AS AGREED UPON BY THE COM-MITTEE.

What is Set Forth Regarding Finances. Transportation and Land-A System of Direct Legislation Favored-Selection of the President by Direct Vote of the People-Pensions for the Soldiers-Free Homes for Settlers.

Populistic Principles.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25. - The platform as agreed upon by the committee

'The People's party, assembled in national convention, realisms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that through the countract of the present and preceding alministrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as prerached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration of four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supremediate of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a poople's government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislations and defeat the will of the people and plutogracy has thereby been esthrough upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and future generations. prosecrity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us mas ters of our own affairs and independent of European control by the adoption of the fol-lowing declaration of principles: Finance.

Finance.

'First-We demind a national money, safe and sound issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of fasue, 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 dicburs ments of the government.

'Second-We demand the free and unrestrict doing sof silver and gold at the present.

strict doon go of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for

"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."

production
"Fourt .- We denounce the s le of bonds and

"Fourth—We denounce the sile of bonds and the increase of the public interest bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessiry and without authority of law, and that no more bonds be i sued except by specific act of Congress.

"Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonstization of the lawful money of the United States by private contract.

"Sixth—We demand that the government in payment of its oblig tions, 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 holderso f government oblithis option to the holderso f government obli

Seventh-We demand a graduated income "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 taxat on.

subject of taxat on.

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

Transportation. "i. Transportation being a means of ex-shange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroa is 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 tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not the des ruction, of political rights and personal liberties of the ritizens may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

"2. 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

for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of sxisting lieus of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if it becomes srament shall purchase the ame 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 wh le people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and prope ty, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights

"5. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto by executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

"4. The television of the present intent and spirit."

"4 The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the govern-ment in the interest of the people."

Lands "The true policy demands that the national and State logislation shall be such as will uki.

May comble every prudent and industri us

making combine very prudent and industricus citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now hell by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reliamed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly as well as when ownership should be prohibited.

""We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad comeanies have through the countvince of the laterior department, robbed multitudes of actual bone fide settlers of their homes and mine a of their claims and we demant the logillation by Congress which will enforce the exemption funineral land from such grants after as well as before patent.

"I We demand that bone fide settlers on all public land be grant of free homes as provided in the national homestical law and that no as imption be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement and that

ervations when opened for authorised, and that all lands no: now patents I come under the law.

Direct Legislation.

We favor a system of direct logislation through the initiative and eferendum under proper constitutional safeguards.

"I. We demand the election of President Vice President and United States counts a by a direct vote of the paralle.

"I. We tender to the estrictic people of Cuba our despeat sympathy in their hervic stangels for political fre hom and independent 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.

"i We favor home rule in the Territories, and the District of Columbia and the early alminion of the Territories as States.

"All public salar as abouted he made to correspond to the price of labor and its prod-

Union soldiers.
"S. Believing that the election franchise and

"S. Believing that the election franchise and untramme ed ballot are essential to a govern ment of and by the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as on-Republican and un-Demorratic, and we desire it to be the dute of the severa. State logislatures to take such action as well as secure a full, free and fair ballot and holest count.

"9. 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 public campaign, upon which the present Presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issis between the parties we confishly invite the aid and cooperation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question."

GOLD CONVENTION CALLED.

The National Committee Organized in

Chiengo. CHCAGO, 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. Esher; from Iowa, J. M. Martin of Marshailtown, Judge French, Henry Vollmer, E. W. Boynton and E. M. Sharon of Daven-port, and Thomas Bowman of Council Bluffs; from Indiana, ex-Congressman W. D. Bynum, S. C. Pickens, J. R. Wilson and J. P. Frenzell; from Nebraska, Euclid Martin and Frederick Vaughn; from Illinois, ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins, H. S. Robbins and C. A.

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

when the committee on call met this morning John R. Wilson of In-diana, Henry Vollmer of Iowa, S. H. Holding of Ohio, W R. Shelby of Michigan, G. M. Davie of Kentucky, L. C. Krauthoff of Missouri, W. F. Vilas of Wisconsin, H. S. Robbins of Illinois and F. W. Vaughan of Ne-

braska 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 apon 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 Demo-crats from the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Mis-souri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minne-sota and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated and that candidates for President and Vice President in accord therewith be

"Second, that the Democrats in the several states who are in sympathy with this recommendation and alterably 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 In-dianapolis 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, 1856, at such place, and to be constituted and convened in such manner as said national commit-

tee may determine.
Comptroller Eckels arrived early this morning and went into the con ference. 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

SITUATION IN NEBRASKA

Sound Money Democrats Will Take De-

cisive Action-Populists May Split. LINCOLN, Neb., July 25.-The presence of Democratic National Candidate Bryan in this city has had the effect of arousing both the Republican and sound money Democrats to action. Whether a second Democratic national ticket will be put in the field or not, there is little question but that Nebraska sound money Democrats will hold a convention and nom mate candidates for State offices. That is the present sentiment and it

Estimates vary on the number of third party people who will be likely Bryan. Some think that not more than 10 per cent can be depended on, while others place the defection at about 13 per cent. It is conceded that there will be a split in the Populist ranks of Nebraska independent of the action at St. Louis.

