

SECOND DAY'S WORK.

PROCEEDINGS DRAG ON WITH LITTLE SPIRIT.

Middle-of-the-Road Men Complacencies and Noisy—Bryan May be Nominated on the First Ballot—Trouble Over Sewall's Endorsement Expected.

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—The Populists began assembling for the second day of their national convention shortly after 9 o'clock this morning. The air in the hall was extremely oppressive, but the delegates, with their coats over their arms, stood about, discussing the situation, the advisability of endorsing Bryan, the planks of the platform and kindred topics. The middle-of-the-road men were vociferous everywhere, the noise they made being heard above the music from the gallery.

There was a ripple of applause and a few shouts when the name of Jacob S. Coxie was announced as a member of the committee on platform from Ohio. There were also demonstrations for Governor Holcomb of Nebraska, General Weaver of Iowa and ex-Governor Lawelling of Kansas, when their names were shouted out.

Mr. Washburne of Massachusetts from the stage announced that he had an important resolution to offer. It proved to be one deprecating the talk of a split in the convention, and was as follows:

"Whereas, We are all Populists, and deprecate the talk which has appeared in some of the newspapers that there is a disposition on the part of any portion of this convention to refuse to abide by the action of this convention, therefore,

"Resolved, That we repudiate all such utterances as a reflection upon the fidelity of the members of this convention and of the People's party."

Mr. Washburne said that the question of preserving the organization of this "grand party" was vital, and called for a full discussion.

A storm of protests came from the middle of the roaders and one of them made the point of order that before the convention was permanently organized, no such resolution could be acted on. An angry Connecticut delegate named Henry C. Baldwin jumped on a chair and indignantly shouted: "If the papers say we are asses, shall we pass a resolution saying we are not?"

Chairman Butler ruled that during the temporary organization a resolution could be passed expressing its sense. Thereupon Congressman Howard of Alabama moved to refer the resolution to the committee on resolutions.

Delegate Branch of Georgia followed with a motion to table the whole subject.

There was a good deal of confusion as the vote was taken, viva voce, but Chairman Butler decided that the motion was carried.

At 12:42 another motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock was made and was carried.

The committee on resolutions as announced is as follows: Alabama, J. M. Whitehead; Arkansas, Isaac McCracken; California, J. A. Johnson; Colorado, J. H. Voorhees; Connecticut, Joshua Perkins; Delaware, J. Crosby; Georgia, J. K. Hines; Idaho, James Gunn; Illinois, John F. Steele; Indiana, Alonzo Burkhardt; Iowa, J. B. Weaver; Kansas, John Davis; Kentucky, J. A. Parker; Louisiana, J. T. Howell; Maine, James A. Cannon; Maryland, Enoch Mays; Massachusetts, Levi R. Pierce; Michigan, R. B. Taylor; Minnesota, S. M. Owens; Mississippi, Frank Burditt; Missouri, J. Waller Long; Montana, G. W. Reeves; Nebraska, Governor Silas Holcomb; New Hampshire, G. S. Greenleaf; New Jersey, L. E. Fuller; New York, J. R. White; North Carolina, W. R. Henry; North Dakota, L. A. Hartman; Ohio, Jacob S. Coxie; Oregon, the Rev. J. S. Dean; Pennsylvania, T. E. Dean; Rhode Island, Bartholomew Valletto; South Dakota, H. L. Sauech; Tennessee, John P. Buchanan; Texas, J. C. Kirby; Utah, H. W. Lawrence; Vermont, Milt E. Baker; Virginia, James G. Field; Washington, John R. Rogers; West Virginia, H. S. Houston; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling; Wyoming, William Brown; Arizona, A. H. Noon; New Mexico, Thomas E. Kelleher; District of Columbia, Carl Brown; Oklahoma, William Garrison.

At 10:05 the convention adjourned.

ESTIMATES BY KANSAS MEN. S. M. Scott, who presided over the Kansas caucus this morning, stated that he had been collecting information concerning the relative strength of the Bryan and the middle-of-the-road forces, and had found 822 for Bryan and 504 for the middle-of-the-road.

Other estimates, W. L. DeLong gave their estimates, W. L. DeLong saying that Bryan had no less than 600 votes in the convention. He believed it would run even higher than that figure. He thought the middle-of-the-road men were only making more noise than the other fellows, and that they were not nearly so numerous as they professed to be.

