AS TO RAILWAY REFORMS

WHAT OF THE FAST FREIGHT LINES AND TERRITORIAL AGENCIES?

Annual Report of President Ashley, of the Wabash Lines—He Defends the Joint Traffic Association.

It is fully understood that the board of managers of the Joint Traffic Association, at the earliest opportunity, will undertake to solve two problems which have given the presidents more or less anxiety. First, the cutting down of expenses of the passenger department by establishing joint agencies, and, second, what fast freight lines shall be abolished. As to cutting down the expenses of the passenger department less trouble is likely to arise than when the move against the fast freight lines is undertaken. Since the subject was first mooted there has been an increase in fast freight lines and in agencies in both trunk line and Central Traffic Association territory. Those in a position to know aver that these freight lines are in no danger of being abolished so long as their chief stockholders are to be found in the directorates of the roads over which they operate. They are little credit mobiliers, or, wheels within wheels, and the length of their duration depends entirely upon a question of conscience. As this element is as 1 to 16 when measured by intergrity, there is every reason to believe that the fast freight lines will live to a ripe old age. This suggestion is by no means original with the joint traffic managers. It has been a subject of discussion for a long time among railway managers, but none of them appeared to have sufficient courage to carry out their convictions; it was through fear that a competitor might divert a part of the business that would have been secured had some one been about working in the interest of the unrepresented line. Under the reform proposed the initial lines will act for their connections. With rates rigidly maintained, the shipper will have no choice in routes if the service is equally acceptable.

The Wabash's Annual Report.

O. D. Ashley, president of the Wabash Railroad Company, has issued his annual report for the year ending June 30, which shows:

	1896.		Changes.
Gross earnings	$12,897,141	Inc.	$847,298
Operating expenses	9,242,604	Inc.	321,575
Net earnings	$3,564,537	Inc.	$525,723
Other income	140,739	Inc.	10,345
Total	$3,705,276	Inc.	$536,068
Charges	3,638,477	Dec.	73,903
Surplus	$66,799	Inc.	$609,971
Deb. int. i p. c.	35,000		.....
Net surplus	$31,799		.....

The report shows that during the year the refunding of the $9,000,000 first mortgage bonds has been successfully accomplished, and the financial status of the company, he says, is now more in accordance with the conservative spirit of the times. He speaks in complimentary terms of what has been accomplished through the operations of the Joint Traffic Association. He says its operations since Jan. 1 have demonstrated to the satisfaction of all the competitive points interested the practicability of maintaining established rates. The lines not yet included are disturbing factors in the situation, although professing to maintain the rates of the association. Strong influences are at work to bring these outstanding lines into membership, and it is hoped that these efforts will be successful. Railway transportation has not thus far derived the advantages from the immense corn crop of 1895 so freely anticipated. This is to be attributed mainly to the low prices which have ruled in the markets, and which still prevail. West of Chicago and St. Louis the rate situation is not encouraging, and the efforts to secure an earnest co-operation between the competing lines have not been successful. So long as this suicidal policy prevails railway traffic in the territory west of the gateways named will be demoralized and unsatisfactory. The pending presidential election naturally brings hesitation and dullness in all departments of trade and industry, and this influence is likely to continue until the questions at issue are definitely settled. If the result to be announced in November is such as to give the financial and commercial interests of the country confidence and hope there is every reason to believe that a more favorable prospect will at once open up to the agencies of transportation.

Midland Receiver Asked.

There was filed in the Clay County Circuit Court yesterday an application for a receiver for the Chicago & Southeastern (old Midland) Railway Company, by Robert McBeth. There are altogether about one hundred plaintiffs who from time to time have received judgments against the Midland which still remain unpaid. The judgments will amount to about $5,000 in all.

Personal, Local and General Notes.

The shops of the Vandalia at Effingham have been closed and the men paid off.

General Agent Kipp, of the Empire fast freight line, returned from his vacation trip yesterday.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy last week delivered at Chicago 1,768 carloads of live stock, leading all other lines nearly 700 carloads.

