

BRYAN NAMED.

The People's Party Nominates the Nebraskan for President.

Sewall Turned Down and Tom Watson, of Georgia, Named for Vice President—Butler Temporary and Allen Permanent Chairman—The Platform.

St. Louis, July 23.—At 12:37 o'clock Wednesday Chairman Taubeneck stepped to the front of the platform to call the national convention of the people's party to order. At the sight of him the Illinois delegation, which sat immediately below the platform, arose and cheered. Quiet came with the first rap of the gavel. Rev. W. L. Smith, of the Third Baptist church of this city, delivered the invocation while the 1,300 delegates stood reverently.

Senator Butler was introduced as temporary chairman by Chairman Taubeneck, who said that Mr. Butler had been elected temporary chairman without a dissenting vote and he added his belief that when the convention should adjourn it would be found that it had acted wisely with as great unanimity as had the committee in choosing the temporary chairman.

The states were then called for members of the committee on credentials and at the conclusion the convention at 2:10 o'clock took a recess until eight o'clock at night.

When the convention met at eight o'clock the hall was in darkness owing to a failure of the electric lights to work. There was considerable con-



HON. W. J. BRYAN.

sternation for a time, but when the situation was explained by Chairman Butler the crowd became satisfied. No work could be done, however, and the convention took a recess until ten o'clock Thursday.

The Second Day.

St. Louis, July 24.—The second day's session of the populist convention was called to order by Chairman Butler at 10:10 o'clock Thursday. The committee on credentials was not ready to report.

Senator William V. Allen, of Nebraska, was made permanent chairman.

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

Delegate Crawford, of Kansas, moved then that the delegates of the silver convention be admitted on exhibition of their badges. There were many cries of "no," "no" from the middle-of-the-road men, who evidently thought they saw in this move to pack the galleries with Bryan shouters, and Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell said that it was impossible to carry out such instructions. Thereupon Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and said it was no more than common courtesy to extend to the other conventions which were here in a common cause the same privilege which they had extended to the delegates to this convention.

After some wrangling Chairman Butler, amid howls of delight from the straight-outs, ruled the motion out of order.

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

Friday's Session.

Friday morning at four minutes after ten Senator Allen called the delegates to the people's party national convention to order. A committee to confer with a committee from the silver party convention was appointed and then the regular order was called for, which 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.

After a heated debate a vote was taken which resulted in 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report.

Gen. J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized and he read the platform as follows:

The Platform.

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private—a just, equitable and efficient

means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one, 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 population of this country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and 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 of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the constitution 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 safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

TRANSPORTATION.

First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a 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 tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment, if not in the destruction, of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

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

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

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

LAND.

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

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

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

Fourth—Direct Legislation: We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report J. S. Coxy, of Ohio, was recognized to read his minority report recommending the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds for the improvement of the roads of the country.

Then Mr. Kirby, of Texas, read the other minority report.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Kelley, of Kansas, the previous question was ordered. All the amendments were laid on the table, and the platform, as reported by a majority of the committee, was adopted.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of a candidate for vice president. When Alabama was called it placed in nomination Barnett Gibbs, of Texas. The convention then decided to take a recess.

At 6:32 p. m. the convention reassembled and Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, were placed in nomination. Lafe Pence nominated the democratic nominee, Arthur Sewall, and Col. Haines, of Kansas, seconded it. A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee, and Marion Page, of Virginia, were then named.

The roll of states was called for a ballot after the speech-making was through and at exactly 16 minutes to one Watson was nominated for vice president, and soon after a motion was carried to adjourn until nine o'clock in the morning.

Bryan Nominated for President.

St. Louis, July 27.—There was inextricable confusion on the floor of the Auditorium Saturday before the people's party convention met. The delegates stood about in animated groups, discussing the situation, and what it was best to do. The Bryan feeling was very strong, and the telegram from the Nebraskan declaring that he would not accept the nomination rendered the situation chaotic. Many desired to nominate Bryan in the face of this telegram. Tom Morrison, of Colorado, and ex-Gov. Lewelling, of Kansas, however, said this would not do. They counseled an indorsement of Bryan, instead of a nomination, pointing out that an indorsement, which did not require an acceptance, was the way out of the tangle.

Senator Allen called the convention to order at 9:30 and a committee to notify the candidates for president and vice president was selected. The chairman then called for the nominations for president. Gen. Weaver went forward to the platform and in a lengthy speech placed William J. Bryan in nomination. There were many speeches made in seconding Bryan's nomination. Several other nominations were made, namely: Col. L. M. Norton, of Illinois, was named by Mr. Call, of New York; Delegate Livingstone, chairman of the Missouri delegation, named Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, and, when Donnelly declined the use of his name, he placed Gen. J. S. Coxy, of Ohio, in nomination. The nominating speeches occupied six hours.

