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MILLIONAIRE CAMPBELL.

Oliver Winthrop Held Him a Prisoner for Two Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—James Campbell, the millionaire sugar planter of Honolulu, who mysteriously dropped out of sight for two days this week, says he was imprisoned and robbed by Oliver W. Winthrop, who attempted to obtain the capitalist's signature to a $20,000 check as the price of his liberty. Winthrop, who was tried and acquitted last year on a charge of poisoning a woman in Laurel Hill Cemetery, of which he was assistant superintendent, has disappeared. No trace can be found of his confederate. Campbell says Winthrop decoyed him to his house on a slight pretext. Suddenly, he says, a masked man rushed into the room, and pointing a revolver at Campbell's head ordered him to throw up his hands. Campbell says he leaped at his assailant and felled him to the floor. The man was dazed, almost stunned, but leveling his revolver again at Campbell fired. The millionaire says the bullet grazed his temple and passed through his hat into the wall. Campbell sprang at the man again, but before he could reach him he was knocked down by Winthrop, who struck him over the head with some heavy instrument. The two men then pounced on Campbell and bound, handcuffed and gagged him. They lifted him from the floor to the bed and strapped him to it. His feet and hands were tied to the four corners of the bed, and a chain was passed over his body and fastened to staples driven into the floor. Captain of detectives Lees, in his investigation afterward, found the evidence of this. Cords were passed around Campbell's body and drawn so tight that he could not move. For twelve hours Campbell was kept in this position, the gag being in his mouth all the time. Tuesday morning the gag was removed, with the caution that he would be killed if he made any noise. He was told that he would have to sign a check or order for $20,000 before he would be released. He was shown a document which they asked him to sign, and he was also ordered to write a note to his wife asking her to cash the check and to give the money to the bearer without asking any questions. Campbell says he refused to even read the paper, telling his captors that he did not care what they did to him. When the newspapers published the fact that Campbell had disappeared the millionaire says his captors became frightened and after dark released him. The police have a description of Winthrop's confederate, but no clew to his whereabouts.

CUT HIMSELF TO DEATH.

E. Argyle Campbell, of Cincinnati, Commits Suicide in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 7.—E. Argyle Campbell, of Springfield, Mo., employed as a traveling salesman by a Cincinnati cigar house, committeed suicide here last night in a room in the Wisconsin building, cutting his throat in two places, severing the arteries of both wrists and gashing himself all over both legs and his body with a penknife. The suicide also fired two bullets at his head, but owing to his enfeebled condition from loss of blood his aim was so poor that the bullets inflicted only flesh wounds. The suicide had been in Kansas City for over a week, had been drinking heavily and was out of money.

COMES TO THIS CITY

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION TO BE HELD HERE SEPT. 2.

Indianapolis Won the Honor by Considerable Majority Over Minneapolis and Louisville.

THE AFTERNOON CONFERENCE

GEN. BRAGG, WHO WAS TO PRESIDE, DETAINED BY A WASHOUT.

Committeemen Confident that the New Movement Will Succeed—Commercial Club Luncheon and Drive.

The sound-money Democrats of the United States will hold a convention at Indianapolis Wednesday, Sept. 2, and nominate real Democratic candidates for President and Vice President.

The conference of the sound-money Democrats fully met the expectations of its promoters. There were thirty-two States represented and about two hundred Democrats from all over the country were in attendance. Though the most famous politicians of the party were absent, this fact did not dampen the ardor of determination of those present to go ahead and put in the field a ticket and platform that would represent what they believe to be real tenets of the Democratic party of the country. The conference reflected in large measure the class of Democrats it represented, that is, the business element. They did not come here to make great speeches or to play at politics and went at their work in a business-like way, without waste of time in contests for honor or preliminary maneuvering. An informal conference was held at noon, which was not open to the public, the purpose of which was to bring into line the members from Texas, Georgia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Maine, who came here with the impression that a third ticket would probably do more harm than good by dividing the sound-money forces of the country.