Colombia Must Atone.

Washington, July 35. - A cablegram has been sent to the United States minister at Bogota, with instructions to lay out a copy of it before the Colombian government, demanding an immediate reply to the two notes in regard to amends for the outrage committed upon the American vessel Whitford last March.
Minister McKinney was instructed to say that an applogy and reparation must be forthcoming at once

lowant for a New Ticket.

Stoux Cirv. Iowa, July 25. - The talk of the nomination of a sound money Democrat for the Presidency has created considerable enthusiasm among and the District of Columbia and the early adminion of the Territ rice as States.

"All public salar or should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its post-wats.

"A. In times of great industrial depress on tile labor abouid be am loyed on public works as far as practicable.

"A. The arbitrary course of the courts has suming to imprison citizens for indirect one."

A FIGHT OVER THE C IDER OF BUSINESS.

Middle-of-the-Road Men Oppose Endorsement of the Democratic Vice President Nominee-A Southern Man to be Nominated in Which Case It Is Likely that Mr. Bryan Will Authorize His Name to be Withdrawn.

No Nomination Yet.

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 Committeeman Branch of Georgia and Mrs. Helen

Gougar of Indiana. Chairman Allen introduced Mrs. Marion Todd of Michigan, who had been conspicuous as a Populist speaker for several years. She has a strong face, with clear, brown eyes. Her dark hair was streaked with gray. She announced the death of Mrs. E. M. Emory of Michigan, a worker in the reform cause, paid a glowing tribute to her memory, and offered a resolution expressing the regret of the convention at her untimely death. George Gaither of Alabama, also paid a tribute to Mrs. Emory's work, say-ing that the influence of her book, "Seven Financial Conspiracies," had been largely responsible for the growth of Populism in his state. The resolution was unanimously adopted

by a rising vote.

A. A. Noc, an Ohio delegate, presented to Chairman Allen a gavel containing 16 pieces of silver and 1 of gold. The wood of the handle was hickory.

Cartin G. A. Lloyd of Poshelle.

Captain G. A. Lloyd of Rochetle, N. Y., and Mrs. Pennington, "the sweet singer of Arkansas," then entered the hall dressed in the costumes of "Uncle Sam" and Columbia."
Lloyd wore the red, white and blue spike-tailed coat and the tall hat of "Uncle Sam," while Mrs. Pennington was arrayed in the stars and stripes and wore the shield and turban of the American goddess They made their way to the platform amid a spattering of cheers, and faced the delegates while Mrs. Pennington sang a Populist campaign song.

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 pro-hibiting federal officeholders from taking part in the deliberations of a Populist convention, should be en-forced. His protest was evidently simed at Senators Butler of North Carolina and Allen of Nebraska, the rmanent 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 com-binations could find common ground to stand on. Anything it did would be subject to the subsequent action of the convention. It had no pienary 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-The proposition would show the ex-treme high water strength of the anti-Bryan men. There was some parliamentary squabbling and then Elweed 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 pro-

tested 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 con-vention 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 nation

al committee to select its chairman. The middle of the roaders cheer Donnelly lustily, and an Alabama delegate cried out that the convention

uld select the chairman. Judge tircone of Nobraska made a rigorous reply to Mr. Donnelly, in which de declared that the People's party would emerge triumphant from this contest if it grasped the oppor-

POPULIST PLATFORM. | tempt and ruling them by injunction, should be prevented by proper legication ber for silver. To do so, he argued, would save the life of the People's party. The anti-Bryan delegates grew obstreper us 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 hundred voices. "I'll 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 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 was 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. Heward 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 SIMPSOM

SPEAK.

There were loud cries for "Cyclone" Davis and Jerry Simpson. The former rasponded 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 apfrom the North must not ask them to advocate or defend a redeemable money. The cheers 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.

Delegate Bateman of Maine attempt ed to reply to 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

astray. But I say to the South if you will give us the president we will give you the vice president."

