egates assembled in the hall and waited for an hour in total darkness for the lights to be turned on. About half a dozen candles were brought in for the use of the newspa-One was set on the chairman's desk and another stuck on a standard in the The effect was weirdly picturesque. Ghastly faces flitted in and out of the ring of feeble light produced by the dips. The band played and the delegates sang Speeches were made in the dark and the delegates appeared to be willing to stay all night if light could be expected later on. There was naturally considerable apprehension that a panic might seize the crowd and a dire calamity result in the rush for the entrances. The middle-of-the-road people be-came possessed of the idea that the Bryan men had put up a job on them and that the hall was not lighted because they feared the straightouts would run away with the convention. They denounced it as a trick and vowed vengeance. At 8.45 Butler declared the convention adjourned till tomorrow. Within half an bour after the last delegate had left the hall all the electric lights were turned on, much to the astonishment of the few newspaper men and policemen who lingered in the building. Quite a number of delegates had stopped on neighboring street corners to discuss the allabsorbing topic and it was suggested that they return. But they did not, as it was pointed out that the doors were guarded and dmission was denied. Besides, the officers having gone, anything that might be dor would not receive their sanction and would therefore be ineffectual.

BRYAN, BUT NOT SEWALL The situation tonight points more strongly to Bryan's endorsement or nomination. In fact, the Bryan managers declare that they are absolutely certain that so far as the head of the ticket is concerned they are out of the woods. But with regard to Sewall they admit privately that there is now probably a majority of the convention against the Bath shipbuilder. They are using all their energies to prevent the complications that would follow an endorsement of Bryan and the nomination of a populist for vice president. The middle-of-the-road men cannot even get together on a candidate for president. Debs is their favorite, but the Bryan managers say they have word that he will decline the further use of his name. If a populist is not named for vice president there is sure to be a bolt some of the southern delegations. But the Bryan managers, it is said, would wel-come such a bolt, if it came with victory for the whole Chicago ticket. They say they will undoubtedly control the committees on permanent organization and resolu-tions, which are to be announced tomor-row. It is their purpose, if they control, to platform along the lines of the Chicago platform, with as few concessions to the radicals as possible. For permanent chairman there is a good deal of talk of both Senator Allen and General Weaver. the former desires to remain on the and General Weaver has been selected to nominate the silver knight of the west. It seems probable that another will be selected, perhaps ex-Governor Lewelling or ex-Congressman Davis of Kansas. The middle-of-the-road contingent desires Ignatius Donnelly. After the additional committees are announced tomorrow and the report of the committee on credentials is Lease will regale the con vention with her oratory. A recess will then be taken until night, when the per-manent chairman will be installed and the fight on the platform be begun. The nomination of candidates cannot be made, therefore, until Friday at the carliest. FIRST DAY OF THE CONVENTION.

### Senator Butler is Installed as Tem-

porary Chalrman. ST. LOUIS, July 22.-The day for the opening of the two national conventions broke clear and bright, in striking contrast with the dark, gloomy and dripping skies which have been like a shadow over the preliminary days of the conventions. The heavens were azure blue, stuffed here and there with wads of cotton like clouds. The populist crowds were abroad early, regaling themselves in the bright sunshine. The only drawback to an otherwise perfect day was the rising temperature, which promised torrid heat before old Sol crossed the

The crowds in the corridors of the botels where were the delegate headquarters of the various factions, were dense and noisy, but there was a striking absence of the brass bands, which, with the conventions of the old parties, broke the air with their clash

Before 10 o'clock the crowds and dele gates began moving in steady streams toward the convention halls. Bryan men and the middle-of-the-road factions were both girded for the fray, and both claimed the The first test of strength was eagerly looked forward to, as it would prove

which was in the majority. The hall in which the populists met was the same in which the national republican convention met. There was the same arrangements as to seats. The state delegations were located in the pit, each marked with a guidon with letters on it. The seats reared themselves above the pit on each side. The platform in front was flanked by the press benches. The decorations were not elaborate. They were practically the same as those of the republican convention. The speaker's stand had not been placed on the platform an hour before the hour for convening. The delegates began to straggle in before 10 o'clock, but the spectators were slow in arriving. When the pit was half filled there were not 200 people in the gal-leries. In this respect the usual order of things at conventions of the old parties