At this conference speeches were made by General Buckner, of Kentucky; Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio; Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, and Mr. Ewing, of Illinois, demonstrating the fact that in their States a third ticket was necessary in order that the sound-money Democrats might have some rallying point, something to fight for and to make a campaign for. They declared that in this section of the country, where every inch of political ground has been fought over year by year, there is more in a political name than in a political principle with the average voter and large numbers of Democrats who would be inclined to vote for a sound-money Democratic ticket would swallow Bryan and the Chicago platform eventually rather than vote the Republican ticket. Before the conference at noon ended all opposition to the calling of another convention was withdrawn and it was agreed that the meetings of the committee in the afternoon and evening should be public. It was also informally agreed that General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, should be made permanent chairman of the provisional committee.

Talks among the delegates exhibited much confidence in the success of the sound-money movement. Neal, of Georgia, declared that his State contained about 40,000 Democrats who would not vote for Bryan. Tyler, the Kentucky member, declared that the sound-money vote in his State would run anywhere from 30,000 to 50,000. H. C. Simms, of West Virginia, declared that they would poll about 5,000 votes for the third ticket; L. M. Martin, of Iowa, declared that 25 per cent. of the Democratic vote of Iowa is for sound money and Ellis B. Usher, of Wisconsin, declared that fully 60 per cent of the Democratic vote of that State would be against Bryan. Eugene Hagan, of Kansas, expressed the fear that the Bryan ticket would carry his State. John C. Bullitt, of Pennsylvania, and in fact the Eastern men without exception declared that Bryan would be overwhelmingly defeated in their States. J. H. Outhwaite, of Ohio, said there was not the slightest danger of free silver carrying his State and Mr. Ewing, of Illinois, declared that while the State was not yet safe, he did not believe Bryan could carry it. John E. Semmes, of Maryland, said he thought a greater number of the Maryland Democrats would repudiate the Chicago platform than repudiated Gorman in the election of 1894. J. M. Faulkner, of Alabama, expressed the belief that a sound-money ticket would carry Alabama. F. M. W. Cutcheon, of Minnesota, regards that State as doubtful, with the situation very much mixed.

General Coxey, of commonweal fame, created a ripple of excitement by appearing at the headquarters hotel during the morning. He is making speeches in the State for the Populist organization and was simply stopping over between appointments.

The action of the committee was harmonious and was quickly taken. The afternoon session, which was presided over by W. D. Bynum, lasted but an hour, but in that time it determined to call a convention and chose Indianapolis as the place.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Decided to Call the Convention—Indianapolis Chosen as the Place.

The large assembly room of the Commercial Club was packed to the doors with about three hundred people at 2:30 o'clock, the time set for the afternoon session. Congressman Bynum called the conference to order at 3 o'clock, explaining that he did so in the absence of General Bragg, chairman of the executive committee, who had been delayed on his way from the East by a washout near Richmond and did not get in until about 4 o'clock. The assembly room had been decorated in the national colors, and a few flowers at the chairman's table exhaled their fragance upon the heated atmosphere. In calling the conference to order Mr. Bynum said:

"I regret to announce to the committee and the delegates present the absence of General Bragg, chairman of the executive committee, whose duty it would be, were he here, to call this meeting to order and to preside during the temporary organization. He is perhaps delayed by a washout and will not reach here until about half past 4. General Palmer is also on his road and will probably arrive in a very short time. During the absence of these distinguished members of the committee it was deemed wise on the part of the executive committee that the permanent organization of the national committee be postponed until 8 o'clock this evening, but that we proceed under the temporary organization to take such steps as are necessary for the transaction of all business that may come before the committee.

"It is therefore suggested that the temporary organization will remain in operation until 8:30, at which time a permanent organization will be made. The secretary of the committee, Mr. Robbins, of Chicago, is also absent. Assisting him, Mr. Ewing, of Illinois, who is familiar with the work, will act as temporary secretary. It will be in order now to have a call of the States, and as each State is called the representative present will announce the name of the delegate. In some instances I am informed that there are quite a number of representatitves here from States which have not yet selected a member of the provisional committee. It will be necessary for them to consult together and select the name of some one to represent the State."

