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.

Sr. 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 also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892 We recognize that through the connivance of the present and preseding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration of four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supremeduty of the hour. We reatize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people'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

dation than the voice of the American . . Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislatures and defeat the will of the people and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity 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 Europe in control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles: Finance.

'First-We demend a national money, safe and sound issued by the general government only, w.thou the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private-a just, equitable and efficient means of distributing d rect to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government

Second-We demand the free and unrestrict d coin ge of silver and gold at the present legel 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 this country and to restore the just level of prizes of labor and production

"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

"Fifth-We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the lawful money of the United States by private contra t. "Sixth-We deman! that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they

are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holderso f government obli "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

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

Transportation.

"I. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be ac orded the same treatment in transportation and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not the des ruction, of political rights and personal liberties of the citizens may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner conus ent with sound public policy.
"2. The interest of the United States in the

public highwars built with public moneys and the proceed of extensive grants of land to the Pacifi: railroads should never be affected. mortgaged or sold but guarded and prote ted for the general welfare as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government 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 lo pe ple an i not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights

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

"4 The telegraph. like the postoffice 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 legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industri us 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 expess of their actual needs shoul I by lawful me, as be reclumed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land mon poly as well as alien ownership should be prohibited.

". We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific railroad com saules have. through the county once of the Interior department, robbed multitude: of actual bona fide sett ers of their homes and mine s of their claims and we deman I the legi lation by Congress which will enforce the exemption of mineral land from such grants after as well as before natent.

We deman I that bona fide settlers on all public land be gran ed free homes as provided in the national homestead law and that no examption be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands no: now pitented come under the law.

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

General Propositions. "1. We demand the election of President. Vice Pres dent and United States senators by

a direct vate of the pasple. "Y We ander to the atriotic people of Cuba our Coppest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freelom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be, a free and independent

state. We favor home rule in the Territories, and the District of combine and the early admission of the Territor, as States.

... All public salar es hould be made to correspond to the price of abor and its prodand the Distr

"6. In times of great industral depress on idle labor should be employed ou ublic works

as far as practicable. 16. The arb trary course of the course in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect coaof their own principles.

ompt and ruling them by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.
17 We favor just pensions for our disabled

Union soldiers. Believing that the election franchise and untramme ed ballot are essentiel to a govern ment of and by the people, the People's party condemns the wholesale system of disfranchise-ment adopted in some of the States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the dut; of the severa! State legisla-

tures to take such action as well as se ure a

full. free and fair ballot and honest count. "9. While the foregoinf propositions constitut. 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 pinding campaign, upon which the present Presidential election will turn, is the financial question, and upon this great and specific iss to between the parties we cordially 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 Chicago.

CHCAGO, July 24. - An executive con-

ference 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 Marshalltown, Judge French, Henry Vollmer, E. W. Boynton and E. M. Sharon of Davenport, 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. Ewing.

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 Indiana. Henry Volimer 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 Nebraska 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 pational 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 Democrats from the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota 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 nominated.

"Second, that the Democrats in the several states who are in sympathy with this recommendation and unalterably 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 Indianapolis on Friday, the 7th day of August, at 2 o'clock p. m., 1896, for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a pational 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 committee may determine.

Comptroller Eckels arrived early this morning and went into the conference. 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 Splis. 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 nommate candidates for State offices. That is the present sentiment and it

is growing. Estimates vary on the number of third party people who will be likely to vote against Bryan. Some think that not more than 10 per cent can be depended on, while others place the defection at about 33 per cent. It is conceded that there will be a split in the Populist ranks of Nebraska inde-

pendent of the action at St. Louis. Colombia Must Atone.

WASHINGTON, July 25. - 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 apology and reparation must be forthcoming at once.

Iowans for a New Tieket. SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 25 .- The talk of the nomination of a sound money Democrat for the Presidency ags created considerable enthusiasm the gold element of the party in this Donnelly lustily, and an Alabama dellocality. Although there seems to be egate cried out that the convention a general inclination to unite on Me- should select the chairman. Kinley as the surest way of defeating Bryan, not a few of the leaders and rank and file of the party are anxious to east their ballots for a candidate | party would emerge triumphant from

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. 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, 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. Noe, an Ohio delegate, presented to Chairman Allen a gavel containing 16 pieces of silver and I of gold. The wood of the handle was

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 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 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 chairman. He was applauded by some middle-ofthe-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 combinations could find common ground to stand on. Anything it did would be subject to the subsequent action of the convention. It had no plenary

FIGHT OVER THE BULES.