J. T. Brooks, second vice president of the Pennsylvania Company, who has been in the city for several days, returned to Pittsburg last evening.

The Panhandle will next week take off two of its local passenger trains and will increase the stops of trains Nos. 5 and 8 to offset the trains dropped.

On the Panhandle's Chicago line freight conductors Windisch, Sellers, Ramsey and Toller and their crews have been laid off on account of light traffic.

The family of N. C. Dean, superintendent of the Vandalia main line, who now reside in Pittsburg, are arranging to move to Terre Haute, his headquarters.

Prof. John Bardsley, oculist of the Panhandle lines, will next week start on his annual vacation, putting in his time mostly in visiting the larger of Western cities.

Train 47 of the Baltimore & Ohio on Wednesday made the run from Columbus, O., to Chicago, 365 miles, covering the distance in eight hours and twenty-five minutes.

Since the time schedule of the St. Louis division of the Big Four was rearranged to better accommodate its patrons there has been a decided increase in business on that division.

The impression is that the Pittsburg & Lake Erie will lose its identity entirely through absorption by the Lake Shore road, which has practicaly operated it for some years.

B. P. Williams, recently appointed Northern traveling freight agent of the Louisville & Nashville, is in the city on official business. He says railroad men all over the South are for sound money.

D. F. Donough, general ticket agent at the Union Station, says the receipts from sales of tickets in August were but a few dollars less than in August, 1895, and the same remark will apply to July.

A. D. Shaw, general yardmaster of the Peoria & Eastern, retired voluntarily on account of poor health. He is now sixty-eight years of age and ranks as one of the oldest yardmasters in the West.

Hon. William P. Fishback, of this city, will to-night deliver an address before the Railroad Men's Sound-money Club of Terre Haute. The meeting will be held at the east end of the train sheds of the Union Station at Terre Haute.

It was stated last evening that the position of city passenger agent of the Big Four, made vacant by the death of D. C. Drake, would probably be filled by the appointment of Samuel M. Hice, agent at the Jackson-place office.

It is officially announced that the Detroit & Mackinac extension and the Bay City terminal will be opened for business Sept. 20. In connection with the Flint & Pere Marquette, it will form an important line from Toledo to Michigan points.

Some of the roads have made the mistake of allowing their cars to get in bad repair during the dull time, and now that there is an increasing demand for cars they are troubled to fill their orders without borrowing from other roads.

William Gibson, superintendent of the Cincinnati and Sandusky divisions of the Big Four lines, and Andrew Wood, private secretary of C. E. Schaff, general manager of the Big Four, were in the city yesterday and attended the convention.

Harry Van Gorder, supervisor of the north end of the Michigan division of the Big Four, will retire to-morrow and be succeeded by John Henderson. It is said that Chief Engineer Kittredge will give Van Gorder a more important position.

Superintendent Turner and Passenger Traffic Manager Edwards, of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, have gone to Chicago to confer with Monon officials regarding time schedules, these lines proposing to keep pace with their competitors.

George R. Kimball, train dispatcher of the Chicago division of the Baltimore & Ohio, retired on the 1st of the month, and the employes presented him with a fine combination diamond ring and stud. He takes a more important place on the line.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned in the week ending Aug. 31, 1896, $61,757.94; 1895, $57,064.35; increase, $4,608.58. Month ending Aug. 31, 1896, $198,915.35; 1895, $182,996.71; increase, $15,948.64. July 1 to Aug. 31, 1896, $390,687.67; 1895, $341,395.12; increase, $49,292.55.

C. E. Fink, superintendent of car service of the Chicago & West Michigan, is in the city. He states that on their line one hundred or more carloads of peaches are being loaded daily, and the company has everything in the way of cars, except flat and coal cars, in that service.

Harry Miller, general superintendent of the Vandalia lines, N. C. Dean, superintendent of the main line, Benjamin McKeen, superintendent of the Peoria division, and F. T. Hatch, chief engineer, were in the city last night. They are now on an inspection trip of the lines.