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

A roll of the States was called and it was found that thirty-three States were represented by committeemen present, either in person or by proxy, as follows:

Alabama—J. M. Falkner, Montgomery.
Connecticut—Joel A. Sperry, New Haven.
Florida—J. L. Gaskins, Starke.
Georgia—T. B. Neal, Atlanta.
Illinois—J. M. Palmer, Springfield.
Indiana—John R. Wilson, Indianapolis.
Iowa—Eugene Hagan, Topeka.
Kentucky—R. T. Taylor, Hickman.
Maine—C. V. Holman, South Tomaston.
Maryland—John E. Semmes, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Nathan Matthews, jr., Boston.
Michigan—Thomas A. Wilson, Jackson.
Minnesota—F. W. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul.
Missouri—L. C. Krauthoff, Kansas City.
Montana—Charles A. Conrad, Kalispell.
Nebraska—Euclid Martin, Omaha.
New York—Charles Tracey, Albany.
New Hampshire—Gordon Woodbury, Manchester.
North Carolina—Louis DeLacroix, Oxford.
Ohio—J. H. Outhwaite, Columbus.
Oregon—C. E. S. Wood, Portland.
Pennsylvania—J. C. Bullitt, Philadelphia.
Rhode Island—C. C. Mumford, Providence.
South Carolina—T. F. Folly, Anderson.
South Dakota—John B. Hanten, Watertown.
Tennessee—John C. McReynolds, Nashville.
Texas—M. L. Crawford, Dallas.
Vermont—John W. Gordon, Barre.
Virginia—Joseph Bryan, Richmond.
Washington—Ira M. Krutz, North Yakima.
West Virginia—Henry C. Simms, Huntington.
Wisconsin—Ellis B. Usher, LaCrosse.

E. B. Pond, of San Francisco, the California committeeman, and Edgar S. Wilson, the representative of Mississippi, did not put in an appearance. There was prolonged applause when Mr. Bynum announced that thirty-three States were represented, covering the country from Maine and Florida to Washington and Texas.

In announcing that the call showed thirty-three States represented Mr. Bynum remarked:

"If I was inclined to say anything I would congratulate the gentlemen who have assembled here to preserve the organization of the great Democratic party. However, it is not my province to say anything, as I am acting only temporarily, but for the purpose of advising you of the exact nature of this meeting and of the purposes for which you have been called together, the secretary will now read the resolutions that were adopted at the conference of the representatives of the sound-money Democrats of the ten middle Western States that met in Chicago July 23, 1896. Those resolutions will convey to you the exact purposes for which you have been called together and for which you have been chosen."

No time at all was wasted in determining the main question, which had already been practically decided by a canvass of the members of the committee. Mr. Ewing read the resolutions adopted at the Auditorium conference in Chicago as the authority for the action of the present gathering. As soon as he finished Mr. Outhwaite, of Ohio, arose and said:

"Mr. Chairman, in order to carry out the purpose set in the resolution just read I move you that a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare a call for a national convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for President and a Democratic candidate for Vice President, (applause) and that that committee report its call to this committee at 8:30 o'clock this evening."

He was interrupted by loud applause, which arose again when he finished. The question was put and carried by acclamation and again the applause was enthusiastic. Apparently the feeling was unanimous. Even the Texans, who had been talking for indorsement of the Republican ticket, raised no objections. Mr. Bynum named the following committee:

J. H. Outhwaite, Ohio.
Charles Tracey, New York.
J. M. Falkner, Alabama.
L. C. Krauthoff, Missouri.
F. W. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul.

The committee retired at once to another room in the building to prepare its call, Mr. Outhwaite inviting any gentleman present who had prepared anything in that line to present it to the committee.

INDIANAPOLIS WINS.

