

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

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

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

The National G. A. R. Reunion.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 5.—When nominations were declared in order in the Grand Army encampment this morning, D. R. Ballou of Providence, R. I., Major Thaddeus S. Clarkson of Omaha, E. H. Hobson of Kentucky, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire and Rear Admiral Meade were named. Second 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 It at once became evident that Major Clarkson would win and all the other names were withdrawn and he was chosen by acclamation. He was called to the stage and acknowledged the honor conferred on him.

General J. H. Mullen of Minnesota was elected senior vice commander-in-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 Antietam. He enlisted April 16, 1861, within 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 Thirtieth Illinois cavalry and served with that regiment 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, 1862, he assisted in raising the Third Arkansas cavalry, of which he was captain, 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 that 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 department commander of Nebraska by acclamation at the encampment in February, 1890. He has also been commander of the Loyal Legion of Nebraska.

For junior 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 Indiana.

The council of administration as nominated by the various states and approved by the encampment is as follows: Alabama, Mr. D. Wickerman of Mobile; Arizona, J. W. Dorington of Yuma; Arkansas, J. H. Hutchison of Dewitt; California and Arizona, T. K. Stahler of San Francisco; Colorado and Wyoming, B. L. Carr of Longmont; 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 Decatur; 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 Warren Springs; Minnesota, Albert Steinitz of St. Louis; Montana, Charles Sprague of Bozeman; Nebraska, A. Trainor of Omaha; New Hampshire, D. W. Proctor of Wilton; New Jersey, J. K. Kents of Trenton; New Mexico, H. Cramp-ton of Santa Fe; New York, Charles A. Shaw of Brooklyn; North Dakota, S. G. Magill of Fargo; Ohio, E. R. Monfort of Cincinnati; Oklahoma, W. H. Baker of Goss; Oregon, H. S. Albert of Portland; Rhode Island, William H. Chambers of Washington; Rhode Island, Nelson Viall of Howards; South Dakota, 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. Jeffers of Norfolk, Va.; Washington and Alaska, Thomas M. Young of Seattle; West Virginia, G. K. Mallory of Parkersburg; Wisconsin, G. W. Carlson of Milwaukee.

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

Child's New President.

VALPARAISO, Sept. 5.—After an excited session the Chilean Congress, by a vote of 62 to 50, decided yesterday that the relatives of Francisco Ferraz had a right to vote. The Boyists protested against this action, as it allowed Ferraz's relatives the right to vote in their own cause, but in spite of this Ferraz was proclaimed president of the republic of Chile by the same vote—62 to 50. There is great excitement in Valparaiso and Santiago, but so far order has been preserved. The term for which Ferraz was elected is for five years from September 15.

PALMER AND BUCKNER.

Sketches of the Sound Money Democratic Nominees.

John McAnley Palmer, of Springfield, Ill., was born in Scott county, Ky., September 13, 1817; removed with his father to Madison county, Ill., in 1831; attended the common schools in Illinois, and entered Alton, Ill., in 1835, where he remained a year, paying his expenses, which were very small by his labor. In 1838 he taught school and studied law. In December, 1839, was admitted to the bar. In 1839 was elected probate judge of Macoupin county. In 1841 was elected a member of the convention to amend the State constitution. In 1843 he was re-elected probate judge, and in November of the same year, 1843, was elected county judge, which office he held until 1852, when he was elected to the State senate to fill a vacancy; was elected again in November 1854, as an independent, anti-Nebraska candidate and at the session of the legislature which convened in January, 1855, nominated and voted for Lyman Trumbull, for senator, who was elected in 1856.

Having decided to act with the Republican party, he resigned his seat in the Senate. He withdrew from the Republican State convention, and was made its president; was delegate to the convention in 1855 in Philadelphia which nominated John C. Fremont; in 1859 was a candidate for Congress; in 1860 was one of the electors-at-large on the Republican ticket, and was elected; May 9, 1861, was elected colonel of the Fourteenth regiment of Illinois infantry; was appointed brigadier general 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. 11, and later took part in the operations against Corinth; took part in the battle of Murfreesboro in December, 1862, and January, 1863, and was promoted to major general of volunteers; took part in the operations against the Confederate army commanded by General Bragg on its retreat via Tallahomah to Chattanooga; commanded a division in the battle of Chickamauga; was promoted to the command of the Fourteenth army corps in October, 1863; took part in the operations around Chattanooga, including the battles of Lookout Mountain and Missionary ridge, in November, 1863; in 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign, and was relieved by his request August 4, 1864; commanded the military department of Kentucky from February, 1865, to May 1, 1866; resignation accepted September 1, 1866; removed to Springfield in 1867; was elected Governor of Illinois in 1869; was one of the Democratic visitors to Louisiana after the presidential election in 1876; was nominated as a candidate for United States senator by the Democratic members of the legislature in January, 1877, and was forwarded to the United States Senate office and defeated by delegate-at-large to the national Democratic convention in 1874; in 1878 was nominated by the Democratic state convention as a candidate for governor and was defeated; in 1880 was nominated by the Democrats of the state as a candidate for senator; carried the state by 4,000 plurality; 101 Democratic members of the legislature were elected who voted for him on 14 ballots; on the 14th ballot the Independents united with the Democrats and he was elected United States senator. His term will expire March 3, 1891.