SUNFLOWERS LEAD THE WAY. Among the first to arrive was the Kansas delegation, with long, yellow ribbons on their heads and many of them with sun-flowers in their lapels. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, short, fat and round, with his small, blue eyes a-twinkle and his good humored face beaming, came in early and talked awhile with Sergeant-at-Arms Mc-Dowell, who stood on the platform, silver baton in hand, surveying the final arrange ments. Congressman Howard of Alabama, who wrote "If Christ Came to Congress," was a striking figure in his delegation. "Buffalo" Jones sat with his delegation stolidly reading a newspaper. Here and there was a dark face. There was one colored delegate each from Colorado and Georgia. General Coxey of the famous Commonweal army and his son-in-law. Colonel Browne, came in together with their respective wives. Mrs. Coxey bore in her arms her young son, whom General Coxey christened "Legal Tender," as a perpetual reminder of his march across the mountains in 1891. As the air in the hall grew oppressive the delegates did not hesitate to shed their coats. Some of them came to the hall with their coats on their arm. Others removed coat and treat and have the removed coat and vest and hung them on the back of their chair. Many of the delegates were negligee shirts, and quite a number were neither collar nor cravat.
Although some of the delegates had been

very noisy in the preliminary skirmishing before the convention they were very quiet while assembling. The band stationed above the speaker's stand kept up a con-tinuous fusiliade of popular airs, but not one of them won a round of applause from the delegater. The first thing to wake them from their lethargy was the action of an assistant sergeaut-at-arms when he hung a portrait of Lincoln over one of the front gal The delegates applauded and some one shouted for three cheers, which were given. The ice being thus broken they began to be more demonstrative and cheered the band's rendition of "Columbia, Gem of the Ocean.

WOMEN WERE THERE.

There were several women delegates on the floor, among them Mrs. J. A. O. Bush of Prescott, Ark., Mrs. Jennis B. Atherhold and Mrs. Hes of Colorado. Senator Allen received the first personal evation. The Texas delegation grew demonstrative. A woman posed with a middle-of-the-road streamer pinned to her gown and they cheered wildly. She waved her handkerchief feantically in response and the enthusiastic xans crowded about to shake her hand. She proved to be Mrs. Jones of Chicago. Then a Lone Star delegate mounted a chair Then a Lone Star detegate mounted a chair and read a number of telegrams from Texas populists, admonishing them to keep in the middle of the road and bolt if necessary. Shuart Ashley, one of the delegates, also made a speech and it looked as if Texas intended to held a little convention all by herself. General Weaver, the last popular candidate for president, and Sonator Peffer ream in together. Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska, the most prominent candidate of the middle-of-the-road men for president, occasing properties. He appealed for the constation of petty prejudices. He had heard it intimated by probably open the latter part of next month. It is rather early to say much about the personnel of the trade, but it is known that Branch & Co. will handle the Big B brand again this year, which proved such a favorite in this market last season.

of Peter Cooper above the speaker's stand. Below it were the words, "National pros-perity cannot be restored by the enforced idleness of a large portion of our people. least it was not applauded.

General Weaver moved over to the Texas delegation and made a short speech in favor of holding 'he sessions behind closed doors, the Texans did not take kindly to the suggestion. They said it was impracticable. The middle-of-the-road leaders, after conferring together, decided not to make an organized fight against the selection of Senator Butler as temporary chairman, and the Bryan men halled this as an indication that they were afraid to submit to a test of strength.

middle way."

onvention," he shouted passionately, "does of follow its own teaching, it is unworthy

Hurrah for Bryan!" cried an Alabama

'Put him out!" yelled several Texas del-

'Yea," 'no," were the intermingled cries.

The interruptions became so frequent that

Senator Butler after waving his arms ap-

pealingly to secure quiet, said that whom the gods wish to destroy they first make

of the old parties and will not be stam-

right and condemn what is wrong. I am telling you what you will find when you got home," he went on. "I have been down

among the coatless farmers of my state and

that they expect us to rise to the level of patriotism and travel in the path of con-

science. If you waver from your position of

principle then you become no better than the old parties."

ing to stand together; it is not going to

together, go away united, strip our coats for the fray and be prepared for any

you are people's party men; remember that you have accomplished more in four years

if you do your duty now you will very soon be the party of the majority."

Mr. Butler closed amid vigorous applause, mong those who shouted most lustily for

him being Congressman Howard of Alabama, who had been shouting for Bryan

Chairman Butler then assumed the gavel, and the states were called for members of the committee on credentials. At the con-

clusion of the call the convention, at 2:10,

ADJOURN IN THE DARK.

vention to convene, arrived the hall was still in darkness. The delegates were hud-

dled in the seats in front of the plat

he press tables. About this time some

, while groups of faces swayed in the of the few candles that flickered on

When 8 o'clock, the hour for the

look a recess until 8 o'clock tonight.

mergency, however great.

during the senator's speech.

'Concluding, he said: "We shall stand

Remember that

know what I say is true, when I tell you

while others continued to shout: "Put him

ominate Bryan," replied the same Ala-

egates in chorus. "What shall we do?" asked Senator But-

as he essayed to resume his speech

At 12:15 Senetor Butler of North Carolina mounted the platform and took his seat About him were "Cyclone" Davis of Texas, Secretary Turner of Washington, D. C., and some members of the national committee. Three minutes later Chairman Taubeneck of the executive committee took his seat at the front of the platform. Senators Allen and Peffer were cheered as they ascended the stage. At this time, while every seat on the floor was taken and there was much animation, the galleries were practically empty. There were over 2,000 delegates and attendants in the pit, but by a liberal estimate not over 600 spectators in the gal-

TAUBENECK RAPS.