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 straightouts was to test Sewall's strength. The proposition would show the extreme high water strength of the anti-Bryan men. There was some parliamentary squabbling and then Elweed Pomerov 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 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 us." He wanted the nation al committee to select its chairman.

The middle of the roaders cheered

Judge Greene of Nebraska made a vigorous reply to Mr. Donnelly, in which de declared that the People's 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 right 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, while his faction of the convention howled with delight. Howard pleaded for the nomination of Vice President first in the interest of the South and party

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 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 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 J rry Simpson got the floor and created inthusiasm 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, of the ninety-two /. But I say to the South if you wil give us the president we will give

you the vice president." Judge Plowman of Dakota, who said he represented the only state delegates, he said, were present at | 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." This qualifica-

tions 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 advocated the nomination of ath-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 stra gintened 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 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 adopted, 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 speechmaking 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-Sewall delegates lined up in favor of the adoption of the minority report to vote down the Southern revolt against Sewell and nominate the Chicago ticket in its entirety. More than this the Southerners fully expect that the Democrats, as a token of their gratitude to the Populists for assisting in the election of Bryan, will abandon Sewall in their electoral college and give their votes to the Populist candidate.

The announcement of the vote was 785 to 615 in favor of the minority report, and was, of course, the signal for another enthusiastic anti-Bryan demonstration.

Kansas vot ed 2 nays, 71 yeas; Missouri, 37 nays, 31 yeas; Nebraska, 57 nays; Iowa, 12 yeas, 18 nays; Oklahoma, 6 yeas; the Indian Territory, 2

The report as amended was then adopted. General J. B. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, was then recognized to read the platform,

as agreed to by the committee. The patent leather slipper never loses its hold on feminine fancy.

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 Appounced-General Convention Sights and Scenes.

No Nomination Yet.

Sr. Louis, Mo , July 24. - 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 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 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 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 credentials was called for, but no one responded, and the states were called for members of the committees on permanent organization and resolo-

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, when their names were shouted out,

Conspicuous on the stage was a 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 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 Doodle Dandy," each verse of which con-

Yankee Boodle get your gun. Shoot the goldbugs, 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 a move to pack the galleries with Bryan shouters, and Sergeant-atarms 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 straightouts, 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,

"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 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 shouted: "If the papers say we are asses, shall we pass a resolution saying we are not?"

Chairman Butler roled that during the temporary organization a resolu-tion 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.

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

tion was carried. At 12:42 another motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock was made and was carried.

The committee on resolutions as anen; California, J. A. Johnson; Colorado, J. H. Voorhees; Connecticut, Joshua Perkins; Delaware, J. Crosty; Georgia, J. K. Hines: Idaho, James Gunn; Illinois, John P. Steele; Indiana, Alonzo Burkhart; Iowa, J. B. Weaver; Kansas, John Davis; Kentucky, J. A. Parker; Louisiana, J. T. | goods amounting to about \$75,000.

Howell; Maine, James A. Campion: Maryland, Enoch Mays; Massachusetts. Levi R. Pierce: Michigan, R. B. Taylor; Minnesota, S. M. Owens; Mississippi, Frank Burk-itt; 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 Dakota, L. A. Harland; Ohio, Jacob S. Coxey; Oregon, the Rev. J. S. Me-Hains; Pennsylvania, T. E. Dean; Rhode Island, Bartholomew Vallette; South Dakota, H. L. Sauches; Tennesee, 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, 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 information concerning the relative strength of the Bryan and the middle-of-theroad forces, and had found 832 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 800 votes in the convention. He beheved it would run even higher than that figure. He thought the middleof-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 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 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. 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 nation-

al 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 inwoman who sat with the Kentucky dorsement of the entire ticket as the delegation. She was dressed in white | best and only wise course to be pursned He is arred 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 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 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

MISSOURIANS ACT.

The Resolutions Committee Member Is

Urged to Work for Electoral Division. Sr. 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 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 jumped on a chair and indignantly 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. Beal of the Second National bank is attempting to secure Boston relief for the United States treasury. nounced is as follows: Alabama, J. M. | His intention is to raise \$2,000,000, Whitehead; Arkansas, Isaac McCrack- 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 1638-49 Lawrence street resulted in damage to building and