The main question of whether or not a convention should be called having thus been disposed of, the conference proceeded to select a location and in this Indianapolis won right handily. John R. Wilson, the Indiana member of the committee, suggested that they listen to the representatives of such cities as might desire to entertain the convention. This was agreed to and Mr. C. D. Lawler, of St. Paul, extended an invitation for Minneapolis in a warm speech. In his speech he said:

"In behalf of the real Democracy of the Northwest—the fighting ground of the present campaign—it is my high privilege to present for your consideration the name of the metropolitan city of Minnesota—a city which in any contest into which it has ever entered has never met defeat. As a loyal citizen of St. Paul, it gives me pride and pleasure to present here the claims of our sister city. We ask you to consider the claims of that noble commonwealth which four years ago was the first State in the Union to declare in favor of the renomination of Grover Cleveland. (Great applause.) As a representative of the Democracy of that commonwealth, which can be neither bribed, bullied nor seduced, I ask you to remember the claims of the first commonwealth of the Union which, during the present campaign, held not only a sound-money Democratic conference, but a sound-money Democratic convention, even before the meeting in Chicago.

"It is not for me to detract anything from Indianapolis, from the sturdy, rock-ribbed Democracy of your great State of Indiana. We of the Northwest are proud of your Democracy and grateful for your hospitality. This great, honest Democratic convention, if it meet in Indiana, will have friends in Minnesota who will take you by the hand and look you in the eye. But we want you to meet in Minneapolis, where for the first time in the history of the Northwest you may select a ticket and uprear a banner, the old flag of true Democracy, which we love, and under which, please God, before many years we may again march forward to a glorious victory."

When he mentioned the name of Grover Cleveland a big demonstration of enthusiasm broke out, lasting a couple of minutes and ending in three cheers.

MR. GRIFFITHS TALKS.

John L. Griffiths was introduced and ably presented the claims of Indianapolis. He said:

"On behalf of the Commercial Club and the Board of Trade of Indianapolis and Indiana, of all citizens of Indianapolis, irrespective of party, I desire very briefly to present some considerations which we think should have weight with you in determining where your convention should be held. In the first place, we have in Indianapolis a hall that is large and commodious and is centrally located. It has a seating capacity on the ground floor for 2,000 persons, adequate for the delegates, and the galleries will accommodate a thousand more, and on the stage 200 or 250 can very easily be seated. If the convention is held here, it is the intention, I understand, to make some changes in the arrangement of the hall and to increase, perhaps to double, the capacity of the stage if that should be desired.

"We have also in our three leading hotels accommodations for about 2,500 persons, and in other hotels, many of them good, indeed, accommodations for 7,500 more. We have written assurances from the proprietors of the hotels that there will be no increase above the customary tariff. At the Denison, the Bates and the Grand rates will be from $3 to $5 a day. If it was a Populist convention, of course, there would be a uniform charge of $3 a day—no extra charge for baths. We have the assurances of our four leading daily papers, the News, Journal, Sentinel and Sun, that the reports of this convention will be given with the

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

THE CALL IS ISSUED

DEMOCRATS ASKED TO STAND BY SOUND PARTY PRINCIPLES.

Spirit of Speeches Denoted a Determined Fight Against Chicago Free-Silver Platform.

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

BYNUM HEADS IT AND THE QUARTERS WILL BE OPENED HERE.

A Love Feast Follows Adoption of Convention Call—Speeches by Palmer, Buckner, Bullitt and Others.

The spirit shown by the conference at its meeting last night shows no lack of determination to carry the fight for sound money and the old principles of the Democratic party to the last ditch. The men gathered here yesterday thoroughly believe that their action means the salvation of their party, as well as the rescuing of the country from a dangerous cheap-money craze. They are convinced that if the Democratic party should be allowed to go unchecked along the lines marked out by the Chicago convention a large and much the more influential part of its following would be driven into the Republican party or into permanent independence in politics, while the mass of the party's following would be swallowed up by the Populist organization after its defeat this year, or if it should win this year, then upon the disintegration that would be sure to come with a disastrous administration of public affairs. General Palmer expressed precisely the feeling that was uppermost when he declared that they were forming a nucleus about which the party might again rally after it had seen the error of its ways.