Iowa Bolters. BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 24.—In a circular letter issued yesterday afternoon forty of the leading Democrats of this section of Iowa announced a bolt from the Democratic national ticket and platform and called for an answer from all receiving the letter as to what was the best course to pursue whether to bolt to the Republican party and McKinley or to work for a new Democratic ticket with a gold standard plank in the platform.

Stricken Dead While Bathing. STERLING, Kan., July 23.—Mrs. Irish, wife of Hamilton Irish, mayor of this city, died very suddenly at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon of heart failure, while taking a bath.

VERY BADLY SPLIT UP. Three Names to Be Presented for the Permanent Chairmanship. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—A member of the Populist national committee sent the following to a friend at Richmond, Va., this afternoon: "There will be three reports from the committee on permanent organization. Allen, who stands for the Democratic candidate, has 646 votes behind him; Campion, middle of the road man, has 587; Butler, who stands for compromise, has 500. It looks now as if their would be a row."

BRYAN, BUT NOT SEWALL

Friends of the Nebraskan Confident of Success as First Place.

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—The Bryan people are now claiming that he will be nominated on the first ballot by the Populists, but most of them concede that it will be very difficult to secure similar action in Mr. Sewall's behalf, though they have not abandoned their efforts in this direction. They now contemplate an adjournment of the convention immediately after Mr. Bryan's nomination, with the hope of bringing the opposition to Mr. Sewall to see the wisdom of his support. In case they fail on Sewall, the plan is to accept the nomination of Mr. Bryan independent of Sewall. They state that this can be done and that the Populist State organizations can, where they have a mind to do so, adopt the Bryan and Sewall tickets regardless of the action of the national convention.

Senator Jones, the Democratic chairman, has been consulted upon this plan and has given his opinion that it is possible. Mr. Jones is, however, still holding out for the endorsement of the entire ticket as the best and only wise course to be pursued. He is urged to do this by Mr. Bryan himself, who has telegraphed that he is disinclined to accept any endorsement that is not also given to his Democratic running mate.

Some of Mr. Bryan's friends say, however, that they will take what they can get, and that even if Mr. Bryan does not formally accept the nomination they will make him their candidate, regardless of this formality. Some regard this as the best position for him to be placed in.

With reference to Sewall, his friends, and those of Mr. Bryan, hold that the Western states would pursue the course they outline of taking both regardless of the convention's action on Sewall. They think a Populist candidate for Vice President would be voted for in the South, but they rely on the Democrats to carry the Southern states for both Bryan and Sewall.

WEAVER, CHAIRMAN.

The Iowa Elected Head of the Platform Committee by a Close Vote.

St. Louis, Mo., July 24.—The Populist committee on platform met at the Lindell hotel immediately after its appointment.

General Weaver, of Iowa, was elected chairman over Jerome Kirby of Texas, the vote being 22 to 21.

Allen for Chairman. The Senator from Nebraska Chosen to Preside Over the Convention.

St. Louis, July 24.—At last night's session of the populist convention majority and minority reports were submitted from the committee on permanent organization. The majority report was submitted by the Bryan faction and presented the name of W. V. Allen of Nebraska for permanent chairman. The minority report was submitted by the middle of the road faction and presented the name of J. E. Campion of Maine. The convention then at 7:15 began voting, the result being:

- Allen.....353
Campion.....261
Ignatius Donnelly.....1
Watkins of California, a Campaignite, moved to make it unanimous. Allen was escorted to the chair and at 8:30 began his address.

MISSOURIANS ACT.

The Resolutions Committee Member Is Urged to Work for Electoral Division.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—The Missouri delegation adopted the following resolution defining its position: "Resolved, by the People's party delegation of Missouri, in conference assembled, that we authorize and direct our member of the committee on resolutions, J. Waller Long, to agree and vote for a supplemental resolution, recommending that the several State committees of the People's party, in conjunction with the national committee of the Democratic and People's party, make any reasonable, equitable and mutually satisfactory division or union of the electoral tickets, of the several States; provided that said J. Waller Long shall support such supplemental resolution only on condition that a majority of the States represented on said committee on resolutions is favorable to such proposition."

The Button Mania. A handsome buckle for the waist band is now made of sterling silver ornamented with silver buttons, or it may be of gold and each of the buttons ornamenting the same may have a tiny miniature portrait set in diamonds.

GENERAL JONES DEAD. Delegate to Congress While Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin Were Territories.

