A NEBRASKA MAN AT THE HEAD OF THE G. A. R.

Thadeus B. Clarkson, of Omaha, Chosen -Selected by Acciamation-All Other Candidates Withdraw Before a Ballot Is Taken-Gen. Mullen, of Minnesota Elected Senior Vice Commander.

The National G. A. R. Reunion. Sr. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5. - When aominations were declared in order in the Grand Army encampment this morning, D. R. Ballou of Providence, R. L. Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire and Rear Admiral Meade were named. Seconds for the nomination of Clarkson came quickly from all over the hall, but one of the first men up was Admiral Meade who withdrew his own name. It at once became evident that Major Clarkson would win and all the other names were withdrawn and he was chosen by sociamation. He was called to the stage and acknowledged the honor conferred on him.

Geheral J. H. Mullen of Minnesota was elected senior vice commanderin-chief, having been designated for that honor by the department of Minnesota, the custom being to give that position to the state holding the

encampment. Major Clarkson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1840 and was educated three miles from the battlefield of Antletam. He enlisted April 16, 1861within two hours after the appearance of President Lincoln's call for 75,000 men for three months-in Company A, First Illinois artillery. He went to Cairo and served under General Grant there; re-enlisted July 16, 1861; was promoted December 1, 1861, to be adjutant of the Thirteenth Illinois cavairy and served with that regi-ment and on the staff of General John W. Davidson, participating in the battles with that command on the march to Helena and Little Rock. He was assigned to command it during the Arkansas campaign. In August, 1863, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry of Union white men, was promoted to major, and commanded the regiment until nearly the close of the war, participating in nearly all of the battles in Arkansas under General Steele. In November, 1862, he was married to Mary Beecher Matterson, and to-day has five children. In March, 1866, he went to Nebraska, settling in Omaha, with his brother, the late Bishop Clarkson, and has lived in the state for thirty years. He was postmaster of Omaha under President Harrison's last administration. He was on the executive committee of the National Council of Administration, G. A. R., for three consecutive years, was elected

For juntor vice commander in-chief, the names of Albert E. Sholes of Georgia and Charles W. Buckley of Alabama were presented and the ballot resulted: Buckley, 336; Sholes, 241. For surgeon general, A. E. Johnson of the department of the Potomac was elected over Charles L. Boynton of

department commander of Nebraska

by acclamation at the encampment in

February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of

Nebraska.

The council of administration as nominated by the various states and approved by the encampment is as follows: Alabama, M. D. Wickersham of Mobile; Arizona, J. W. Dorrington of Yuma; Arkansas, J. H. Hutchioson of Dewitt; California and Arizona, T. K. Stateler of San Francisco; Colorado and Wyoming, B. L. Carr of Longmount; Connecticut, J. M. Wilsey of Hartford; Delaware, J. W. Worrall of Pleasant Hill; Florida, T. S. Wilmarth of Jacksonville; Georgia, Ira M. Mallory of Fitzgerald; Idaho, W. H. Barton of Moscow; Illinois Thomas W. Scott of Fairfield; Indian Territory, William H. Armstrong of Muskogee; Iowa, Leeman L. Newell of Decorah; Kansas. W. H. Smith of Maryville; Kentucky, C. W. Erdman of Louisville; Louisiana and Mississippi, A. C. Antoine of New Orleans; Maine, H. R. Sargent of Portland; Maryland, M. A. Brian of Baltimore; Massachusetts. William S. Loomis of Holyoke; Michigan. R. D. Dix of Berrien Springs; Minnesota, Albert Sterritt of Louis; Montana, Charles Sprague of Bozeman: Nebraska, A. Trainor of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. W. Proctor of Wilton; New Jersey, J. J. Kents of Trenton; New Mexico, H. Crampton of Santa Fe: New York, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn: North Dakota, G. Magill of Fargo; Ohio, E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati; Oklahoma, H. Baker of Goss; Oregon, S. Allen of Portland; the Potomae, William H. Chambers of Washington; Rhode Island, Nelson Viall of Howards; South Dakots, William H. Gray of Deadwood; Tennessee, George W. Patten of Chattanooga; Texas, J. W. Ayers of Dallas; Utah, E. W. Tatalock of Salt Lake; Vermont, E. W. McIntyre of Danbury; Virginia and North Carolina, A. Jef-fers of Norfolk, Va.; Washingto, and Alaska, Thomas M. Young of Seattle; West Virginia, G. K. Mallory of Park-Wisconsin, O. W. Carlson of