Upon the tariff, upon the questions of "broad" or "narrow" construction of the powers of the national government these men are as bitter Democrats as they have ever been and they are as uncompromising in their attitude toward the beliefs of the Republican party as they are toward the silver heresy, but rather than "take to the woods," as not a few other well-known Democrats have done, they prefer to stay in the open and fight in both directions without hope of accomplishing anything for themselves further than having the satisfaction that they have made a fight for what they conceive to be right.

At the evening session the committee organized permanently by electing General J. M. Palmer, of Illinois, chairman; John R. Wilson, of this city, secretary, and John P. Frenzel, of this city, treasurer. The formal call for a new convention to be held here Sept. 2 was offered by the subcommittee, and adopted with considerable enthusiasm by the full committee. The chairman was empowered to appoint an executive committee of nine members to have charge of the campaign up to the time of the convention, and this executive committee was instructed to prepare and issue an address to the Democrats of the country, setting forth the purposes of the movement and the reasons of its being. The business thus disposed of, the conference resolved itself into a love feast, in which some very stirring speeches were made, notably by General Buckner, of Kentucky, and Mr. Bullitt, of Pennsylvania.

After the conference had adjourned General Palmer called a few of the leaders together in his room, at the Denison, and the conference resulted in the announcement of the following executive committee shortly after midnight:

W. D. Bynum, Indianapolis, Ind.
W. H. Haldeman, Louisville, Ky.
Frederick Lehman, St. Louis, Mo.
John E. Hopkins, Chicago, Ill.
Ellis B. Usher, LaCrosse, Wis.
F. W. M. Cutcheon, St. Paul, Minn.
Samuel H. Holding, Cleveland, O.
General Charles Tracy, Albany, N. Y.

At an informal conference of this committee it was decided to at once open headquarters in this city and conduct the campaign from this point at least until after the convention.

PALMER FOR CHAIRMAN.

A Permanent Organization—The Convention Call Indorsed.

As soon as the evening session was called to order Mr. Bynum announced that the first thing in order was the permanent organization of the provisional committee by the election of a chairman. General Tracy, of New York, nominated Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for chairman in a brief speech, in which he said:

"He is a man who has done service for his party, who has done service for his country, and who, when somewhat advanced in years, has taken a place in the United States Senate which places him among the leaders of the United States. It gives me pleasure to place in nomination for permanent chairman of this committee General John M. Palmer, of Chicago."

The name of General Palmer was greeted with loud applause and the selection was made by acclamation. Messrs. Tracy, Outhwaite and Hopkins were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair. His appearance was greeted with three cheers and a tiger. He bowed his acknowledgment and spoke as follows:

"It affords me the greatest satisfaction to attend the meeting of this committee. It was not a part of my anticipation that I should have the honor to preside over your deliberations. I came to this city this afternoon somewhat late, as I was detained at another point by political duties. I need not say that I most earnestly sympathize with your meeting and its purposes."

He said that upon the action of the committee would depend the ultimate usefulness and integrity of the Democratic party of the United States.

"We had hoped," he continued, "that our brethren would regard the honor of the great Democratic party. We had hoped that they would regard the principles of the party. We find that they have forgotten both its honor and its principles, and it is left to us to create the nucleus around which the true Democracy can unite again. We will leave our erring brothers to their consciences and if they repent we will receive them with open arms." (Applause and laughter.)

John R. Wilson, of Indianapolis, was made secretary upon motion of L. M. Martin, of Iowa, and John P. Frenzel, of this city, was made treasurer on nomination of L. C. Krauthoff.

THE CALL.

Mr. Outhwaite, chairman of the subcommittee, then presented the call for the convention as follows:

"To the Democrats of the United States: A political party has always been defined to be an association of voters to promote the success of political principles held in common. The Democratic party, during its whole history, has been pledged to promote the liberty of the individual, the security of private rights and property and the supremacy of the law. It has always insisted upon a safe and stable money for the people's use. It has insisted upon the maintenace of the financial honor of the Nation, as well as upon the preservation inviolate of the institutions established by the Constitution. These, its principles, were abandoned by the supposed representatives of the party at a national convention recently assembled at Chicago. The Democratic party will therefore cease to exist unless it be preserved by the voluntary action of such of its members as still adhere to its fundamental principles. No majority of the members of that convention, however large, had any right or power to surrender those principles. When they undertook to do so that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic convention. The actions taken, the irregular proceedings and the platform enunciated by that body were, and are, so utterly and indefensibly revolutionary, and constitute such radical departures from the principles of true Democracy, which should characterize a sound and patriotic administration of our country's affairs, that its results are not entitled to the confidence or support of true Democrats. For the first time since national parties were formed there is not before the American people a platform declaring the principles of the Democratic party as recognized and most courageously and consistently administered by Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland, nor are there nominees for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States pledged to carry those principles into practical effect. The faithful and true Democrats of the United States are determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered, nor the people be deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith.

"Therefore, the national Democratic party of the United States, through its regularly constituted committee, hereby calls a national convention of that party, for the announcement of its platform and the nomination of candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States and the transaction of such business as is incidental thereto, to be held at Indianapolis on Wednesday, the second day of September, 1896, at 12 o'clock, noon, and hereby requests that the members of the party in the several States who believe in sound money and the preservation of law and order, and who are unalterably opposed to the platform adopted and candidates nominated at Chicago, will select in such manner as to them shall seem best a number of delegates to the same, equal to twice the number of electoral votes to which such States are respectively entitled. Such delegates shall be duly accredited, according to the usages of the Democratic party. Their credentials shall be forwarded or delivered to the secretary of this committee with all convenient speed, and this committee will make up and announce the roll of the delegates entitled to participate in the preliminary organization of the convention."

The reading of this document was greeted with applause at various points and it was evident that it would be adopted without dissent. Nothing was left to be done and the gentlemen present indulged in something of a love feast in discussing the report. C. C. Mumford, of Rhode Island, raised the point that in his State the law precluded the possibility of the use of the word "Democratic." Mr. Outhwaite said this subject had been considered to some extent, but would have to be further looked into. Mr. Cutcheon, in an impassioned speech, pleaded for the use of the old name.

"Our committee canvassed the question of a name. A number of gentlemen said that they would consider it unfortunate for the committee not to use the word Democrat, and we of Minnesota would as soon surrender everything as to surrender the name Democrat. We have been taught that Democrat stood for the law—for the authority of law to prevent as well as punish crime. We are unwilling to surrender it for the Republican organization. We believe that Republicanism stands as the mother of trusts and monopolies, and that it is the mother of paternalism, and it is not for the success of these men that we will be willing to surrender the name Democrat, nor will we surrender it for those gentlemen at Chicago who adopted a platform of repudiation financially and anarchistic socially—which surrendered the principles for which we have labored, which surrendered the principles of freedom of trade and commerce, and which attacked that body which has stood like rock, when the liberty of the individual has been oppressed by the State, and when the liberty of the State has been oppressed by the Nation. We will never surrender the name Democrat to these men."

In conclusion he urged that the committee cling to the name, and raise once more the time-honored standard of Democracy, still dear to thousands of voters in the United States, tattered and dragged in the dust though it may have been by the men at Chicago.

MR. GORDON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gordon, of Vermont, seconded the address in a ringing speech, as follows:

"Somewhere upon the banner which we are to follow will be written that old, original phrase—Democracy. I have noticed in the press of the country that the East has been declared to be lukewarm. In the little State that I come from (Vermont) the sound-money Democrats are glad to time their steps to the war cry of the Democratic party. I am proud to say there is no lagging and that we are not lukewarm."

He said that the convention must not simply adopt a platform without naming candidates for whom sound-money Democrats can vote. It would not do, he said, for the party to follow the old deacon who posted a printed prayer above his bed and who turned to it at night saying, "Them's my sentiments, O Lord." In his opinion it would be best for the committee to adopt a name and allow the different States to change it as they found necessary under their laws.