At 12:37 Chairman Taubeneck stepped to the front of the platform to call the convention to order. At sight of him the Hinois delegation, which sat immediately below the platform, rose and cheered. Mr Taubeneck is a large, handsome man with a heavy brown mustache and a rather pallid complexion. Quiet came with the first rap of the gavel.

Rev. W. L. Smith of the Third Baptist hurch of this city delivered the invocation. The 1,300 delegates stood reverently as he appealed to the Throne of Grace to drive out all evil and sectionalism from the deliberations of the convention and bring in all

Mr. Taubeneck's 16 to 1 gavel again de scended upon the conclusion of the prayer. There was some surprise when the chairman introduced Governor Stone of Missouri, but whatever apprehensions might have been raised were speedily removed by the announcement that the governor was merely expected to make a welcoming address Stone did not speak at great length. welcome was most cordial and was couched in choice words. He ventured upon a few general remarks upon the propriety of freelom of opinion, of the press, of speech and of the ballot, which must, he said, amid applause, be preserved at all hazards. yould be considered not improper." he said, for him to express the hope that everything that should be done would be done with one eye single to the felicity of the people and the public influence." He exressed the hore that the day would soon ome when the national flag would be the mblem not only of national unity, ational prosperity. In closing Governor tone repeated his assurance of welcome, in ging which he spoke, he said, not for the St. Louis and for the entire Mississippi

Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota responded o Governor Stone's speech. His appearance roused the middle-of-the-road element to a burst of enthusiasm. Mr. Donnelly spoke gracefully, paying a high compliment to St. Louis and eloquently describing the majestic Mississippl and the vast country tributary to it, but avoiding adroitly any allusion to the subjects upon which the delegates him were divided. The movemen which this convention represented, he said, was a growth of the farm. It had been conceived in the distress that prevailed mong the producers of the country. The cople had felt the effects of misgovernnent. If there was any movement on the face of the earth called up by the veritable hand of God it was the people's party. As he declared that the spirits of Washington Jefferson, Jackson and the "august Lincoln" were floating above this convention the delegates cheered lustily. The party reached down to the soul and heart of umanity. "God save the people," said he, upon that we stand. We are devoted to their cause. Let us never forget in our work that we are a band of brothers waging war against the enemies of mankind. We ust stand together, whatever we do," he went on, while the middle-of-the roaders shouted, "The people's party won't die; it needs to live."

"I stood at the cradle of the greenback party; I stood with the cradle of the people's party, and God forbid that I should be here now to attend its funeral. This is the great work of the century. Let us do our duty, first determining that we will neither desert or destroy our party."
There was more middle-of-the-road cheers

when Mr. Donnelly finished. Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease of Kansas got a lemonstration as she ascended the stage just before Chairman Taubeneck introduced Senator Butler as temporary chairman. BUTLER PRESIDES.

Introducing Senator Butler, Mr. Taube sek said that Mr. Butler had been selected by the executive committee without dissension and he believed that when the con-vention adjourned it would be found that it had acted with as great unanimity as the mmittee in choosing the temporary chair

Senator Butler was received with hearty applause, and at the suggestion of Commiteeman Washburne three cheers were given or the young senator from the old north

"We are here" said the senator "he cause there is need for us to be here." He referred to the fact that two national parties had already held their conventions. These two parties had had charge of the government for twenty-five years. The people had during this time done their duty in the matter of the creation of wealth. They caused the country, so tar as they could, to blossom as

the rose. But these parties had been un-faithful to their trust and had brought the ountry to the verge of bankruptcy. The leaders of both had been unfaithful to their trust, hence the need for the people's party. He referred to Mr. McKinley as the candidate of "aggregated capital and combined greed." He declared both old parties had for years kept the greatest issue in Ameri-can politics in the background. They would shun issues and fight sham battles. No matter where the victory lay, Wall street and Lombard street won. Meantime, he said, the populist party, organized to bring real relief to the people, had grown steadily. The agitation had been kept up: victories against greed had been won. The south and the west had joined hands.

He described the various campaigns

through which the party had passed in various states, the hardships endured, the flings and ridicule to which they had been subjected but they had triumphed. They had at last torn the mask from the old parties. A few weeks ago the republican party had been forced to align itself with the money kings of Wall street and Europe. parties. The democratic party at Chicago was driven to the alternative of siding with gold or the people. They were so frightened that in their desperation they finally committed grand and petit larceny. They stole our platform and tried to steal into our party. This statement set the crowd wild.

"Why didn't they steal our transporta-ion plank," shouted a California delegate. "Ah," replied Senator Butler, "the old democratic habit got the better of them there. They straddled that question."

"Whoopee," cried a thousand voices. Senator Butler went on to plead for the maintenance of the organization of people's party. "If the people's party should abandon its organization," said he, "the democratic party, at its next national con-vention, would repudiate the platform adopted at Chicago and Bryan would not have any more chance of being nominated than Thomas Jefferson would if he were alive today." The financial question, he continued, had been as much an issue since 1873 as it was today, but it remained for the people's party to force this issue to the front.
"Plicht have." he mid the solid state of the solid state of the solid state of the front.