The Daughters of Veterans held business sessions and elected officers as follows: President, Miss Alice Ingram of Chicago; senior vice president, Miss Julia Coft of Cleveland; junior vice president, Miss Anna Smith of St. Louis; chaplain, Miss Stephens of Allegheny, Pa.; treasurer, M'ss Ida J. Allen of Worcester, Mass.; inspector, Miss Cora Pike of Mussachusetts; installing officer, Miss Ella Adair of Oak Park, Ill.; trustees, Mra. Ellen M. Walker, Miss Gladys Foster of Hiawatha, Kan.; Miss Lizzie Kımball of Massachusetts, Mrs. R. E. Monroe of Massachusetts and Mrs. May Edgerton of Chicago.

Chill's New President.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 5 .- After an exsited session the Chilian Congress, by a vote of 62 to 50, decided yesterday that the relatives of Frederico Errazuriz had a right to vote. The Revists protested against this action, as it allowed Errazuriz's relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but in spite of this Errazuriz was proclaimed president of the republic of Chili the same vote-63 There is great excitement in Valparaiso and Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Errazuriz was elected is for five years from September la.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Sketches of the Sound Money Democratic Nominees.

John McAuley Patmer of Springfield, Ill., was born in Scott county. Ky., Suptember 18, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county. II., in 1831; attended the common schools in Kentucky and Il inois, and entered Alton, new Shurtleff, college in 183, where he remained a rear, paying his expenses, which were very small by his labor. In 18 8 he taught school and studied law: in Devember, 1839, was admitted to the bar; in 1843 was elected probate index of Maccount country. mitted to the bar; in 1813 was elected probate judge of Macoupin county in 1847 was elected a member of the convention to amend the State constitution: In 1818 he was re-elected probate judge, and in November of the same year, 184, was elected county judge, which office he held until 1852 when he was elected to the State senate to fill a racancy; was elected again in November 1856, as an independent, auti-Nebraska candidate and at the session of the legislature which convened in s-saion of the legislature which convened in January, 1835, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull, for senator, who was elected in

Having decided to act with the Republican party, he resigned his seat in the Senate. He was a delegate to the Republican State convention, and was made its president: was a delegate to the convention in 1336 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont; in 1339 was a candidate for Congress: in 136) was cone of the electors at Large on the Research one of the electors at large on the Re ub-lican ticket, and was elected. May 9, 1861, was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Illinois infantry; was appointed brigadier gen-eral of volunteers in November, 1861; in March and April 1862. commanded a division under General Pope in the operation against New Madrid and Island No 1, and later took part in the operations against Co-inth; took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December 1862 and Janua y. 1833, and was premoted to major general of volunteers; took part in the opera-tions sgainst the Confederate army commund-ed by General Bragg on its retreat via Talia-homa to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga was promoted to the command of the Fourteenh army corps in October, 1361 took part in the opera-tions around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Mission-ary ridge, in Nevember, 1.6; in 1844 hs commanded the Fourteenth corps in the At-lants campaign and was relieved at his own request Appen; 4, 184; commanded the relirequest Angust 4, 18.4; commanded the military department of Kentucky from February, 186; to May 1, 8.6; resignation accepted September 1, 1968; removed to Springleld in 187; was elected governor of Hilmois in 1868; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election in 1876; was noninated as a candidate for United rtates sen-ator by the Democratic members of the legistwice nominated for the same office and de-feated was delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in 1884; in 1888 was nominated by the Democratic state convention as candidate for governor and was defeated; in 1-9 | was nominated by the Democrats of the state as candidate for senator; carried the state by 41,000 plurality; 101 Democratic mempers of the legislature were elected who voted for him on 1st ballots; on the 154th ballot the Independents united with the Democrats and he was elected United States senator. term will expire March 3, 1897.