DEBUIQUE, Iowa, July 24.—General George W. Jones, the oldest surviving ex-United States senator, died last night aged 92. He represented as a delegate to Congress that territory now included in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa and the West, except the Pacific Coast.

A \$75,000 Blaze at Denver. DENVER, Colo., July 24.—Fire last evening at 1638-42 Lawrence street resulted in damage to building and woods amounting to about \$75,000.

NO SEWALL FOR THEM

CONVENTION OPENS WITH A HOT FIGHT

Sewall Rejected for Vice President—Thomas Watson of Georgia Nominated for Second Place—Bryan Refuses First Honors Without His Running Mate.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—Not more than half the delegates to the Populist convention were in their seats at 10 o'clock this morning when Senator Allen, the permanent chairman, appeared on the platform. Four minutes later he called the convention to order. It was drizzling outside and there were not more than 300 people in the galleries.

The delegates stood with bowed heads while the Rev. Wilber E. Williams of the Union Methodist church of this city invoked the divine blessing. Among those on the platform were ex-Governor Waite of Colorado, Senator Peffer of Kansas, General Field of Virginia, National Committee Branch of Georgia and Mrs. Helen Gougar of Indiana.

JERRY SIMPSON PROTESTS. Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and protested against frittering away any more time of the convention. The delegates, he said, were present at great expense, and the convention should get down to business.

John S. Dore of California declared the rules of the Omaha platform prohibiting federal officeholders from taking part in the deliberations of a Populist convention, should be enforced. His protest was evidently aimed at Senators Butler of North Carolina and Allen of Nebraska, the temporary and permanent chairman. He was applauded by some middle-of-the-road men, but no action was taken.

The committee to confer with a similar committee from the silver convention was then appointed, one from each state.

While these selections were being made some one in the gallery over the speaker's stand attempted to hang out a banner representing Bryan with one foot on the Democratic and one on the Republican platform. He was promptly suppressed. The banner had been sent into the gallery by the Texas delegation. When Texas was called for her member of the conference committee, Delegate Park, moved up and shouted: "Texas never treats with the enemy. Texas names no member of that committee."

The committee immediately retired to meet the silver committee, while Congressman Howard called upon the chair for a statement of the purposes of the conference committee and the power with which it was clothed. Senator Allen responded that the object was to ascertain if the two combinations could find common ground to stand on. Anything it did would be subject to the subsequent action of the convention. It had no plenary power.

FIGHT OVER THE RULES.

The regular order was called for. This was the reading of the minority report of the committee on rules. It recommended a change in the order of making nominations, so as to make the nomination of Vice President before that of President. This was a move of the middle of the road men. Delegate McGrath of Illinois promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table. Congressman Howard and Barney Gibbs of Alabama demanded to be heard on the motion.

The plain purpose of the straight-outs was to test Sewall's strength. The proposition would show the extreme high water mark of the anti-Bryan men. There was some parley and squabbling and then Elwood Pomeroy of Newark, N. J., chairman of the committee on rules, took the stage and explained at length the majority and minority of the committee.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota protested against the proposition reported from the committee on rules to allow the candidate to select the national committee. "It may be," he said, "passionately. That when this convention adjourns there will be little left of the People's party except the national committee. While I may be willing to support Bryan, if he is the choice of this convention when the folly of the moment has passed away, we may want to clothe the skeleton that is left us." He wanted the national committee to select its chairman.

The middle of the roaders cheered Donnelly lustily, and an Alabama delegate cried out that the convention should select the chairman.

Judge Greene of Nebraska made a vigorous reply to Mr. Donnelly, in which he declared that the People's party would emerge triumphant from this contest if it grasped the opportunity to achieve a success in November for silver. To do so, he argued, would save the life of the People's party. The anti-Bryan delegates grew obstreperous as he proceeded and a dozen points of order were made, among them one that he was not discussing the question at issue. Chairman Allen overruled these points right and left.

"Sit down," cried a hundred voices. "Sit not sit down," replied Judge Greene, fiercely. When Greene had completed his speech Congressman Howard of Alabama, one of the straight-outs, came forward. As he spoke his eyes flashed and his cheeks burned. He was greatly aroused. He took a shot at Senator Allen for suggesting that "any man wearing a delegate's badge is influenced by the use of money." He advocated taking up the report section by section. He wanted to nominate a Vice President first. This statement was greeted with many cries of "no, no," and jeers, while his faction of the convention howled with delight. Howard pleaded for the nomination of Vice President first in the interest of the South and party harmony.

