Jennings Bryan, our congratulations and our gratitude for the gallant fight which ever since the first enunciation of the principles of '96 he has waged in their defence, and we pledge to him our unfaltering loyalty and our untiring co-operation in his political endeavors."

The chairman then appointed Mr. Williams and Mr. Gargan to escort the gubernational candidates into the convention. Mr. Paine was greeted with several rounds of cheers as he was introduced. He made a brief speech.

The committee appointed to select the delegates to the National Convention then made its report. The delegates at large are George Fred Williams, Colonel A. C. Drinkwater, William F. McNary and Christopher T. Callahan.

There were several attempts at disturbance when the motion to accept the report of this committee was put, but they were suppressed and the chairman declared the report adopted, and the list of delegates stands as announced. A motion to adjourn was accepted and the convention closed at 4:30.

REAL CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

The riot in the convention was caused by Congressman Fitzgerald's opposition to George Fred Williams's scheme to appoint, a year ahead of time, the delegates to the National Convention. It was a test case, but there is no doubt but that the delegates were elected as far as a majority of votes goes.

The City Hall machine, however, charged that the convention had been packed in the interests of this much discussed scheme of Williams's. The fight started with the motion to bring in a list of delegates to the National Convention, and the substitute motion to defer the election. There was tumult in an instant. The opposition clamored against the tyranny of George Fred Williams and the State Committee in violation of all rules of local self-government. Patrick Kilroy put the question at issue frankly as being solely one of selecting men whose loyalty to Bryan was unquestioned. Congressman Fitzgerald protested against snap conventions. The result demonstrated the defeat of the city machine by the State machine, dominated by George Fred Williams, the leader of the silverites and the New-England champion of Bryan.

TWENTY-FOUR HOURS TO CHICAGO

The Lake Shore Limited—most comfortable train in the world—every day at 3:30 p. m. from Grand Central Station by New York Central.—Advt.

ROOSEVELT AT COOPERSTOWN

HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN DID NOT KEEP THE CROWDS AWAY.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Sept. 21.—Governor Roosevelt was warmly greeted here to-day on his visit to the Otsego County fair. The day opened with clouded skies, and it rained hard until noon. Fully five thousand people were on the grounds in spite of the downpour.

Governor Roosevelt came on a special train from Albany, arriving here about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. He was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens, headed by Andrew Davidson, Deputy State Treasurer, and under the escort of Turner Post, G. A. R., and Clark Camp, Sons of Veterans, he was taken to the Hotel Fenimore, where luncheon was served to him before he went to the fair grounds.

When the Governor stepped from his carriage and mounted the platform he was received enthusiastically. After being introduced by Mr. Davidson, he said, among other things:

Mr. President and My Fellow Citizens: It has rather come to be a recognized fact that wherever else a Governor goes or he does not go he must come to Cooperstown, and, you see, you could not keep me away.

You have here a county which has become in a peculiar degree historical, due to the genius of one of your citizens, the greatest American novelist, and all over the world people take their views of the different kinds of life in the United States by what was described by Fenimore Cooper, based upon what he saw in this country over a century ago.

A peculiarly large number of the great men of our State have made it a point to come here—men like President Van Buren and Secretary Seward. It was the men of your type who when in 1861 the great second trial of the Republic came, leaped to arms to show that they were worthy of what they inherited from their forefathers. I know that the rest of you will not grudge my saying that I feel peculiarly honored at the presence here of men who in the times that tried men's souls, when the Nation called for heroism, were able to rise to the heroic need, and I am glad to see that their sons are keeping the line of their fathers.

Just to-day I transacted one piece of business that may be of interest to you of the Grand Army. I see by the press a statement that there had been some hitch in the arrangements of the parade to meet Dewey, and I telegraphed to the Major General commanding the National Guard of this State that the Grand Army is to have the right of position or anything it wants in the parade. If I can bring it about I am going to have the heroes of the great war occupy the foremost position.

Governor Roosevelt's speech was mostly on good government and good citizenship. In closing he presented the problems of this century and discussed the duties of the twentieth century.

We can and will solve every problem met whether it comes from without or whether it comes from within, but we can only do it if we face these problems as true men. As you did in the great days, so let us do now, and let us feel that we are followers of the men who have gone before us, followers of the heroes of the past, followers of the great cause which has made America what it is.

After finishing his speech the Governor shook hands with several thousand of the people present. To-night the Governor was entertained at dinner by the Reception Committee at the Young Men's Christian Association Building, after which an informal reception was held in the reception rooms of the association.

ADMIRAL MONTOJO RETIRED.

SENTENCE OF THE COMMANDER AT MANILA —NO RIGHT OF PROMOTION.

Madrid, Sept. 22.—Rear Admiral Montojo, who commanded the Spanish naval forces in the battle of Manila Bay, and who has been on trial before the Supreme Court, has been condemned to retirement, without the right of promotion.

RUSSIAN RULERS AT KIEL.

Kiel, Sept. 21.—The Czar and Czarina arrived here at 9 a. m. to-day. As the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star entered the harbor the men on board the German warships manned the decks. A large crowd of people witnessed the arrival of Their Majesties.

DEATHS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 21.—Twenty-four new cases of yellow fever and two deaths is the record for the last twenty-four hours.

POLAND MINERAL SPRING WATER.

Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Advt

ROOSEVELT REVERSES ROE.

HE ORDERS THAT THE GRAND ARMY CAN HAVE ANYTHING IT WANTS.