"Right here," he said, "comes our re-sponsibility—the greatest responsibility that ever fell to any party. Shall we save the party or allow it to go down in defeat? Should it be said that this great band of patriots who had broken all party ties had allowed themselves to be controlled more by prejudice than patriotism?" This query was responded to by cries of "cell" and by was responded to by cries of "no," and by

WHO BOUGHT THEM?

shrewd middle-of-the-roader thought he discovered that the refusal to turn on the lights was part of a scheme of the Bryan people to prevent the straight-out element rom controlling. This suspicion that the ights were out in the interest of a fac tion, as they were turned out at the Cin cinnati convention in 1876 by the opponents of Mr. Blaine, aroused a storm of protests and the middle-of-the-roaders went charging about in the dark to discover the cause of the unprecedented situation. "It's a scheme of the Bryan men," the Texas delegation shouted.

Some one mounted the stage and velled The Bryan people have put out the lights. out if they nominate Bryan we will split this convention wide open."
"You're a disgrace to the party," came

emphatically from the black cavernous depths of the hall. By this time the aisles were choked with elegates pushing and groping their way tion till tomorrow morning. The band un der instruction, kept up a constant fusibade of airs to allay the fears of any who might be alarmed. Whenever the band played a hymn the delegates joined in the chorus. Some rollicking songs like "John Brown's Body" and "Marching Through Georgia were also sung enthusiastically.

At 8:20 "Cyclone" Davis mounted to the stage and tried to secure order, but the crowd refused to listen until some one held lighted candle in front of his face. As his tall form and broad-sweeping sombrero cam within the narrow ring of the light from the allow dip, the delegates immediately recognized him and there was shouts of "Shut up!" "Keep quiet!" "Listen to Cyclone!" When he could make himself heard, he announced that the electric wires were "dis-affected," but that they would be all right in a few minutes, whereupon there were cheers of approval and the band struck up another tune. Delegate Webster of St. Louis moved that a committee be appointed to walt upon

the officers of the convention and ascertain why they were not present.

A chorus of veloes seconded the motion but nobody moved and no committee was appointed. Then the band in the gallery struck out with the stirring strains of "Dixie" and the old southern song was enswered by the roar of 1,000 throats. At this juncture Mrs. Mary E. Lease came to the stage, and was appealed to to make a speech, but she declined to talk in the dark. "Walt until they turn on the lights." she said, "and I'll talk to you all night.

At 8:45 Chairman Butler appeared on the stage. The band played "Put Me Off at Buffalo," and then Senator Butler of the the convention to order. He announced that the committee on credentials would not be ble to report tonight and that as, owing to in accident, there was no light, he would belare the convention in recess until 10 clock tomorrow. The delegates, many of hem with evident reluctance, then left the

Fing Pole Dedicated to Bryan. FAIRFIELD, Neb., July 22 .- (Special.)-The Bryan adherents raised a flag pole last vening. The pole was painted in brilliant colors and surmounted by a tin rooster. The stars and stripes, disfigured by the names of the repudiation candidates, were run up and the crowd of less than 200 men. women and children adjourned to the opera-house, where Hon. W. H. Thompson of Grand Island made a speech in advocacy of Bryan and unsound money.

Name a Successor to Crisp. PERRY, Ga., July 22.-The Third district lemocratic convention today nominated E. B. Lewis to succeed Charles A. Crisp in neress and endorsed the Chicago platform.

OF INTEREST TO PRUIT BUYERS. The Oyster Senson Will Open in About Thirty Days.

There is a great deal in the fruit and roduce market to interest both retail merchants and consumers, as the kind of fruit on sale as well as prices are constantly changing. Thus tomatoes, which a few days ago were scarce and high, are now arriving freely from near-by Missouri and Kansas points, as well as from local gardens, and are much cheaper. Blackber-rles will be out of market this week, so far as the shipping trade is concerned, and with them the berry season ends. The baiance of this month and next will be devoted largely to California fruits and the Crawford peach, the most popular of all. will begin to arrive in a few days. A good many apples are being marketed, but not

the most desirable kinds for the shipping and great care is required in making Lemon importers are complaining of reduced profits consequent upon large receipts and poor average quality, though good many lemons are going into con-umption in all sections of the country. Within the next thirty days the song of the seductive oyster salesman will be heard in the land once more and I'ncle Sam's mail sacks will be crammed full of postal card quotations. The season will probably open the latter part of next month.

roaders a chance to cheer, but the Bryan followers were afforded an opportunity to shout when he added that there was a grave Speeches. danger that it might be made a republican annex. "One danger," he said, "is as great as the other. Let us find the truth in the

NEWLANDS AND ST. JOHN ARE CHAIRMEN This was the keynote of the senator's speech, but it was notable that there was no especial applause at this evident suggestion of a compromise. The party, he continued, should be true to itself. "If this