There has been quite an improvement in business at Anderson, Ind. The Bee-line division of the Big Four is now handling from forty to fifty loaded cars there daily, which is a marked improvement over the business of sixty days ago, but still 33 per cent. below the maximum.

The Lake Shore people are doing a good deal this season in improving their depots along the line. A very neat depot, constructed of stone and pressed brick, is nearing completion at Wauseon. This style of depots has been adopted by the company for its more important way stations, the building costing about $5,000.

Unless something unforeseen intervenes, two of the most important roads in this country will be sold this month at foreclosure sale—the Norfolk & Western, Sept. 16, and the Philadelphia & Reading, Sept. 23. In both cases the proprietary companies have had plans of reorganization prepared, which, after the roads are sold, will probably be carried out.

Citizens of Marion, O., have received a letter from Vice President Merrill, of the Erie lines, which does not encourage them to believe that the Erie people will abandon their plan of running their through freights as a division between Huntington and Gallon, the grades favoring such a division of through runs.

The executive officers of the railroad and steamboat companies composing the Southern States Freight Association decided to meet the cut in rates made by the Seaboard Air-line. On and after Sept. 5 rates on all classes of freight in the territory reached by the Southern States Freight Association will be at or about 35 per cent. of the present rates.

Wednesday was the banner day with what is known as the Roachdale, Cincinnati & Chicago line, the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton on that day turning fifty-five Chicago passengers over to the Indiana, Decatur & Western. Superintendent Graves, of the Indiana, Decatur & Western, says if their St. Louis line was doing as well as this the L. D. & W. would be a very strong competitor of the other lines.

The efforts of the Erie to recover its lost live stock traffic seem to be successful. Last week there were shipped over the Erie east from Chicago 325 carloads of stock, it leading the Grand Trunk nearly fifty cars. Not for several months has any of the ten Eastern lines left the Grand Trunk, consequently the Erie people are much elated over last week's business of this class.

Larry Sullivan, formerly with the Big Four, now auditor of the Chesapeake & Ohio, is credited with being one of the most competent auditors in the country. He has a system of his own devising, and on July 28 he sent his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1896, to President Ingalls. It is usually two to four months after the year expires before auditors have their annual reports ready to submit.

Local Superintendents Leyton, of the Pullman company, and Hadlock, of the Wagner Palace Car Company, have had a busy week, as, in addition to their regular sleeping cars to look after, they have had forty-two additional cars which brought delegates to the National Democratic convention, and in most cases the cars were occupied at night by delegates. The Big Four sent out a special last night hauling four of the New York and two of the Boston cars.

President Crapo, of the Flint & Pere Marquette, says regarding the reports of a consolidation with the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo that "there has been no consolidation of the Flint and Hocking Valley roads, although the two roads are working in harmony. It was proposed some time ago to consolidate the Norfolk & Western, Hocking Valley, Flint and other roads into one great system, of which I was to be the 'great mogul,' but the plans never materialized and there is no prospect as yet of any consolidation of any of the roads."

Toby Welch, one of the veteran engineers on the Pennsylvania lines, was fatally injured in a wreck on the Erie & Pittsburg division and his fireman, P. Ohmstead, was crushed to death. Mr. Welch began service on the Pennsylvania lines forty years ago. For thirty-four years he had been running an engine on the E. & P. division, for twenty years the train he was running when he received his probably fatal injuries. H. W. Byers, superintendent of that division, states that this was the first accident Mr. Welch was ever in. His engine was hauling the Erie fast express, and near Springboro collided with a light engine when running fifty miles an hour. Engineer Welch had both legs broken and his skull fractured.