MAJOR GENERAL'S REFUSAL TO GIVE THE VETERANS THE RIGHT OF LINE REVOKED BY THE GOVERNOR AT COOPERSTOWN.

Governor Roosevelt announced in a speech at the County Fair at Cooperstown yesterday that he had reversed the order of things for the Dewey parade as prescribed by General Roe, and revoked the General's orders, placing the Grand Army veterans at the head of the Fourth Division of the parade.

It was announced yesterday that the Grand Army veterans at a meeting held in this city had resolved not to take part in the parade, and had sent a letter of declination to General Roe. Their action was accompanied by a long explanation setting forth that the veterans should have the right of line on account of their advancing years and infirmities, which would make it next to impossible for them to endure the physical strain of the long wait in line and the march after it at the rear of the procession. Objection was also made to the assignment of General O. O. Howard, who is not a member of the Grand Army, to command the division, the officers elected by the veterans desiring to march at their head.

In spite of the protest General Roe, it was believed, would not rescind his decision, and the parade would be held without the presence of the veterans.

It could not be learned last night whether the Governor's orders had been received in the city. So far the reception has been regarded by those in charge as a function entirely within the jurisdiction of the city, and the Governor was invited to it the same as other guests. The Mayor, as is known, will ride with the Admiral in the procession, and be the master of ceremonies at every important function. He has jealously guarded his prerogative in this respect, and it is felt that the action of the Governor will cause surprise and provoke no end of comment, if it is not openly resented.

The Governor's language in Cooperstown, in which he announced his action, was as follows:

Just to-day I transacted one piece of business that may be of interest to you of the Grand Army. I see by the press a statement that there had been some hitch in the arrangements of the parade to meet Dewey, and I telegraphed to the Major General commanding the National Guard of this State that the Grand Army is to have the right of position or anything it wants in the parade. If I can bring it about I am going to have the heroes of the great war occupy the foremost position.

IN GALA DRESS FOR DEWEY.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION GO ON WHILE STREETS ARE THRONGED.

Decorations for the reception of Admiral Dewey are beginning to burst forth as do the buds and blossoms in early spring. It is some time before the hero of Manila will ride along Fifth-ave., and the equinoctial storms bid fair to work havoc with outside bunting and flags. Neither weather nor time has had any weight with some of the more enthusiastic. The Bowery is beginning to blaze with the National colors. Candor compels the statement that in the Bowery as yet the saloons and cheaper clothing stores are taking the lead. The saloon men are extending what is known to them as "the glad hand" to the visitor. The fronts of drinking resorts in that thoroughfare are brilliant, and there is more to follow.

The first well known building to get on its gala dress is that of the "New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung," at Centre-st. and Park Row. Herman Ridder has given his personal attention to the decorating of the building, and the effect is pleasing. Five hundred flags have been used already, and there are more to go up. Two thousand 16-candle electric lights are also to be used. Over the main entrance is a large oil painting of Admiral Dewey, and the front of the building attracts the attention of the thousands who pass it every hour.

The Bowery florist whose shop is near Houston-st. has worked with red, white and blue flowers a big motto, as follows:

"Gridley, you may fire when you are ready!"

The decorating has not fairly begun, however. Most of the people fear the long exposure to the weather, and wish to have their bunting look fresh and new on the parade days. They are waiting till next week before doing much. The bunting and flag dealers have not been slow to take advantage of the situation. The price of flags is nearly double the figures in ordinary times, and a protest against extortion only provokes the reply that the price is going still higher, as the bunting factories are being overworked. This may or may not be true, but it is the argument of the men who furnish the flags.

CROWDS WATCH THE ARCH OF TRIUMPH.

One of the sights of the city is the Dewey arch being built at Madison Square and Twenty-fourth-st. The making of the many figures which are to ornament the arch is going on rapidly, and the work is proving intensely attractive to the people in the street. The sidewalks in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel and the Hoffman House are almost impassable from 8 o'clock in the morning till the sculptors leave off work at night. The interest exhibited in the arch and the tall white columns each side of the avenue above and below the arch is not confined to the people who have not been accustomed to seeing statuary. Men and women of wealth and fashion, business men, brokers and the throng which finds accommodations in New-York's best hotels are just as interested as the others. They stop and crane their necks with the same absorbed unconsciousness of what is happening around them as is exhibited by the messenger boys and truck drivers, whose glances cannot be a long one. While the throng is densest at Madison Square it is noticeable that the streets from Union Square clear to Forty-second-st. are filled with people these days as never before. The advance guard of visitors is already here, and more are coming every day. The cabmen are happy for once, and no longer wear "wrinkled brows of care." They are making money out of the people's patriotism, and while some of them are heard to say that they will be glad when it is all over, as a matter of fact they never were happier than now.

QUESTION OF THE BREAKFAST.

After the meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee scheduled for this afternoon it will be possible to compile some sort of a programme of the ceremonies proposed for the two days of the Dewey welcome reception. Just now no one seems to know exactly what is to be done. On one side it is said that the breakfast at Claremont has been abandoned, and on the other that it is only proposed to postpone the feast until Monday. There are several other points about the programme that are as undecided as is the scheme of the breakfast. The Plan and Scope Committee, whose decision is final, once denied the appeal of General Roe to cut the breakfast off Saturday's programme, and it is within the lines of possibility that the committee will deny the same appeal when made by the joint committee of the Committees on Land Parade and on Reception. The matter when it comes up to-