Delegates Favor the Free Columne of the White Metal to the Exclusion of All Other National Issues.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The delegates to the ree silver organization were slow in asembling at the Grand music hall and there were not enough visitors to fill the galleries bama delegate.
"Shut up," "Put him out," shouted several when J. J. Mott, chairman of the national ommittee, called the convention to order. "Shut up," "Put him out," snouted several undred voices, "Is he a democrat?" called He, too, was tarly and it was long after 12 o'clock when he stepped to the platform and rapped for order. The heat was

The hall had been tastefully draped with flags and bunting, but the atmosphere was so close and hot that it was almost suffocating. When Chairman Mott came forward to mad. "Every time you interrupt me," he said, "you endanger your cause. This convention has not yet been crushed by either for the moment ceased the use of fans and roused from the torpor caused by the awful Our duty is to approve what is heat and indulged in some enthusiastic cheering. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce of this city, read the Declaration of Independence. This caused another outburst of applause.

When the call for the convention had been read Francis G. Newlands of Nevada was introduced by Chairman Mott, as temporary chairman of the convention. Though the galleries of the hall were almost vacant, the delegates gave him a vigorous ecotion. In taking the chair he said

It was the duty of all populists to stand y what they had taught in the past. He believed the convention was going to do what was wisest, and added: "It is go-In taking the chair Mr. Newlands said In taking the chair Mr. Newlands said:
The national silver party meets today to
determine what course will best advance
the cause which we have at heart. The
republican party has declared for the gold
standard, save so far as its disastrous consequences may be averted by an international adjustment with the leading commercial nations of the world. Practically
this means gold monometallism.
The democratic party has declared for
the free and unlimited coinage of silver at
a ratio of 18 to 1, without waiting for international action. It has nominated a
candidate of unimpeachable character, of
exaited ability, of infexible integrity, of

than the other parties, and remember that a ratio of 18 to 1. Without warms a ratio at ternational action. It has nominated a candidate of unimpeachable character, of exalted ability, of inflexible integrity, of high purpose, who has never faltered for a moment in his devotion to the cause of bimetallism. Firm, but not headstrong confident, but not self-sufficient; near to the people, but not demagogic; determined for reform, yet without a single incendiary speech or passionate utterance to mar his record, possessing a happy combination of the oratorical and local qualities, young, courageous and enthusiastic, yet deliberate and wise, he stands as the ideal candidate of a movement which, though termed a movement for reform, really means a return of a movement which, though termed a movement for reform, really means a return to the wise conservatism of our fathers.

A simple question is presented to sincere bimetallists throughout the country and that is whether they will permit differences as to nonessential issues to divide them, thus ensuring the defeat of their common eduse, or whether, preserving their independence of conviction and action as to nonessentials, they shall accept the brilliant leader whom the democracy has named, and uniting all the silver forces wherever organized into one invincible afmy, march to victory in Nothelble army, march to victory in No

REASON (FOR THE RATIO.

If we are asked why the tatio of 16 to 1 is determined upon, our answer is not only that that has been the customary ratio for years, but also that the total stock of silver coin in the world is four thousand million dollars; that the total stock of gold coin is approximately the same, and that if the total stocks of gold coin is approximately the same, and that if the total stocks of silver and gold were each melted into a solid mass the silver mass would be about sixteen times as great in weight as the gold mass. We also answer that today the relative production of that two metals is in approximately the same proportion. We must establish by the some relation of value between the two-increase. And we ordones to value silver as it will mad after restoration to equality of privilege with gold and not while it is discredited by anequal laws. The restoration of bimetallism will not REASON FOR THE RATIO. delegates pushing and groping their way about in the dark. There began to be some apprehension of some sudden alarm, which might stampede the delegates and cause a disaster, and the leaders began discussing the advisability of adjourning the convention of the extension of bushness, the advisability of adjourning the convention and to the extension of bushness. commerce and carried the exchanges away with the dislocation of the exchanges that has existed between gold standard and silver standard countries—a dislocation which has immensely stimulated the pro-

England's wealth consists in gold; our wealth consists in property and products. England is a creditor nation; the United States is a debtor nation. England is interested in having money dearer and products cheaper. We rely on good prices for our products in order to pay our foreign debts. We have at stake the interests of the greatest debtor nation of the world, of a nation yielding the greatest amount of farm products in the world, farm products on which we rely for the payment of our foreign debts, and the prices of which have been driven down in gold as silver has fallen. uction of silver. England's wealth consists in gold; our

opponents exaggerate the difficultie

committee on parmanent organization and vice president of the convention. The following is a telegram received from

Senator Teller: 11
"I. N. Stevens, Southern Hotel, St. Louis The money question overshadows all others. On its rightful determination depends the property of the people and the perpetuity of republican institutions. All other ques-tions must be subordinated to it. A vote for Bryan and Sewall is a vote for the industrial and financial independence of the American people from foreign domination and control and they should have the support of all opposed to the gold standard.

opposed to the gold standard.