Simon Bolivar Buckner is 71 years old and was born in Hart county, in the southern part of Kentucky, 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 only 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 Grant. 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 Virginia. After his term as governor of Kentucky was returned to the home where he was born. He was the Democratic gold standard candidate for United States senator in Kentucky last winter, but owing to the troubles of the war he withdrew 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 versatile prose writer, and has written many articles on the financial question. He is a great Shakespearean scholar, and is reputed to be able to quote some of the plays from beginning to end.

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 as lieutenant and came out as captain. When the civil war came on, Buckner resided in Kentucky and was made adjutant general of the state with command of the state guard. During the siege of Fort Donelson Buckner was third in command of the fort. Grant surrounded the fort on all sides, and after the surrender on February 13 and 14, the Confederate forces saw that further resistance would be fruitless and the senior generals turned the command over to Buckner, and in the evening departed by boats with 1,000 men. Buckner, quickly realizing that his situation was 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 the Confederates. To this General Grant immediately replied in a letter that has since been chronicled and made famous in history.

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

KEROSENE IN THEIR BEDS.

Desperate Attempt to Annihilate a Nebraska 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 crime can be assigned.

SEWALL WILL STICK.

The Democratic Vice Presidential Nominations Declared Positively. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Commercial Advertiser this evening prints the following dispatch: "HART, Mo., Sept. 5.—Editor Commercial Advertiser: Any statements or inferences that I propose to withdraw from the Democratic national ticket are without foundation. I never had the remotest intention of doing so. ARTHUR SEWALL, Minister and Merchant Druggist."

HOLIDAYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 5.—The bodies of the Rev. Thomas F. Reeves, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran church of this place, and John J. 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 which legalizes civil weddings when the contracting parties have not hitherto been married under the Catholic religious ritual.

PALMER THE LEADER.

NOMINEES OF THE INDIANAPOLIS CONVENTION.

General 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 De-nounced—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 gold standard Democratic convention on the first ballot this afternoon, despite the re-



SENATOR PALMER, ILLINOIS.

peated and positive refusals to allow his name to be presented. The vote stood: Palmer, 747 1/2; Bragg, 124 1/2. 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 Silver.

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 committee is as follows: "This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people. We, the Democrats throughout the nation 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 color. We demand the independence of the judiciary, and the authority of the President to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver legislation to the detriment of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government; they abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal policy. In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles, we cannot support the candidate of that convention, nor be bound by its acts. The Democratic party has survived many defeats but could not survive a victory won in this manner. The conditions 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 its duty the unlimited issues of government to raise and maintain prices by law, and it proposes remedy for existing evils except oppressive and unjust taxation. The National Democracy here convened therefore renounces its declaration of 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. The amount is to be limited 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 the condition of the market. It is not to be determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in the tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue which has its cause in the increase of the tariff and reduced consumption, due entirely 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 needs of good government."

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

"We arraign and condemn the Populist conventions of Chicago and St. Louis for their cooperation with the Republican party, increasing these conditions, which are placed in justification of a heavy increase in the burdens of the people and a further resort to protection. We, therefore, denounce 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 fact, we reaffirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff revenue only."

"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 century, which were abandoned by every maritime power but the United States, and which, to the nation's humiliation, have driven American capital to the use of alien flags and alien crews, have made the Stars and Stripes an almost unknown emblem in foreign countries and have almost extinguished the name of American seaman. We oppose the pretense that discriminating duties will promote shipping and that schemes is an invitation to commercial warfare upon the United States and American in the light of our great commercial treaties, offering no gain whatever to American shipping, while greatly increasing ocean freight on our agricultural and manufactured products."