When the nominations were closed George Abbott, of Nebraska, moved that the national committee be given plenary powers in all things connected with the party after the adjournment of the convention and the motion was carried.

The roll call was then made and Chairman Allen announced the official vote as follows: Bryan, 1,042; Norton, 331; Donnelly, 16; Debs, 8; Coxy, 1.

It was 4:22 when the announcement of the vote was made and pandemonium reigned for about 20 minutes. Finally Chairman Allen declared Mr. Bryan the nominee of the convention, some one made a motion to adjourn, the chairman put the motion and then declared the convention adjourned sine die.

National Committee Organized.

St. Louis, July 27.—Immediately after the adjournment of the populist national convention the committee members selected by the various states met and organized for the campaign by electing Senator Marion C. Butler, of North Carolina, chairman; J. A. Edgerton, of Nebraska, secretary and M. C. Rankin, of Indiana, treasurer.

WATSON WILL ACCEPT.

Head Sewall Think the Other Should Withdraw.

THOMASTON, Ga., July 27.—Thomas E. Watson, the populist nominee for vice president, says: "I will accept the nomination. I wired my friends in St. Louis to that effect. I did it in the interest of harmony and to prevent the disruption of the populist party, which seemed imminent. Under the circumstances, I did what I believed to be the best for all interests." Mr. Watson predicts that the fusion scheme will be a great success if carried out. He thinks that Mr. Sewall should withdraw.

Bryan's Notification.

NEW YORK, July 27.—It is about settled that Mr. Bryan will be notified of his nomination at Madison Square garden on the evening of Tuesday, August 11. The big auditorium has been engaged for that day and Lawrence Gardner, the new member of the national committee for the District of Columbia, says there is likely to be no change in the present arrangements.

St. John Made Treasurer.

St. Louis, July 27.—Chairman Jones, of the democratic national committee, has appointed William P. St. John, of New York, who presided over the silver convention, treasurer of the democratic national committee. St. John accepted the position.

A Well-Known River Man Drowned.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 27.—Louis Babbett, mate of the steamer E. C. A. Denckmann and a well-known river man, fell from his boat as it was crossing the Davenport rapids and was drowned.

Mensing's island, a strip of land in the Missouri river at Kansas City containing 130 acres, has been advertised for sale by the government August 11.

Work on the construction of 20 miles of the Hutchinson, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad from Cimarron, Kan. to Watkins, Ok., will be begun immediately.

SILVERITES CONFER.

The Meeting at St. Louis Indorses Bryan for President.

Congressman Newlands Made Temporary and W. P. St. John Permanent Chairman—Declaration of Principles—National Democratic Ticket Indorsed.

St. Louis, July 23.—The delegates of the national silver organization were slow in assembling in the music hall of the Exposition building, and there were not nearly enough visitors to fill the galleries when J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order at 12:30 o'clock yesterday. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, of this city, read the declaration of independence. This caused an outburst of applause.

When the call had been read, Congressman F. G. Newlands, of Nevada, was introduced by Dr. Mott as temporary chairman and proceeded to make his address.

The committee on credentials reported that there were no contests. The committee on permanent organization recommended that W. P. St. John, of New York, be selected for permanent chairman; Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, be chosen for vice chairman, and R. E. Dufendorfer, of Pennsylvania, for secretary. The report was received with cheers and adopted.

The general trend of all the speeches in debating the question was that the great object was to secure an indorsement of Bryan and Sewall. At every mention of the democratic nominees the delegates cheered.

When the second day's session met Congressman Newlands moved that a committee on ways and means be appointed to raise funds with which to defray the expenses of the convention. The report of the conference committee was read and adopted and then Senator Jones read the platform, the chief part being as follows:

First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver as the standard money at the ratio of sixteen to one, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money; and, hence, that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

The platform then goes on to say that it is opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace; it is against allowing a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to uphold the gold standard and letting them make a large profit; denies that there can be such an economic paradox as overproduction; appeals to the people of the United States to make one supreme effort to free themselves from the money power, and recommended the convention to nominate the democratic nominees for president and vice president.

The platform was adopted after some debate.

Mr. E. C. Little, of Kansas, then nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president. After a number of speeches Mr. Bryan was nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Troup, of Connecticut, then placed the name of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, before the convention for vice president and the nomination was unanimously agreed to.

Col. Pace, of Nebraska, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that as the democratic party had arranged to notify Bryan and Sewall in New York, the silver party notify them in Bryan's home at Lincoln. The motion was agreed to. Thereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

Silver Men's Address.

St. Louis, July 27.—The national committee of the silver party has issued an address to the public. It is signed by the committee and is as follows:

To the American People.
Inasmuch as it has been charged upon the national silver party assembled in St. Louis that we are a convention of reprobates, revolutionists and anarchists, we submit the following to the candid judgment of the people. In our ranks are a few veterans of our Mexican war, 9 ex-confederates and 101 union army veterans of the late war. Of the 131 delegates attending here are prohibitionists, 9 are populists, 16 are democrats and 2 are republicans.