Simon Bolivar Buckner.

General S mon Solivar Buckner is 7; years ald and was born in Hart county, in the southers part of Ke tucky, and still lives in the log cabin in which he was born. This log cabin was built by the general's father over 100 years ago, and the oul, time that he has lived away from his birthplace was when he was governor of his native state. The general has added to the original cabin, and he now has one of the most picturesque homes in the state. At West Point he graduated in the same class with

General Buckner has been married twice. and his present wife is a direct descendant of one of the oldest settlers in this country, and her family is one of the most aristocratic families of V. rginia. After his term as governor had expired he returned to the home where he was born. He was the Democratic gold stand-ard candidate for United States senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troubious times he withdraw from the race, and no one was elected General Buckner is worth something over \$1,000,000, nearly all of which is invested in farm lands and real estate. He is quite a poet, having written a number of very creditable verses. He is also a very versat le writer in prose, and has written many articles on the financial question. He is a great Shakespearean scholar, and is reputed to be ab e to quote some of the plays from begin-

ning to end. It was in 1844 that General Buckner graduated from West Point, two years previous to the Mexican war. During this struggle for Mexican independence he entered the army licutenant and came out as captain When the civil war came on, Buckner resided in Ken-tucky and was made adjutant general of the state with command of the state guard Dur ing the siege of Fort Donelson Buckner was third in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the at-tack on February 13 and 14, the Confederate forces saw that further resistance would be frui:1-ss and the senior generals turned the command over to Buckner, and in the evening departed by boats with 1, 10 men.

Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation vas hopeless, at once decided to surrender. He wrote a letter to General Grant, suggesting an armistice till noon of February 15, that terms of surrender might be agreed upon by appointed commissioners. To this General Grant immediately replied in a letter that has an e been chronicled and made famous in his-

At the close of the war General Buckner devoted himse f to his business interests of farming and real estate.

KEROSENE IN THEIR BEDS.

Desperate Attempt to Annihilate a New

braska Family-The Children Dead. CHADRON, Neb., Sept. 5 .- Some unknown person yesterday morning filled a sprinkling can with kerosene and saturated the bedroom floor and beds upon which were sleeping Assistant Postmaster W. A. Danley, wife and two children, and then set fire to the room. The dense smoke smothered the fire shortly after it started, but when the firemen succeeded in removing the occupants both children were dead and the parents unconscious. No motive for the orline can be assigned.

### SEWALL WILL STICK.

The Democratic Vice Presidential Nomis nee Declares Himself Positively.

New York, Sept. 6. - The Commercial Advertiser this evening prints the following dispatch:

"BATH, Me., Sept. .- Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundatiod. I never had the remotest intention of doing so. ARTHUR SEWALL

Minister and Merchant Drowned. HOLLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5 .- The bodies of the Rev. Thomas F. Reeves, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this place, and John D. Love, a leading merchant, were found lying on the banks of the Juniata river near Flowing Springs to-day. Both had been spending yesterday on

a fishing trip.

Civil Marriage Bill Passed. LIMA, Peru, Sept. 5 .- The Senate has passed the marriage bill legalizes civil weddings which when the contracting parties have not hitherto been married under the Catholie religious ritual.

# PALMER THE LEADER.

NOMINEES OF THE INDIANAP OLIS CONVENTION.

Seneral Palmer of Illinois for President And Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President-A Platform Declaring for The Gold Standard and Against Free Silver-The Chicago Convention Denounced-Cleveland Praised.