Continuing, he said: "It is in behalf of the Democrats of Vermont that I wish to sign this call. It is simple and terse in sentiment as the Declaration of Independence itself. (Loud applause.) It will not, perhaps, do everything that we would like to have it accomplish, but it seems to be a stern summons to duty—a war cry for the 'Old Guard' that never surrenders. We have taken upon ourselves a grave duty when we separate from our party—no, we are not separating from it, but are in strict adherence to it. We have done something that will tend to dispel fears of debased money. We will find a sentiment as wide as the country and as strong as the tide in favor of sound money."

Mr. Bullitt, of Philadelphia, spoke in favor of the name used in the call. He spoke in the highest terms of President Cleveland and his eulogy was received with warm applause.

BULLITT'S STRONG SPEECH.

"Our law in Pennsylvania," said he, "provides that no party shall use a name in its designation which is used by any other party and which that party used at the last election where it was voted for by 2 per cent. of the voters. In one case the court decided that the use of the words 'Citizens' Democratic party' was a violation of the law. It will therefore, no doubt, cause a difficulty after the designation which has been reported by the committee has been adopted, but we all feel that the use of the word 'Democrat' in designating the party is of so large importance that we had better take the risk than dispense with a name which would contribute to us so much value. Therefore, we of Pennsylvania think we ought to be named the 'National Democratic party,' although we will meet as much difficulty as in any State in the country."

Mr. Bullitt said that for a time he withdrew from politics, but is now ready to buckle on the harness again.

"If there is one thing," he continued, "which has given to me the utmost pleasure and satisfaction, it is in reviewing the career of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States. (Prolonged cheers and applause.) No man has ever filled that office with more honor and credit and with greater fidelity to duty than he did in the first term to which he was called, and when he left the office he left the country prosperous, with its treasury full and every man felt that the administration had been one of credit."

Mr. Bullitt spoke of Cleveland's attitude on the Hawaiian question as one of great stanchness and worthy of praise. Continuing, he said: "That which I consider still more to his credit was the position which he took and which he maintained manfully upon the repeal of the Sherman act in 1893. Day after day and night after night, in the face of the bitterest opposition, he stood as firm as the rock of eternal ages, and it was his firmness which brought about the repeal and stopped that which was rapidly running us into disaster. I have referred to this for the purpose of explaining to a certain extent what I am going to say. I believe we ought to adopt the name the 'National Democratic party.' We have got to have it in our power to have Democratic speakers show to the people what the history of this question has been—to show how gold depreciated at one period and how silver appreciated at another. We have got to show that instead of demonetizing silver it has been the petted, spoiled child of the government."

He asserted that the disaster which the free-silver idea would bring upon the country would not wait upon legislation by Congress, but that its effect would be felt and the country from one end to the other be in the midst of a financial upheaval and upon a silver basis the morning after Bryan and Sewall were elected, just as much as if Congress had so decreed.

"There are two classes," Mr. Bullitt said, "who will be benefited by the adoption of a silver basis. First are the capitalists, against whom the Populists are constantly crying—and I am not taking up their cry, not because they are asking it, but by rea-

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

BRAGG FOR PRESIDENT

PROBABLE THAT GOLD DEMOCRATS WILL CENTER ON HIM.

The Tail of the Ticket to Be Chosen in Indianapolis in September Will Be a Man from the South.

PALMER IS NOT A QUANTITY

THE SENATOR SAYS SOME YOUNGER MAN MUST LEAD.

General Buckner's View of the Situation—Expressions from Other States—Coxey Drops In.

Unless there is a change in the situation between now and September, the men who will be called upon to lead the forces of the "National Democratic Party" will be Gen. Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, for President, and Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. There has been talk of Carlisle, Morton and Bynum for the presidency, but the great preponderance of sentiment among the visitors to yesterday's conference was in favor of either Palmer or Bragg for first place. General Palmer, upon his arrival, promptly took himself out of consideration, and unless General Bragg does the same thing, it is altogther likely that the sentiment will rapidly crystallize in his favor.

There seems to be a well-settled determination to take the candidate for Vice President from the South, and only two names have been mentioned for it—those of General Buckner, of Kentucky, and General Gordon, of Georgia. The logic of the situation points to the selection of Buckner, for there is a chance of carrying Kentucky, while it would be a bold man who would say that the free-silver forces are likely to be routed in Georgia.