Judge Plowman of Dakota, who said he represented the only state that had two Populist United States Senators, favored the majority report, but said South Dakota would be for the middle-of-the-road man for vice president if the delegation could be president if the delegation could be convinced "that it was for the best interest of the party." This qualifica-

At this point the previous question was ordered, but E. Gerry Brown and Barney Gibbs of Texas managed to get The latter parliamentary inquiries. The latter advocated the nomination of a South ern 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 tangle was straightened out and the convention took up the report, section by section. Another ten minutes were consumed before the contested sec-tions of the report were reached. An Alabamba 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 dopted, as was Senator Butler's motion that the national committee se

lect 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 pledges 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. "We 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-Sewali delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report vote down the Southern against Newell and nominate the Chi-cago ticket in its entirety. More than this the Southerners fully expect that the Democrata, as a token of their gratitude to the Populists for assist-ing in the election of firyan, will abandon Sewall in their electoral col-lege and give their votes to the Popullege and give their votes to the Popu-

785 to 615 in favor of the minority reother enthusiastic anti-Bryan demnatration.

Kansas voted 2 navs. 71 yeas: Miasouri, 37 nays, 31 yeas; Nebraska, 57 nays; lowa, 12 yeas, 18 nays; Oktaboma 6 yeas; the Indian Territory, 2 The report as amended was then

the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to read the platform, as agreed to by the committee. The paient leather slipper never loses its

SECOND DAY'S WORK.

PROCEEDINGS DRAG WITHOUT MUCH SPIRIT.

Considerable Talk But Not Much Actual Work Accomplished - Middle - of - the Road Men Conspicious and Somewhat Noisy-The Committee on Resolutions Announced-General Convention Sights

No Nomination Yet. Sr. Louis, Mo , July 24.-The Popalists 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 indorsing Bryan, the planks of the platform and kindred topics. The middle-of-the-road men were vociferating everywhere, the noise they made being heard above the mu-

ate from the gallery.

J. J. Crandall of Camden, N. J., was about distributing circulars in favor of the ratification of the "platform of the new-born Democracy, lately chris-tened at Chicago." "The trouble will soon begin," he shouted; "we don't want harmony."

About 10 o'clock Senators Stewart of Nevada, Kyle of North Dakota and Allen of Nebraska took seats on the platform. At 10:05 Senator Butter, the temporary chairman, appeared. Simultaneously the band struck up "Dixie," and the delegates shouted. The attendance in the galleries was platform. At 10:05 Senator Butler

very small, not more than 500 people being present. Five minutes later Chairman Butler called the convention to order and the Rev. Mr. Smith offered the invocation.

After an unheard and unnoticed announcement by an Illinois delegate, the report of the committee on cre-dentials was called for, but no one responded, and the states were called for members of the committees on permanent organization and resolutions

While announcements were being made a middle-of-the-road man at-tempted a demonstration. It was dramatically arranged, but it only served to demonstrate the hopeless minority of the straight outs.

There was a ripple of applause and 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 Ne-brasks, General Weaver of Iowa and ex-Governor Lewelling of Kansas, when their names were shouted out,
Conspicuous on the stage was a woman who sat with the Kentucky delegation. She was dressed in white and above her dark tresses floated

several long white plumes. She proved to be the bride of Delegate Taylor, editor of the Paducah, Ky., The announcements were completed at 11:45 o'clock, Delegate Dixon of Oklahoma then mounted the stage

and, after adjuring the delegates to be quiet and not interrupt, introduced Clarena E. Comley of Oklahoma, who regaled the convention with some

campaign songs.

An Alabama delegate then introduced "Misstress Pennington, the sweet campaign singer of Arkansas."

She sang a parody on "Yankee Doodie Doodie" and the sanger of which con-

Yankee Doodle get your gun. Shoot the goldbugs, every one Yankee Doodle Dandy.

Delegate Crawford of Kansas moved that the delegates of the silver con-vention 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 a move to pack the galleries. with Bryan shouters, and Sergeant-at-arms McDowell said that it was im-

possible to carry out instructions.

Thereupon Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and said it was no more than common courtesy to extend to other conventions which were here in a common cause the same privilege which they had extended to the delegates of this convention. After some wrangling Chairman Butter, amid howls of delight from the straightouts, ruled the motion out of order.