E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts also defended the minority report. He pleaded with the majority to concede this much to the Southern states and the minority of the convention. "CYCLONE" DAVIS AND JERRY SIMPSON SPEAK. There were loud cries for "Cyclone" Davis and Jerry Simpson. The former responded and made a characteristic speech, with arms waving like the

fans of a windmill and a voice that sounded like a foghorn. He did not want to impugn the motives of anyone, but he wanted to know if the men from the "crested heights" would give the South the second place. There were loud cries of "Yes, we will."

Davis raised a storm of applause when he declared that the men from the North must not ask them to advocate or defend a redeemable money. They came from the prairie states. He went on to say that another thing that they must not be required to do was to take this young "Sampson" of the People's party, and lay it on the altar of Democracy. He announced that they were willing to accept the "Joshua" of Nebraska if they could be assured of a candidate of their own for Vice President, and the preservation of the People's party.

Tom Patterson of Colorado followed with a strong speech against the adoption of the minority report. He declared that Mr. Patterson, but Jerry Simpson got the floor and created enthusiasm among the anti-Sewall men by declaring that Kansas would cast her ninety-two votes for a Southern man for vice president.

"You don't speak for me," cried Brown of the Sunflower state. "Well, then," retorted Simpson. "One of the ninety-two has gone astray. But I say to the South if you will give us the president we will give you the vice president."

At this point the previous question was ordered, but E. Gerry Brown and Barney Gibbs of Texas managed to get in two speeches under the guise of parliamentary inquiries. The latter advocated the nomination of a Southern man for Vice President and fusion of electors.

"Will you pledge your delegation for Bryan?" asked Jerry Simpson. "Has Kansas pledged her votes for a Southern man for Vice President?" Gibbs parried this interrogatory by saying that he could not speak for the delegation.

A dispute of ten minutes followed over the parliamentary status, but the question was straightened out and the convention took up the report, section by section. Another ten minutes were consumed before the contested sections of the report were reached. An Alabama middle of the road delegate moved to change the rules so as to require two-thirds to nominate, but his motion was not entertained.

The minority recommendation of three instead of one member of the national committee from each State was adopted, as was Senator Butler's motion that the national committee select its own chairman.

When the clause relating to the order in which presidential and vice presidential candidates should be nominated was reached, the floodgates were again opened. "Cyclone" Davis attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by declaring that he had pledged from the Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois delegations that, if the convention would not disturb the regular order of things, those States would vote for an "honest Populist" for vice president. "Then, if they betray us," he began.

He won't, shouted some of the Illinois men, but Davis' own State howled that she would not make any deal. Davis was plainly in disfavor with his own delegation.

With some difficulty the speech-making was cut off and the vote was taken by states on the adoption of the minority report recommending the nomination of Vice President. The anti-Sewall delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report against Sewall and nominate the Chicago ticket in its entirety. More than this the Southerners fully expect that the Democrats, as a token of their gratitude to the Populists, for assisting in the election of Bryan, will abandon Sewall in their electoral college and give their votes to the Populist candidate.

The announcement of the vote was 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report, and was, of course, the signal for another enthusiastic anti-Bryan demonstration.

The report as amended was then adopted. General J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to read the platform, as agreed to by the committee.

POPULIST PRINCIPLES.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—The platform as agreed upon by the committee is as follows: "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 enumerated 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 of four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is demanded by the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence has yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been nascently surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changes has been most potent in this respect, and the gold standard has been used to corrupt our legislators and defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has the only been enthroned upon the ruins of our country. To restore the government intended by the fathers and 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:

Finance. First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of any kind, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, a just, equitable and efficient means of distributing 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, 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 agricultural and mining countries and to restore the just value of price of labor and production.

Fourth—We demand the issue of bonds and the increase of the public debt bearing interest payable by the national government as unsecured and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will

prevent the demonetization 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 and denomination of the present and preceding administration, for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax to be levied and collected in the same manner as the present income tax, and we regard the just decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a just and proper interpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

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

Ninth—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation and that the great and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment of the national political rights and personal liberties of the citizens may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

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

Eleventh—We denounce the present infamous scheme for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable hereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

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

Land. The true policy demands that the national and State legislation shall be such as will not only 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 be 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.