'H. M. TELLER.'

When the Teller telegram had been read
the following letter was read:

"FRANKLIN, Pa., July 20.—I find it abolutely impossible to get to St. Louis. riends of silver to have only one ticket. the issue be squarely joined and the verdict of the people recorded by the people. "JOSEPH C. SIBLEY."

JUDGE SCOTT SNUBBED. A motion was then made that a recess be taken until 8 o'clock tonight. Judge C. R. Scott of Omaha said there was no hurry. It took the republicans one week to marry Grover Cleveland and it should take at least as long as that to divorce the people from him. He was a member of the committee on platform and it would take some time to get up a good platform.

A general discussion took place in which a dozen different delegates took part. The

chairman suggested that when an adjourn ment was taken the delegates from various committees arrange for organization. An amendment was made changing the time to 4:30 this afternoon. The amendment was accepted and the motion adopted

After the convention went into recess the committee on permanent organization selected General C. G. Bradshaw of Mon-tana chairman and R. E. Difenderfer of ennsylvania secretary.

The following permanent officers of the convention were then selected: Permanent chairman, William P. St. John of New York: sermanent vice president, Charles A. Town of Pennsylvania, with power to select his own associates, one of whom will be George P. Keeney; reading clerk, W. E. Jefferson Pollard of St. Louis. The chairman of the mmittee was empowered to select a chap-

ADMIT THE POPULISTS.

It was 5 o'clock when the convention vas called to order after the recess were about 500 people in the hall, including the delegates. A Kansas delegate moved that the door-keepers be instructed to admit all the delegates to the populist convention. The motion prevailed. A committee of three was appointed to notify the populists that they all be admitted without tickets.

The committee on rules reported that the rder of business should be the receiving report of the committees on cre dentials, permanent organization, sepcial committees, platform and resolutions, nom-ination of candidates, and that the rules governing congress be used as far as possible in the running of the convention. report was adopted.

The committee on credentials reported that there were no contests and approved the credentials of all delegates and recommended that all delegations be allowed to cast a full vote.

The committee on permanent organization recommended that W. P. St. John of New York be selected for permanent chairman, Charles A. Towne of Minnesota to be chosen for vice chairman and R. E. Difenderfer of Pennsylvania for secretary report was received with cheers and adopted.

committee was appointed to escort St. John to the platform. In taking his place Mr. St. John was greeted with cheers. He spoke as follows:

cheers. He spoke as follows:

The skill and efficiency of your labors in the past have been rewarded by the adoption of your demand for legislation by two great organizations of the people, namely, the democracy and the people's party. If new you are able to induce a coalition of these two organizations for the one purpose, the desired achievement on behalf of the people will ensue. Assuming, then that you will prevail upon those patriots

of the people will ensue. Assuming, then that you will prevail upon those patriots calling themselves the people's party to endorse the nomination of Bryan and Sewail it is advicable to warrant the desirability of the end in view.

It is among the first principles in finance that the value of each dollar, expressed in prices, depends upon the total number of dollars in circulation. The plane of prices is high when the number of dollars in circulation is great in proportion to the number of things to be exchanged by means of dollars and low when the dollars are proportionately few. The plane of prices at present and for some time past is and has been ruinously low. The increase of our population at the rate of about 2,000,00 a year, scattered over our immense territhereby demands an increasing number of dollars in circulation. The increase in the number of dollars, when dollars are con-fined to gold, is not sufficiently rapid to meet the growth of our exchanges. The consequence is a growing value of dollars or a diminishing value of everything else expressed in dollars; which is to say a tendency toward constantly declining prices.

between cheap money and money com-manding a low rate of interest. The dollar worth two bushels of wheat is a dear dolworth two bishels of wheat is a dear dollar, and yet it commands interest in Wall street at present of but 2 per cent per annum on call. If the dollar can be cheapened by increasing the number of dollars, so that each dollar will buy less wheat, the increasing price of wheat will increase the demand for dollars to invest in its production. Then the borrower of dollars to invest in the production of wheat, being reasonably sure of a profit from that employment of the money, can afford to have interest for its use as a part of his profits. In other words, interest is a share of the profits on the employment of money. So that abundant money, money readily obtainable, which is to say really cheap money, is the money which commands a high rate of interest, as a share of the profit of the borrower in using it.

MENICO NO CRITERIAN ar, and yet it commands interest in Wall

MEXICO NO CRITERION. Mexico is no criterion for the Unite States, for the reason that she has a for eign trade indebtedness of about \$23,000, 609 annually in excess of the value of he exports of cotton, sugar, coffee, hides an oop annually in excess of the value of her exports of cotton, sugar, coffee, hides and the like, which must be paid for in the surplus product of her mines. Her silver, therefore, goes abroad as merchandise and at a valuation fixed by the outside world. The United States, on the other hand, is a nation of 70,000,000 of people, scattered over a territory seventeen times the area of France. A single one of our railway systems exceeds the aggregate railway mileage of all of Mexico. We offer an employment for money to an aggregate greate than the world's spare silver will furnish, our silver money at home and abroad will be valued as the money of the United States.

hearn driven down in gold an silver have hearn driven down in gold an silver have fallen.