PALMER MUST DECLINE.

Says He Could Not Be the Nominee for President.

General John M. Palmer, of Illinois, arrived, in company with his wife, at 5 o'clock last night from Lawrenceville, Ill., where he had finished arguing a case at 11 o'clock. It did not take him long to take himself completely out of consideration as a possible candidate for President on the sound-money ticket. When a Journal reporter suggested to him that he was much talked of as the probable nominee he replied, with hesitation:

"I will not accept it under any possible combination of circumstances. While I am in the very fullest sympathy with the movement for a third ticket, I feel that I have earned the right to retirement from the active turmoil of leading forlorn hopes. This is a matter of principle and there are other young men who would be perfectly acceptable who ought to bear the burden of the fight. Mr. Bynum, of your State, is a younger man, sound in principle and a man of much capacity, who would be perfectly acceptable to me, and General Bragg, who is much talked of, would be more than acceptable. I should be for him if the party were united and harmonious and he were talked of with full chance of election."

"How do you view the situation in Illinois?" was asked.

"There is not much of encouragement in it for the party," he replied. "Over a year ago, when the schemers behind this movement began their work, I advised our people to fight it from the start, but in Cook county, where we get most of our force, they thought it better to ignore it and stay away from the primaries. As a result, Hinrichsen, Governor Altgeld and such men secured representatives from every county, captured the party machinery and succeeded in committing the party thoroughly to free silver. They were given a whole year's time in which to carry out their plans without opposition. Had they been resisted at the start they might at least have been checked, if not defeated. The movement was started in treachery and was nourished through lack of resistance."

"How much of a Republican defection toward silver is there in the State?" was asked.

"I have no knowledge on the subject from my own knowledge, but the best of my information is that it will not exceed 1 per cent. of the party vote."

GENERAL BUCKNER.

Why the Venerable Ex-Governor of Kentucky Favors the New Ticket.

The venerable General Simon B. Buckner, ex-Governor of Kentucky, was a man much sought at the conference yesterday and wherever he happened to be he was engaged in holding an informal reception.

"I believe we are taking the right course," said he to a Journal reporter. "In Kentucky we regard the third ticket as the only salvation of the Democratic party. Our people simply will not vote for Bryan and the Chicago platform and we have got to have a ticket in the field to keep them in the party. If men vote the Republican ticket once they are likely to do it again."

"There is much talk of putting you on the ticket as the candidate for Vice President," was suggested.

"The thing I like about this party," he replied, "is that nobody cares anything about the places. We are going to make a fight for principle and let the question of honors take care of itself."

SILENT SOUTHERN VOTE.

It Would Be Protected This Year and Might Save Several States.

One of the Southern Democrats in attendance upon the conference makes a suggestion which he thinks it would be well worth the while of the Republican national committee to look into.

"As you are well aware," said he to the Journal reporter, "the Republicans have a very large dormant vote throughout the South, particularly in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas. I mean the vote of the blacks. This vote is only cast nowadays in any considerable number when there is a fight on among the whites. And then either side buys what it can of it and a vote only costs a half pint of whisky. It is kept silent in different ways in different States, but the most common method is through the poll-tax requirement. Nine negroes out of ten never pay their poll tax and no effort is made to collect it until he tries to vote. Then he must pay it or his vote cannot go in, and he himself is never prepared to pay it. This black vote is naturally Republican, and can be brought out for the Republican ticket, and there are so many sound-money Democrats of position and influence in almost every county that this vote will be protected and counted as cast. If it could be brought out fully I have no doubt but that Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and possibly other Southern States could be saved to the Republican ticket."

IN THREE STATES.

The Outlook in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Chairman Ewing, of the Illinois sound-money State committee, came in yesterday morning. "While Illinois may be properly classed as a doubtful State," said he, "I feel confident that she will not cast her electoral vote for Bryan. While we already have a large enrollment of sound-money Democrats, we have the nucleus of an organization in every county. The majority of the Democrats of Cook county are for sound money. This gives us a large following to start with and the sentiment is fair-