Thirteenth—We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad companies have through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and mines of their claims, and we demand that legislation by Congress which will enforce the reclamation of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

Fourteenth—We demand that bona fide settlers on all public land be granted free homes as provided in the national homestead laws, and that no exemption be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands now patented come under the law.

Fifteenth—We favor a system of direct legislation through its initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

Sixteenth—We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Seventeenth—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe that the people of 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.

Eighteenth—We favor home rule in the Territories, and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

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

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

Twenty-first—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.

GOLD CONVENTION CALL.

National Committee is Organized in Chicago—Eleven States in Line.

CHICAGO, July 24.—An executive conference of gold standard Democrats began at 8 o'clock last night in the Auditorium annex with the following leading men present: From Kentucky, W. B. Haldeman, Littleton Cooke, T. W. Bullitt, R. W. Knott, A. J. Carroll and G. M. Davis; from Missouri, James O. Broadhead, F. W. Lehman, Percy T. Kent and Rolla Wells of St. Louis and L. C. Krauthoff of Kansas City; from Ohio, S. H. Halling and L. W. Linn; from Wisconsin, United States Senator Vilas, General E. S. Bragg and E. B. Escher; from



GEN. E. S. BRAGG.

CHAIRMAN OF THE GOLD CONVENTION. Iowa, J. M. Martin of Marshalltown, Judge French, Henry Volmer, E. W. Boynton and E. M. Sharon of Davenport, and Thomas Bowman of Council Bluffs; from Indiana, ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, S. C. Picketts, J. R. Wilson and J. P. Frenzel; from Nebraska, Euclid Martin and Frederick Vaughn; from Illinois, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, H. S. Robbins and C. A. Ewing.

General Bragg was chosen chairman and Mr. Ewing secretary, and after a brief discussion it was definitely decided that a convention ought to be called.

When the committee on call met this morning John R. Wilson of Indiana, Henry Volmer of Iowa, S. H. Holding of Ohio, W. R. Shelby of Michigan, G. M. Davis of Kentucky, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, H. S. Robbins of Illinois and F. W. Vaughan of Nebraska were present.

After an hour's discussion, a majority report was prepared calling for a convention to be held September 2. A committee of five was selected to arrange for State conventions to be held for the purpose of nominating State tickets. The national committee is to meet at Indianapolis August 7 to decide on the place for the national convention.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE. The committee report as agreed upon is as follows:

"In view of the revolutionary actions of the recent Chicago convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles and its condemnation of the national Democratic administration,

"Resolved, first, That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be circulated and that candidates for President and Vice President in accord therewith be nominated.

"Second, that the Democrats in the several states who are in sympathy with this recommendation and unalterably opposed to the declarations and tendencies of the Chicago platform be requested to select a member of a national Democratic committee.

"Third, that the national committee thus selected meet at the city of Indianapolis on Friday, the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock, p. m., 1896, for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national Democratic convention, to be held not later than the second day of September, 1896, at such place, and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said national committee may determine.

Comptroller Eckels arrived early this morning and went into the conference. Mr. Eckels, when asked what name he favored for the head of the proposed ticket, said that he did not care to express a choice, but that he had met many men who favored John M. Palmer.

FOR BRYAN AND SEWALL.

The Silver Convention at St. Louis Chooses Them for Their Standard Bearer. ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The silver convention closed its session in this city last night after naming Bryan and Sewall as their candidates for president and vice president. Both nominations were made by acclamation and great enthusiasm. On motion of Mr. Pace of Nebraska the candidates will be notified of nomination at Lincoln, Neb.

Jehu Baker a Bolter. ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Jehu Baker, who had been a leader in Republican politics in Illinois and who defeated William R. Morrison for congress, made a speech to the Illinois delegation today before the convention met advocating the union of all silver forces on Bryan and Sewall, and their nomination upon the Populist platform.

Satelli Will Stay in America. NEW YORK, July 24.—The Freeman's Journal has information from a trustworthy source that the pope has given Cardinal Satelli his choice of returning to Rome or remaining in America and that the apostolic delegate has decided to remain.

Debs Wants No Presidential Nomination. TERRI HAUTE, Ind., July 25.—Eugene V. Debs said last night that he was not going to attend the Populist convention and that he would not accept the nomination for President if it was tendered to him.

Bolters Speak for Bryan. DENVER, Colo., July 24.—Senators Teller, Dubois and Mantle and Congressman Hartman and Shorthall addressed 3,000 people at the Broadway theater last night at a Bryan and Sewall ratification meeting.