The Indianapolis Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3 .- United States Senator John M. Palmer of Illinois was nominated for the presidency by the national or gold standard Democratic convention on the first ballot this afternoon, despite ' - re-



SENATOR PALMER, ILLINOIS.

peated and positive refusals to allow his name to be presented. The vote stood: Palmer, 757%; Bragg, 124%. For vice president, General Buckner was nominated by acclamation. The convention closed its work amid the wildest enthusiasm.

THE PLATFORM.

Declares for the Gold Standard and Against Free Coinage of Silven

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Sept. 3 .- The platform agreed upon by the resolutions committee after an all night session of the subcommittee and an all morning debate by the full com-mittee is as follows:

"This covention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that Democrate throughout the union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and ruin from their party.

"The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact justice to all men of every creed and condition: to the large t freedom of the individual consistent with good government to the pre-ervation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expensitures: to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; and it is oppose i to paternalism and all class legisla-

CHICAGO CONVENTION. "The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce federal laws. They advo ate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the dibasement of our monotary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government they abandon for Kepublican a lies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles. We connot support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has surrived many defeats, but could not survive a victory son in behalf of the doctrine and policy pro claimed in its name at Chicago The conditions however, which make possible such utterances for a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims as it has for years the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except op-pressive and unjust taxation. The National Democracy here conven d therefore renews its declaration of a faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions

of the times TAXATION AND TARIFF. 'Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which should be limited by scrupulous economy. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations Congress. The demand of the Repub Item party for an increase in the tariff tax has etex in the deficiency of revenue which has its causes in the stagnation of trade and reduced con-amption due on irriy to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the nee is of good

"We arraign and condemn the Populistic conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their to-operation with the Republican party, in-pressing these conditions, which are pleaded in justification of a heavy increase in the bur-dens of the people and a further resort to protection. We, therefore desounce protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many, and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money. In fine, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only.

AMERICAN SHIPPING. "We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth contary, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the aation's humiliation, have driven American capital to the uso of a ion flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries and have almost extinguished the race of American seamen. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote ship-ping and that scheme is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States un American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freights on our agricultural and manufactured products.

"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, go d is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerces and business, while silvar is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be Insured only by the a option of the former as a standard of monetary measures and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by it limited coinage under such safeguards of law. Thus is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals g ined with the value universaily accepted throughout the world, which contitutes the only practic I currency ascially the best and as est money for all was care a livelitimed by labor or the protuce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when part in the best money known to man but are the peculiar and most defenseloss victims of a de-

GOLD AND SILVER.

based and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost. Healising these truths, demonstrated by cost. Resilising these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party. In the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1:31 and 18.3 the gold standard of monetary measurement and like-wise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and install the contract of t sist upon the maintenance of the gold stand-ard and of the parit; therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of allver and to the compulsory purchase of silver

CURRENCY REFORM.

"But we denounce also the further meintenance of the present coatly patchwork o tional paper currency as constant source of in-jury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reforms as will confine the government to its legitimate functions completely separated from the banking business and afford to all settinus of our country a uni-form, safe and electic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND. "The patriot am, fidelity and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, its wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil or or and the enforcement of the laws, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persis ence is upholding the credit and hour of the nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure him a place in history boards the father of the re-

"We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service and we indorse its efforts to ex-tend the merit system still further. We demand that no be kward step be taken but that the reform be supported and advanced until tas undemocratic spoils system of ap-pointment shall be eradicated. "We demand strict scounny in the appropriations and in the administration of the gov-

We favor arbitration for the settlement of

international disputes.
"We favor a liberal policy of ponsions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United

THE SUPREME COURT.

"The Supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. It independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to defame the tribunal or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly had. The Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of law, the independence of its judicial administration, the inviolability of contrat and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegatrust, combination and attempt against the justrights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people.

Believing these principles to be essential to

the well being of the republic, we subm t them to the consideration of the American people." The platform was adopted without dissent amid prolonged cheers.