GOLD AND SILVER.

"The experience of mankind has shown that, by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is occasionally adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be secured only by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measures and the maintenance of silver as a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. Thus in the largest possible measure both metals are secured, and the world is supplied with the only practical currency assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who care to have it. The gold standard is the best money known to man, but are the victims and most deplorable victims of a de-

based and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost. Realizing 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 1834 and 1835 the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues. To this long established Democratic policy we adhere and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity, therewith of every dollar issued by the government, and we are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion.

CURRENCY REFORM.

"That we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patchwork of national paper currency as constant source of injury 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 sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under government supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business."

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

"The patriotism, 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 order and the enforcement of the law, its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation are fully recognized by the Democratic party and will secure him a place in history beside the father of the republic."

"We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service and we endorse its efforts to extend the merit system still further. We demand that no backward step be taken but that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-democratic spoils system of appointment shall be eradicated."

"We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government."

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. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We demand all efforts to defend 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 the judicial department and the inviolability of contract and the obligations of all good citizens to resist every illegal combination and attempt against the rights 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 submit 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—Bliss 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 hisses could be heard. Breckinridge bowed profoundly in acknowledgement of the cheers. Several times the cries and hisses 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 for 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 hall. It was noticeable, however, that many remained silent while the demonstration was going on and here and there went up a hiss. With one or two exceptions, New York men sat silent. Mr. Breckinridge, in the first row of 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 republic." 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 Jersey.

Thereafter Breckinridge's well 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 Republican 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. Bryan's 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 halberd as the weapon to equalize that which life made unequal."

THE VERMONT ELECTION.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 3.—Revised returns of the election from the fourteen counties of the state give Grant, Republican, 33,076, and Jackson, Democrat, 12,981, a Republican plurality of 20,095.

BRYAN AT CLEVELAND

A BIG OVATION FROM THE PEOPLE OF OHIO.

The Democratic Candidate Tended 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 his 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 Lorain, Cuyahoga, and other Ohio and Pennsylvania points.

The Army 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 disaster.

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 Chautauque, 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 McKinley and howling at Bryan, but Ashtabula furnished an enthusiastic crowd of 2,000, fully free silver Republicans.

LI HUNG THANKED.

American Missionary Society Presents an Address.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The American missionary societies, represented by thirty ministers, headed by the Rev. Dr. F. F. Ellingwood, called upon Li Hung Chang to-day and presented an address to him, thanking him for his interest in the missionaries in China. The 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 protecting the missionaries. In conclusion he thanked the ministers for their efforts to stop opium 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 employees 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 Committee—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.

Democrats and Populists Not in Line With Silver Republicans.

BOISE, Idaho, Sept. 2.—Senator Dubois, Congressman Wilson, J. H. Hawley and S. H. Hayes, 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 bearings.

BIG IRISH CONVENTION.

Delegates From All Parts of the World Gather.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Irish National convention opened at noon to-day 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, the late Charles Stewart Parnell included, were conspicuous.

Bishop O'Donnell of Raphoe was chosen permanent chairman on motion 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 unity.

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 question, and alone justified the calling of the convention. He declared that no man or set of men should put themselves in competition with the cause of Ireland. This caused all the delegates to cheer for about five minutes. He cared little which English party helped Ireland, but the Irish should be independent of and in opposition to every party refusing them home rule. "We must," he said, "reconquer Irish liberty, and no power on earth can withstand the justice thereof." 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 statement 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 delegation 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 committee of seven to-morrow to personally 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, however, was stubbornly opposed by M. 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 was feared, to sow seeds of discord which may grow further during the convention.

HOSTS OF OLD SOLDIERS.

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

ST. 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 railway 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 start.

To-day's parade was of the naval veterans, the ex-Prisoners of War and the Sons of Veterans.

The afternoon was given up to reunions and the meeting of the Minnesota old soldiers to organize a Minnesota Veterans' association at Fort Snelling.

GENERAL SHELLY 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 endorse him. The proposition is that the sound money Democrats will, in exchange, endorse 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.

Best Orators.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—Cyrus Leiland, Republican national committee-man for Kansas, is in Topeka to-day. He says Kansas will get all the noted Republicans who go into the campaign. He enumerates John Sherman, Benjamin Harrison, Senator Frey, Ben Butterworth, Congressman Boullie and others of that class of men. He says Sherman and Harrison will be among the first of those to be sent to Kansas and each will spend two or three days in the state. Their dates have not yet set and the territory they will cover has not been decided upon.