In this composition of the convention we appeal to all true patriots, without regard to previous party affiliations, to vote for Hon. William J. Bryan for president and Hon. Arthur J. Sewall for vice president of the United States. A result of their election will be the restoration of the free coinage of silver, on equal terms with gold, providing thereby a growing volume of money, which will tend to disseminate, rather than aggregate wealth, which will relieve the present profound depression and replace it with a wide prosperity. We urge you to unite upon this ticket as your sole hope of escape from the rigors of a grinding gold monopoly.

Our is a people man's campaign. We therefore call for contributions toward legitimate expenses, the same to be sent to William P. St. John, treasurer, at 41 East Thirtieth Street, New York city. Contributions of four more will be regularly acknowledged.

MORE STORM VICTIMS.

Four Additional Bodies Found Near Golden, Col.—No Trains for Two Weeks.

DENVER, Col., July 27.—The terrible effects of the cloudburst in Clear Creek canyon above Golden, Col., last Friday are still coming to light. Last night four more bodies were found among the debris several miles below Golden. There is also a report of the death of eight men employed in a Denver brewery who passed through Golden a few hours before the storm, en route to Idaho Springs for an outing. They have not since been heard from and parts of what is believed to be their wagon have been found.

Railroad officials said they could not give even an approximate estimate of the damage, but that they will probably be able to get trains through to Georgetown in two weeks. One hundred and seventy-five men are now at work repairing and 100 more will be put on very soon. The road for about seven miles must be almost wholly rebuilt, as the bed is washed out or buried under great masses of rock and dirt. People at Central City and Blackhawk express fears of food becoming scarce before the road is repaired.

A LIBEL CASE.

Dr. Hearne Wins His Famous Suit Against Editor M. H. De Young.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 27.—The jury in the Hearne libel case, which has been on trial for several days past, came into court shortly after noon Saturday, after being locked up all night, and announced a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing damages at \$10,000. The action had been tried once before, the jury failing to agree. The plaintiff in the case is Dr. J. C. Hearne, of this city. The defendants are M. H. De Young, proprietor of the San Francisco Chronicle, and J. F. Blunt, formerly that paper's San Diego correspondent. The article which formed the basis of the suit was sent from this city in August, 1894. It was construed by Dr. Hearne and some of his friends as implicating the doctor in the murder of Amos J. Stillwell, at Hannibal, Mo., in December, 1888. Subsequent to the publication of this article Hearne was indicted for the murder, tried and acquitted.

STRIKING TAILORS.

Twenty Thousand Estimated to Be Idle at New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—An all-day meeting was held by the striking tailors of this city in Wallhalla hall yesterday. Addresses were made by a number of leaders and the situation was generally discussed. The substance of the remarks made by the various speakers was to the effect that no compromise with the contractors should be made; that the strikers must stand firm and accept nothing but victory. The fact that some of the contractors who had in the past combated the tailors have now joined hands with them is regarded by the leaders as significant and is taken as an omen of success for the tailors in their conflict for the entire abolition of the sweat shop system, the increase of the weekly scale of wages and for a fixed weekly toil standard of 59 hours. It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are now idle on account of the strike in this city and vicinity.

THREE RAILROADS SOLD.

Northern Pacific, Duluth & Winnipeg and Chesapeake & Ohio Go Under the Hammer.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Three railroads were sold at public auction Saturday: The Northern Pacific, for \$13,000,000; the Duluth & Winnipeg for \$2,374,717.44, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern, for \$1,500,000; total amount bid for the interests represented by the three corporations named being \$16,874,616.44. The Northern Pacific was bought in by the reorganization committee; the Duluth & Winnipeg was taken in out of the cold by the Canadian Pacific, and the Chesapeake & Ohio Southwestern was knocked down to the Illinois Central, which goes to show that railroads have troubles of their own.

GOLD DEMOCRATS WORKING.

New Executive Committee Convenes to Provide a Campaign Fund.

CHICAGO, July 27.—The executive committee of the Sound Money league met in executive session to consider the question of finances and to provide for a campaign fund for the newly-launched party.

The work of completing the "provisional" national committee is now going forward. Organizations of sound money democrats will be formed in all states except, perhaps, a few of the western ones, where the silver sentiment is strong, and in these committees will be appointed by the executive committee of five appointed at the conference.

Lost with All on Board.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The full rigged ship City of Philadelphia, which sailed from this port February 2 for San Francisco, was lost off the Falkland Islands, with all on board, including the captain and his young wife and a crew of 26. A letter received here tells the story of the finding of the wreckage and several of the bodies.

Fifty Killed in a Collision.

BOMBAY, India, July 27.—A railway collision has occurred at Delhi by which 50 persons were killed and injured.

Latest advices from Cuba say the yellow fever epidemic on the island is abating.