

POPULIST PLATFORM.

AS AGREED UPON BY THE COMMITTEE.

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.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—The platform as agreed upon by the committee is as follows:

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic and to the fundamental principles of just government...

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue...

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of the country and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of public interest bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law...

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demoralization of the lawful money of the United States by private contracts.

Sixth—We demand that the government in payment of its obligations, shall use its own coin to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid...

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax to the end that accrued wealth shall be its just proportion of the existing national debt...

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

Ninth—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people...

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Twenty-first—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchanges.

Twenty-second—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchanges.

Twenty-third—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchanges.

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SEWALL NOT WANTED

A FIGHT OVER THE ORDER 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.

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 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, saying 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. Noy, an Ohio delegate, presented to Chairman Allen a gavel containing 15 pieces of silver and 1 of gold.

Captain G. A. Lloyd of Rochelle, 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 spiced-tail 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.

Jerry Simpson mounted a chair and protested against frittering away any more time of the convention.

The delegates, he said, were present at great expense, and the convention should get down to business.

John S. Dore of California declared the rules of the Omaha platform prohibiting federal officeholders from taking part in the deliberations of a Populist convention, should be enforced.

His protest was evidently aimed at Senators Butler of North Carolina and Allen of Nebraska, the temporary and permanent chairmen.

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 committees could find common ground to stand on. Anything it did would be subject to the subsequent action of the convention.

It had no plenary power.

FIGHT OVER THE RULES.

The regular order was called for. This was the reading of the minority report of the committee on rules.

It recommended a change in the order of making nominations, so as to make the nomination of Vice President before that of President.

This was a move of the middle of the road men. Delegate McGrath of Illinois promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table.

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota protested against the proposition reported from the committee on rules to allow the candidate to select the national committee. "It may be," he said, "passionately, that when this convention adjourns there will be little left of the People's party except the national committee."

While I may be willing to support Bryan, if he is the choice of this convention when the folly of the moment has passed away, we may want to clothe the skeleton that is left as it is."

He wanted the national committee to select its chairman. The middle of the roaders cheered Donnelly lustily, and an Alabama delegate cried out that the convention should select the chairman.

Judge Greene of Nebraska made a vigorous reply to Mr. Donnelly, in which he declared that the People's party would emerge triumphant from this contest if it grasped the oppor-

tunity to achieve a success in November for silver. To do so, he argued, would save the life of the People's party.

The anti-Bryan delegates grew obstreperous as he proceeded and a dozen points of order were made, among them one that he was not discussing the question at issue.

Chairman Allen overruled these points of order and left.

"Sit down," "sit down," cried a 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 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 which in fact of the convention howled with delight.

Howard pleaded for the nomination of Vice President first in the interest of the South and party harmony.

E. Gerry Brown of Massachusetts also defended the minority report. He pleaded with the majority to concede this much to the Southern states and the minority of the convention.

"CYCLONE" DAVIS AND JERRY SIMPSON SPEAK.

There were loud cries for "Cyclone" Davis and Jerry Simpson. The former responded and made a characteristic speech, with arms waving like the fans of a windmill and a voice that sounded like a foghorn.

He did not want to impugn the motives of anyone, but he wanted to know if the men from the "great heights" would give the South the second place.

There were loud cries of "Yes, we will." Davis raised a storm of applause when he declared that the men from the North must not ask them to advocate or defend a redeemable money.

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 he was 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 attempted 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 will give us the president we will give you the vice president."

Judge Plovman 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 convinced "that it was for the best interest of the party."

These qualifications raised a storm of jeers.

At this point the previous question was ordered, but E. Gerry Brown and Barney Gibbs of Texas managed to get in two speeches under the guise of parliamentary inquiries.

The latter asked the nomination of a Southern man for Vice President and fusion of electors.

"Will you pledge your delegation for Bryan?" asked Jerry Simpson. "Has Kansas pledged her votes for a Southern man for Vice President?"

Gibbs parried this interrogatory by saying that he could not speak for the delegation.

A dispute of ten minutes followed over the parliamentary status, but the tangle was straightened out and the convention took up the report, section by section.

Another ten minutes were consumed before the contested sections of the report were reached. An Alabama middle of the road delegate moved to change the rules so as to require two-thirds to nominate, but his motion was not entertained.

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

When the clause relating to the order in which presidential and vice presidential candidates should be nominated was reached the floodgates were again opened.

"Cyclone" Davis attempted to pour oil on the troubled waters by declaring that he had 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 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.

SECOND DAY'S WORK.

PROCEEDINGS DRAG WITHOUT MUCH SPIRIT.

Considerable Talk But Not Much Actual Work Accomplished—Middle-of-the-Road Men Conspicuous and Somewhat Noisy—The Committee on Resolutions Announced—General Convention Signs and Scenes.

No Nomination Yet.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—The Populists began assembling for the second day of their national convention shortly after 9 o'clock this morning.

The air in the hall was extremely oppressive, but the delegates, with their coats over their arms, stood about, discussing the situation, the advisability of endorsing Bryan, the planks of the platform and kindred topics.

The middle-of-the-road men were vociferous everywhere, the noise they made being heard above the music from the gallery.