#### BRECKINRIDGE TALKS.

Shut Out of the Mass Meeting-Blases and Cheers in Convention.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3 .- The delay in the call for ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge at the mass meeting last night, which resulted in his not speaking at all, is alleged this morning to have been a prearranged scheme, because several bodies of women protested against his appearance. It is boldly stated that it was not considered good politics to allow Mr. Breckinridge to address the mass

meeting. When Breckinridge appeared in the convention hall to day his name was shouted from all parts of the hall. The galleries rose and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the noted orator from the Blue Grass state. But amid the cheers sharp bisses could be heard. Breckinridge bowed profoundly in acknowledgement of the cheers. Several times the cries and cheers were renewed, and each time the hisses grew louder and more ominous.

While the convention was waiting for the resolutions committee to report a thousand voices shouted Breckinridge. The galleries and delegates joined in the call, many of the latter jumping on their chairs. For fully a minute this roar came from all quarters of the ball. It was noticeable, however, that many re-mained silent while the demonstration was going on and here and there went up a hisa. With one or two exceptions, New York men sat silest. Mr. Breckinridge, in the first row or the delegates, did not move and no sign came from the stage. Chairman Caffery spoke no word as he stood with his gavel.

But the cheers went on and at last Breckinridge arose and stepped upon the platform.
"My countrymen." he began, "from

every section of the imperial repub-He declared that the speeches of the night before marked a crucial period of the republic's history. He was first cheered when he paid a compliment to Charlton T. Lewis of New

Thereafter Breckinridge's rounded periods provoked a spattering of hand clapping. After the first demonstration which had fallen upon him, the faction of opposition disappeared and the hearing given to him was respectful and enthusiastic. Demonstration followed demonstration as his oratory flowed out over the convention.

When Breckinridge said that it was charged that the convention was here to elect McKinley, and added that free silver Democrats had taken the job out of their hands, the delegates and galleries went wild. He pointed out the effect in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky and other states of the attempt of the silver Democrats to supplant the teachings of true Democracy. Those states had already passed out of Democratic control. The silver Democrats had already given over the country to Re-publican rule. "The platform adopted at Chicago is not our platform," said he, "the nominees are not ours."

Breckinridge referred to Mr. Bryan as "the young man who was seeking to enlighten the world." The whole of Mr. Bryans teachings, he said, was for those who had been unfortunate in life to unite to destroy those whose life had been prosperous. Mr. Bryan, he said, pointed out the booty and then told his followers to use the ballots as the weapon to equalize that which life made unequal.

The Vermont Election

St. ALBANS, VL., Sept. 4. - Revised returns of the election from the fourteen counties of the state give Grout, Republican, 53.070, and Jackson, Democrat, 13,983, a Republican plurality of 89,093.

## BRYAN AT CLEVELAND

A BIG OVATION FROM THE PEO-PLE OF OHIO.

The Democratic Candidate Tendered an Enthusiastic Demonstration - Two Great Halls Filled-Later He Speaks From a Hotel Balcony-The Audience Largely Made up of Workingmen-Speeches Elsewhere.

Mr. Bryan in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 3. - Candidate Bryan has been the object of no other demonstration so vociferous and so spectacular as that which the city of Cleveland gave him last night, and nowhere else, with the possible exception of New York, have so many people attempted to hear him talk. Two great meetings listened to Mr. Bryan, the first in the Central Armory, where 16,000 people were packed; the second in Music hall, which held 8,000, and afterward he spoke to several thousand from the balcony of the Hollenden hotel. Bands and marching campaign clubs were numerous about the streets and with thousands of strangers in its gates the city bore a holiday aspect.