The components exaggerate the difficulties of the task before us. In order to restore silver it is only necessary to absorb the current product of the mines. The accumilated stock is in the shape or only becoming the stamp of various gonesuments, and it is owners of such coln will send it here simply to receive the American stamp. Silver coin it is and silver tool it is owners of such coln will send it here simply to receive the American atoms. Silver coin it is and silver tool it would remain. There is no surplus any where in the shape or outlet to the current product. Fut we are told that increase of value will increase the value of the current product. Fut we are told that increase of value will increase production. Of course no man can forstell what the product of inhibition of the past, and we all know that all the silver in the world—the result of the operations of silver money for the world—the result of the operations of silver money in order to coin fit at our current product. The order of value will increase production. Of course no man can forstell what the product of inhibition of the past, and we all know that all the silver in the world—the result of the operations of silver money for the factories of value will increase the value of the current product. The order of value will increase production of the past, and we all know that all the silver in the world—the result of the operations of silver money at home and abroad will be valued as the money of the United Silver in the world as the money of the factories of value will silver money and the United Silver in the world as the money of the current product. The following is a silver to in the silver money and the United Silver in the world as the money of the current product. The following is a silver in the money of the current product the interest of a more production, whether in the world as the initiation of the past and the product of the current produ A Wonderful Medicine

connections. A severe storm had passed over the city about 6 o'clock and the wires were blown down. Despite this fact the delegates assembled in the hall and waited for an hour in total darkness for the lights to within three years, and at 130 per cent subsequently.

A premium on gold will not occasion a
contraction of the currency, but will tend
to increase our exports by causing a higher
rate of foreign exchange, that is to say by
yielding a larger net return in dollars on
the sale of bills of exchange drawn against
goods exported. A premium will tend to
diminish our imports by increasing the cost
of bills of exchange with which to pay
for goods imported.

TO CONFER WITH PONS eral A. J. Warner for chairman and then adjourned to meet at 8 p. m., when a subommittee will be appointed to draft a plat-

TO CONFER WITH POPS. Mr. St. John's speech was loudly applauded.

A motion was made that a special com mittee consisting of one delegate from each delegation be appointed to confer with a like committee of the populists for the purpose of settling the differences between the we factions. Half a dozen men began to debate the question and confusion prevailed M. L. Olmstead of Oregon said he was a pop utist, but was ready to meet the silver n half way if the effect was to unite the free silver forces. Half a dozen other delegates spoke in favor of the committee.

An amendment was adopted directing the

committee to notify the populists of their appointment and requesting them to appoint a similar committee. Mr. Turner of Kansas attempted to talk against the motion, but there were howls of "sit down!" and calls for the question. Two other men attempted to address the chair. A point of order was raised that Mr. Turner must cease. eral Warner was called for and replied that he did not oppose the appointment of a corr thought it would be wise to have a smaller committee to see if the populists would agree to select a similar committee

Mr. Foster of Missouri said he had been appointed one of a committee to confer with the populist convention, and it had been decided that a more representative committee be appointed. It had been ascertained that populists were anxious to confer. The general trend of all the speeches was

that the great object was to secure an en-dorsement of Bryan and Sewall. As the mention of the democratic nominees was the delegates cheered vigorously. The motion was at length carried by a viva voce vote and the committee was appointed: Hon, George W. Baker of Cal ifornia, chairman; Judge C. R. Scott of Nebraska, W. T. Foster of Missouri, William

St. John of New York, B. F. Keith of North Carolina. The roll of states was then called and to names selected for the conference committee. The convention then at 6:25 ad journed until 10 o'clock tomerrow morning.

YET GREENE IS FOR SOUND MONEY

Circular Showing How Policy Holder Would Lose by Free Colnage. BOSTON, Mass., July 22.-President J. L. Greene of the Connecticut Mutual Life In surance company of Hartford, Conn., has prepared a letter for policy holders, in which he says: "Our contracts with you agree to pay to your families so many dollars. There has never been any doubt what was in tended thereby, but should we come upon a silver basis, your policies would, for the present, be paid in dollars worth to you as money about 50 cents, and the great bulk of them would probably be paid in dollars worth not more than from 25 to 35 cents.

Union County Republicans Ready. CRESTON, Ia., July 22 .- (Special.) - By the time the campaign opens the republicans of Union county will have almost a perfect organization. Realizing that it is to be a campaign largely of education, the speakers, who have already been selected, are informing themselves upon the intricacies of the financial problem and will be able by the time the gun is fired to present the truths. The orices.