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 christened 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 Butler, the temporary chairman, appeared. Simultaneously the band struck up "Dixie," and the delegates shouted.

The attendance in the galleries was very small, not more than 500 people being present.

Five minutes later Chairman Butler opened 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 credentials 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 attempted 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 a few shouts when the name of Jacob S. Coxie was announced as a member of the committee on platform from Ohio.

There were also demonstrations for Governor Holcomb of Nebraska, General Weaver of Iowa and ex-Governor Lewelling of Kansas, whose 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., Herald.

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 Clara E. Comley of Oklahoma, who regaled the convention with some campaign songs.

An Alabama delegate then introduced "Miss Mrs. Pennington," the sweet campaign singer of Arkansas. She sang a parody on "Yankee Doodle Dandy," each verse of which concluded:

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

Delegate Crawford of Kansas moved 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 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 Butler, amid howls of delight from the straight-outs, ruled the motion out of order.

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

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

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

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

A storm of protests came from the middle of the roaders and one of them made the point of order that before the convention was permanently organized, no such resolution could be acted on.

An angry Connecticut delegate named Henry C. Baldwin jumped on a chair and indignantly shouted: "If the papers say we are asses, shall we pass a resolution saying we are not?"

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

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

Howell, Maine; James A. Campbell; Maryland; Enock Myers; Massachusetts; Levi R. Pierce; Michigan; R. B. Taylor; Minnesota; S. M. Owens; Mississippi; Frank Burditt; Missouri; J. Waller Long; Montana; G. W. Reeves; Nebraska; Governor Silas Holcomb; New Hampshire; G. S. Greenleaf; New Jersey; L. F. Fuller; New York; J. E. White; North Carolina; W. R. Henry; North Dakota; L. A. Harland; Ohio; Jacob S. Coxie; Oregon; the Rev. J. S. Meade; Pennsylvania; T. E. Dean; Rhode Island; Bartholomew Vallentyne; South Dakota; H. L. Sauech; Tennessee; John P. Buchanan; Texas; J. C. Kirby; Utah; H. W. Lawrence; Vermont; Milt E. Baker; Virginia; James G. Field; Washington; John R. Rogers; West Virginia; H. S. Houston; Wisconsin; Robert Schilling; Wyoming; William Brown; Arizona; A. H. Noon; New Mexico; Thomas E. Kelleher; District of Columbia; Carl Brouwer; Oklahoma; William Garrison.

ESTIMATES BY KANSAS MEN.

S. M. Scott, who presided over the Kansas caucus this morning, stated that he had been collecting information concerning the relative strength of the Bryan and the middle-of-the-road forces, and had found 823 for Bryan and 304 for the middle-of-the-road.

Other members of the delegation gave their estimates. W. L. Brown saying that Bryan had no less than 500 votes in the convention. He believed it would run even higher than that figure.

He thought the middle-of-the-road men were only making more noise than the other fellows, and that they were not nearly so numerous as they professed to be.

BRYAN, BUT NOT SEWALL.

Friends of the Nebraskan Confident of Success as First Place.

St. Louis, Mo., July 25.—The Bryan people are now claiming that he will be nominated on the first ballot by the Populists, but most of them concede that it will be very difficult to secure similar action in Mr. Sewall's behalf, though they have not abandoned their efforts in this direction.

They now contemplate an adjournment of the convention immediately after Mr. Bryan's nomination, with the hope of bringing the opposition to Mr. Sewall to see the wisdom of his support.

In case they fail on Sewall, the plan is to accept the nomination of Mr. Bryan independent of Sewall. They state that this can be done and that the Populist State organizations can, where they have a mind to do so, adopt the Bryan and Sewall tickets regardless of the action of the national convention.

Senator Jones, the Democratic chairman, has been consulted upon this plan and has given his opinion that it is possible. Mr. Jones is, however, still holding out for the endorsement of the entire ticket as the best and only wise course to be pursued.

He is urged to do this by Mr. Bryan himself, who has telegraphed that he is disinclined to accept any endorsement that is not also given to his Democratic running mate.

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

With reference to Sewall, his friends, and those of Mr. Bryan, hold that the Western states would pursue the course they outline of taking both regardless of the convention's action on Sewall.

They think a Populist candidate for Vice President would be voted for in the South, but they rely on the Democrats to carry the Southern states for both Bryan and Sewall.

MISSOURIANS ACT.

The Resolutions Committee Member Urged to Work for Electoral Division.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—The Missouri delegation adopted the following resolution defining its position:

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

VERY BADLY SPLIT UP.

Three Names to Be Presented for the Permanent Chairmanship.

St. Louis, Mo., July 23.—A member of the Populist national committee sent the following to a friend at Richmond, Va. this afternoon:

"There will be three reports from the committee on permanent organization. Allen, who stands for the Democratic candidate, has 640 votes behind him; Campion, middle of the road man, has 485; Butler, who stands for compromise, has 200. It looks now as if their would be a row."

Anderson Sentenced to Hang.

MACON, Mo., 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 Ellison sentenced Anderson to be hung August 21.

Relief From Boston Bankers.

BOSTON, Mass., July 24.—President T. B. Deal of the Second National Bank is attempting to secure Boston 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 \$75,000 Blaze at Denver.

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