Special trains brought out of town clubs in during the afternoon, 500 came on one train from Canton, the members of the Bryan club of that city with their friends; two trains came from Akron and others from Lora, Cuyahoga, and other Ohio and

Pennsylvania points The Armory doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, and fifteen minutes after every foot of space was filled to the doors. Not only were the aisles jammed, but men were climbing on window sills high up and hanging in all sorts of impossible places. In both of the Cleveland halls, as in most of the other cities where Mr. Bryan has spoken, the police arrangements were utterly inadequate. The crowding was as great as at the Jamestown assembly Saturday, and any sort of stampede would have precipitated dis-

Workingmen were in a large majority at both meetings; they were free and easy, peeling off coats, singing and disporting themselves generally in a good-naturedly, turbulent way.

When Mr. Bryan came down the stage at 8 o'clock, escorted by Mr. L. E Holden of the Cleveland Plaindealer, he inspired a fierce cheer which continued for three minutes, with waving hats and handkerchiefs, and was continued all the time the temporary chairman was trying to deliver his speech.

Before his arrival at Cleveland Mr. Bryan made speeches at Chautauqua, Mayville and Ripley. Much of the country through which he passed seemed to be Republican in its complexion. At Madison the Republican club turned out with badges, banner and bass drum, cheering McKiniey and howling at Bryan, but Ashtapula furnished an enthusiastic crowd of \$,000, partly free silver Republicans

### LI HUNG THANKED.

American Missionary Society Presents an Address.

New York, Sept. 3-The American missionary societies, represented by thirty ministers, headed by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellingwood, called upon Li Rung Chang to-day and presented an address to him, thanking him for his interest in the missionaries in China. he address, which is quite long, says that for forty years the missionaries of the American boards have been favored with the protection of the Chinese government and that in no nation of the world have they received more just and even generous treatment than in China.

Li Hung Chang responded, thanking the ministers for their kindly expressions and adding that his government had only done its duty in pro-tecting the missionaries. In conclusi n he thanked the ministers for their efforts to stop oplum smoking, which he characterized as a curse, and expressed his gratitude for their prayers for his recovery from the wound inflicted by his Japanese assailant.

### SMITH'S WORK DONE.

The Retiring Secretary Merely Waiting for Mr. Francis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2. - Secretary Hoke Smith of the Interior department signed the last papers in the routine business of the department and closed his active work yesterday afternoon. To-day he was at the department, but he devoted almost his entire time to callers and to taking leave of his associates and the employes in the department. When ex-Governor Francis will arrive from Missouri and take the oath of office is not yet definitely known, though it will be before the end of the week. All important matters that have been pending have now been disposed of, so that Mr. Francis as secretary will

#### have a clear field to begin with. GOV. STONE DECLINED.

He Refused to Head the Campaign Com-

mittee-Jones Chosen. CHICAGO, Sept. 2. -Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, will be chairman of the campaign committee. Until a few days ago, the indications pointed to Governor Stone as the chairman of the campaign committee, but the Missouri governor made it plain to the friends who were urging his appointment that his acceptance of the place was out of the question.

### TROUBLE IN IDAHO.

Cemocrats and Populists Not in Line With bilver Republicans.

Boise, Idaho, Sept. 2. - Senator Dubols, Congressman Wilson, J. H. Hawley and S. H. Haves, ex-chairman of the Democratic state committee, have gone to Pocatello to meet Mr. Johnson of Kansas, member of the Democratic national committee, who was sent to Idaho to arrange complete union of the silver forces. The conference will have important political

BIG IRISH CONVENTION

Delegates From All Parts of the World

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 .- The Irish National convention opened at noon today in Leinster hall, which was well filled with delegates, among whom were several women, the Irish race throughout the world being represented by from 600 to 700 delegates. They come from Ireland and Great Britain as a rule, but the United States, Canada, Australia and South Africa are represented by a number of delegates. The walls of Leinster hall were appropriately decorated and patriotic sentiments expressed by deceased statesmen of Ireland, 'se late Charles Stewart Parnell included, were con-

Bishop O'Donnell of Raplive was chosen permanent chairman on mo-tion of Justin McCarthy and read a message from the pope, in which His Holiness prayed that the Irish leaders might end their dissensions. The chairman then welcomed the delegates from the United States and Canada and delivered an address pleading for