Washburne of Massachusetts from the stage announced that he had an impostant 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 por-tion 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 fidel ty of the members of this convention and of the People's party. Mr. Washburne said that the ques-tion 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 ganized, no such resolution could acted on. An angry Connecticut delegate named Henry C. Baldwin jumped on a chair and indiguantly shouted: "If the papers say we are asses, shall we pass a resolution saying we are not?" ing we are not?"
Chairman Butler ruled that during

the temporary organization a resolu-tion could be passed expressing its sense. Thereupon Congressman How-ard of Alabama moved to refer the resolution to the committee on resolutions. Delegate Branch of Georgia followed with a motion to table the

There was a good deal of confusion as the vote was taken, viva voce, but Chairman Butler decided that the mo-

At 17:47 another motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock was made and

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, Joshus Perkins; Delaware, J. Crosty; Georgia, J. K. Hines; Idaho, James Gunn; Lilinoia, John P. Steele; Indiana, Alongo Burkhart; Jose, J. R. tieneral J. B. Weaver, chairman of ana, Alonso Burkhart; fuwa. Weaver: Kansas John Davis: tucky, J. A. Parker; Levisiana.

Howell; Maine, James A. Campioni Maryland, Enoch Mays; Massachu-setts, Levi R. Pierce; Michigan, Maryland, Minnesota, S. M. R. B. Taylor; Minnesota. S. M. Owens; Mississippi, Frank Burkitt; Missouri. J. Waller Long; Montana, G. W. Reeves; Nebraska, Governor Silas Holcomb; New Hampshire, G. S. Greenleaf; New Jersey, L. F. Fuller, New York, J. R. White, North Carolina, W. R. Henry; North North Carolina, W. R. Henry; North Dakota, L. A. Harland; Ohlo, Jacob S. Coxey; Oregon, the Rev. J. S. Mc-Hains; Pennsylvania, T. E. Dean; Rhode Island, Bartholomew Vallette; South Dakota, H. L. Sauches; Tennesee, John P. Buchauan; Texas, J. C. Kirby; Utah, H. W. Lawrence; Vermont will F. Paler, Vicalina (1997). mont. Milt E. Baker; Virginia, James West Virginia, H. S. Houston; Wisconsin, Robert Schilling; Wyoming, William Brown; Arizona, A. H. Noon; New Mexico, Thomas E. Kelleher; District of Columbia, Carle Browne; Oklahoma, William Garrison.

ESTIMATES BY KANSAS MEN. S. M. Scott, who presided over the Kansas caucus this morning, stated that he had been collecting informa-tion concerning the relative strength of the Bryan and the middle-of-the-road forces, and had found 822 for Bryan and 304 for the middle-of-theroad. Other members of the delegation gave their estimates, W.L. Brown saying that Bryan had no less than 200 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 numer-ous as they professed to be.

BRYAN, BUT NOT SEWALL

Friends of the Mebraskan Confident of

Success as to 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 efforts in this direction. They now contemplate an adjournment of the convention immediatly after Mr. Bryan's nomination, with the hope of bringing the opposition to Mr. Sewall to see the wisdom of his support. Is ease they fail on "towall, they plan 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, 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 indorsement of the entire ticket as the dorsement 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 indorsement 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

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 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.

MISSOURIANS ACT.

The Resolutions Committee Member Is

Urged to Work for Electoral Division. Sr. Louis, Mo., July 23.-The Misouri 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. Weller Long. to agree and vote for a supplemental resolution, recommending several State committees of the People's party, in conjunction with the national committees of the Democratic and People's party, make any reasonable, equitable and mutually satisfactory division or union of the electoral tory division or union of the electoral tickets, of the several States; provided that said J. Weller Long shall support such aupplemental resolution only on condition that a majority of the States represented on said committee on resolutions is favorable to such proposition.".

VERY BADLY SPLIT UP.

Three Names to Be Presented for the Permanent Chairmanship.

Sr. 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 640 votes behind him; Campion, middle of the road man, has 485; Butler, who stands for compromise, has 300. It looks now as if their would be a row."

Anterson Sentenced to Haug Macon, Ma., July 24 -The jury in the case of George Anderson, who killed his wife May 27 last, found him guilty of murder in the first degree. A motion for a new trial was overruled. Anderson did not want an appeal and said the case turned out as he expected. Judge Eilison sentenced Anderson to be hung August 21.

Hosros, Mass. July 24.—President T. R. Heal of the Second National bank is attempting to secure Hoston relief for the United States treasury. His intention is to raise \$2,000,000, which sum represents about one-third of the gold in the banks of this city.

A 875,000 Binze at Denver DENVES. Colo., July 24 -- Fire last evening at 1638-42 Lawrence street resulted in damage to building and goods amounting to about \$75,000