The banker must learn to distinguish republican party is strong in this county all the county offices being represented by g. o. p. men, and the party intends to los none of its ground. The free silver senti-

pinion of the committee that they have nore influence over voters than men from outside who are hired to speak. Cleland eels confident that Dodge county will give larger republican vote this fall than ever

Campaign at Norfolk is Opened. NORFOLK, Neb., July 22.—(Special.)—The rst political meeting of the campaign in this city was held tonight at Eiseley's hall. it was an enthusiastic gathering of repub licans, old and new. The meeting was addressed by H. C. Brome of Omaha and W W. Young of Etanton, after which a McKir ley club was organized with a membership of over 250. Colonel J. E. Simpson was elected president. J. W. Rose secretary and W. H. Bucholz treasurer. It was decided to open permanent headquarters in this cit

and to make a red hot fight for protection and sound money during the campaign. Democrats Line Up for McKinley FAIRFIELD, Neb., July 22.—(Special.)-A McKinley club was organized here last evening, with 125 charter members. Hon. . M. Prickett, a lifelong democrat, was one of the first to sign the roll, and acted as chairman of the temporary organization The permanent organization was complete by the election of A. J. Mercer, president; J. B. Massie, vice president; S. C. Thomp-son, secretary; T. P. Shively, assistant sec-retary, and G. J. Pellstick, treasurer. It is proposed to carry on a campaign of education from now on to the day of election with no vacations or holidays.

Populist Candidate Well Fixed. SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 22.—(Special.) Andrew Lee, the populist candidate for governor, is a member of the firm of Lee 6 Prentice of Vermillion, which is rated by the commercial agency at from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000. Mr. Lee is probably the richest man in South Dakota. When he came to this state about twenty years ago, he was almost without any means, and he has made every dollar of his fortune in Clay county. He had been in the live stock and mercan business, and his firm owns more land in Clay county than any ten men in that

OGALALLA, Neb., July 22.—(Special.)-County Attorney McSay, renominated at the republican county convention, has with drawn his name from the ticket, and has espoused free silver and Bryan. There are no other defections from the republican ranks, and the excitement resulting from

ments for the least BEECHAM'S

Pants to order, \$4 to \$12. Suits to order, \$15 to \$50. Samples Mailed.

money.

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For Billions and Nervous disorders such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fullness and Swelling after meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetlie, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Biotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Breams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations &c., when these symmetry are accessed by the Control of the Control o

when these symptoms are caused by constipation, as most of them are. THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. This is no fiction. Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER

they act like magic—a few doses will work wonders upon the Vital organs; strengthen-ing the muscular System, restering the long-lost complexion, bringing back the keen edge of appetite, and srousing with the Rosebud of Health the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are facts admitted by thousands, in all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is that Recch-am's Pitts have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the World.

WITHOUT A RIVAL. Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes. 25c at Drug Stores, or will be sent by U. S. Agenta, B. F. ALLEN CO., 365 Canal St., New York, post paid, upon receipt of price. Book free upon application.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore females to com-te health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system. For a

# NOT HELPLESS

## No Baby Need Die of Cholera Infantum.

## No Trouble Where the Diet Was Lactated Food

Hot Weather Fatal to the Carelessly Fed.

Baby Should Grow as Much in July as in December. Health and Growth Wholly a

Matter of Proper Food. The most pitiable sight in the world is that

of a sick baby, that can neither cat, sleep nor hold up its head. In nearly every case parents or nurses are esponsible and not the hot weather. Even those children who are inclined to



A LACTATED FOOD BABY.

Children born delicate grow to be strong when fed on an exclusive diet of lactated tood. The rich ingredients just suited to baby's stomach plump out its tiny frame and make the converting of its food into solid flesh and bone an easy matter. In hot weather a baby's entire alimentary ystem is quick to be deranged; its appetite

and power of assimilating its food are very

apt to flag. Lactated food at such trying times not only keeps a baby fully nourished, but prevents any possibility of diarrheal The principal element of mothers' milk is sugar of milk. This is the basis of lactated food. With it is combined the nutritious elements of the great cereals, wheat and parley, and the and the necessary bone-forming This makes lactated food a perfect salta. and natural substitute for mothers' milk. Mothers should remember that the best food that can be given to a baby in summer lactated food, is so inexpensive that it is within the reach of every family. wenty-five cents a mother can buy

age that contains enough to make ten pints of cooked food. If anything but mothers' milk is used, use lactated food. It is prepared with exacting care under the personal supervision of Prof. Boynton of Vermont university, and is recommended by physicians as the best possible diet for infants, invalida, for children getting their teeth, or being weaned, expecially during the summer

months.

Mrs. M. Koch of Dorchester, Mass, recently wrote to the proprietors of lactated food: "I inclose the picture of our little gir

Emma Marguerite Koch, aged 18 months. "When she was two weeks old we com-menced to feed her on lactated food. She This picture was taken has never since been sick and is a perfectly when she was 15 months old. baby six months old whom we feed on lac-tated food also, and he thrives on it."



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if you want to order a

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the best possible gar-

garments-are our best

Suit or Pants.

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