Bishop O'Donnell referred to the publication in June last of the report of the commission on the financial relations of Ireland and Great Britain, which showed Ireland to be heavily overtaxed, and he said that this document showed how Ireland had been despoiled and was sufficient to again bring forward the whole Irish questhe convention. He declared that no man or set of men should put them-selves in competition with the cause of Ireland. This caused all the delegates to cheer for about five minutes. He cared little which Englith party helped Ireland, but the Irish should be independent of and in opposition to every party refusing them home rule. "We must," he said, "encompass Irish liberty, and no power on earth can withstand the justice there-of." This called forth another burst of cheering for about ten minutes.

Letters were received from Archbishop Walsh and Dr. Thomas Addis Emmett of New York. The state-ment of the latter that "the man who is unwilling to accept an invitation to the peace convention is no true Irishman" was applauded.

The first resolution, in favor of unity, was supported by Mr. Ryan of Toronto, who declared that the Canadians were absolutely independent and were only at the convention for "darling old Ireland's welfare, which, he added, would be most surely promoted by obedience to majority rule. After Justin McCarthy and others had supported the motion, the Rev. Dennis O'Callahan of Boston, Mass, stated that he was the bearer to the convention of the blessing of Archbishop Williams, and demanded that the delegates unite in a universal rally round the Irish flag. The feeling among the foreign del-

egation is that all sections should unite and that nothing should be left undone to accomplish this end. With this object in view a meeting of forty foreign delegates took place last night, thirty-five of them being from the United States or Canada, at which it was proposed to appoint a commit-tee of seven foreign delegates to per-sonally interview Redmond, Healy, and Dillon, with the object of inducing all factions to support one leader and as an alternative it was suggested that all gifts from foreign sources should be stopped in case the warring factions should fail to come to an understanding. The resolution, how-J. Ryan of Philadelphia, who insisted that all action should be postponed until to-night. After a heated discussion, lasting two hours, the meeting dispersed without having accomplished anything except. it feared, to sow seeds of discord which may grow further during the conven-

### HOSTS OF OLD SOLDIERS.

Many Thousands at the Grand Army Reunion-Naval Veterans Parade.

Sr. Paul, Minn., Sept. 2 .- The second day of Grand Army week opened with just enough clouds to make it more comfortable for the marching veterans. All night long heavy trains rolled into the depot and to-day they came in three, four and five sections, all loaded. The number already here and the number known to be on the way to the encampment demonstrates that the rallway estimate of 130,000 visitors based on the number of tickets sold and contracted for last week will be short of the actual number present to-morrow, when the grand parade will sturt.

To-day's parade was of the naval veterans, the ex-Prisoners of War and the Sons of Veterana. The afternoon was given up to re-

unions and the meeting of the Minnesota old soldiers to organize a Minnesota Veterans' association at Fort Snelling.

General Shelby for Congress.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.- A new Congressional enterprise was revealed this morning. It is sought to have the sound money Democrats nominate General Jo O. Shelby for Congress and the Republicans indorse him. The proposition is that the sound money Democrats will, in exchange, indorse Republican candidates for the legislature, thereby aiding the possible election of Major Warner to the United States Senate.

A \$20,000 Fire at Guthrie, Okla. GUTHRIE, Okla , Sept. 2 .- A fire at 6 o'clock last evening burned five business buildings on Division street, including Rhodes' bicycle factory and Stapleton's racing barn. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, partially covered

by insurance.

decided upon.

Best Orators. TOPERA, Kan., Sept. 2.-Cyrus Leland, Republican national committeeman for Kansas, is in Topeka to-day. ile says Kansas will get all the noted Republicans who go into the campaign. He enumerates John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, Senator Frey, Ber Butterworth, Congressman Boutelle and others of that class of men. He says Sherman and Harrison will be among the first of these to be sent to Kansas and each will spend two or three days in the state. Their dates have not been yet set and the territory they will cover has not been