In round numbers, it may be said that on June 30, 1896, there were in the United States in the hands of receivers 150 roads, with 30,000 miles of lines and representing $1,000,000,000 of investments in capital stock and lands. These figures show a large reduction in the mileage and capitalization within the last twelve months under consideration, owing to the very large number of foreclosure sales during that period, including several properties of great magnitude, such as the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Erie, New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, etc. Per contra, there were some large additions to the receivership list, including the great Baltimore & Ohio, and, from the present unfavorable outlook, it begins to be doubtful whether the reorganization of insolvent roads will be found to have kept pace with the new insolvencies during the calendar year 1896.

VITAL STATISTICS—SEPT. 3.

Deaths.

Ichabod Silman, sixty-three years, Insane Hospital, brain disease.

Infant Guedel, 281 South Oliver street, premature.

Oscar Kelly, six months, 207 West Third street, inanition.

Fannie Freider, thirty-three years, 12 Mulberry street, tuberculosis.

Mary R. Boyd, fifty-eight years, 324 East Seventeenth street, aortic stenosis.

Lillian Spencer, eighty-four years, 1044 North Alabama street, old age.

Births.

Mary and Jacob Becker, 5 Rosalin street, boy.

Lottie and Charles Clary, 59 Bloomington street, boy.

Myrtle and Otis Murie, 148 Vermont street, boy.

Annie and William Jones, city, girl.

Minnie and William Engmorn, 452 West Vermont street, girl.

Mary and F. E. Hought, 1732 Graceland avenue, boy.

Mary and George Bartlett, 1 Wood street, boy.

Emma and A. M. Lloyd, 136 Hosbrook street, girl.

Mary and Henry Fisher, 13 Spruce street, girl.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Bennett, 71 Kansas street, boy.

Marriage Licenses.

Frank Herder and Mary Wertz.

Frederick D. Williams and Sarah Elizabeth Fox.

Ferdinand A. Mueller and Elizabeth Goepper.

Alfred Foltz and Ella Heiner.

Jack Cooper and Hattie Fields.

Pensions for Veterans.

Certificates have been issued to the following-named Indianians:

Additional—Benjamin C. Clark, National Military Home, Marion.

Increase—Adolph Jurgens, New Albany, Oliver S. Hart, Indianapolis.

Original Widows, etc.—Jennie Kem, Richmond.

Building Permits.

Fannie Leek, frame house, Highland avenue, $950.

W. R. Miller, repairs, 534 East Georgia street, $15.

Henry Danler, frame house, 19 Buchanan street, $800.

At Least.

Kansas City Journal.

At last there is to be a national convention that will indorse the Cleveland administration.

For Brain Fag

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. S. Parke, Franklin, Tenn., says: "Have always found very satisfactory results from it in nervous exhaustion, brain fag and prostration of various kinds."

REPORT IN DETAIL.

(Concluded from Fifth Page.)

in this city, we placed a Democratic State ticket in the field, and the nominee of that convention, protesting he had no time to make a political campaign, protesting that his business and his health would not permit it, finally yielded to the solicitation of his friends and to duty, and we have here in your midst and as a delegate on this floor Rufus F. Sprague, the Democratic nominee of the State of Michigan for Governor (applause), and 50,000 of the Democrats of Michigan will poll their vote for him next November; and if we can follow it up in this convention by the nomination of a gentleman who in himself represents the doctrine of Democracy, we will insure the electoral vote of the State of Michigan against the Populistic ticket of Chicago. (Applause.)

PALMER'S NAME BRINGS CHEERS.

"Now, gentlemen, I am commissioned, and I am proud to bear that commission, by the delegation from the State of Michigan to present to you as the choice of Michigan a gentleman whom we believe embodies in the clearest and most concise and stalwart manner the doctrines enunciated in the magnificent platform which has just been presented to you; a man who has for long years been known of the people of this country; who has been, not a professed, but a real friend of the workingmen of this Union; who has been first and foremost in every movement for the relief of the people of this country from the tyranny of taxation; who has stood as a tower of strength and a light in this great northwestern country; and we believe that with him in nomination we can go back to Michigan and warm the hearts of our wandering Democrats and bring them back to the fold, and that you may accomplish the same thing through every commonwealth in this country.

"I am here, gentlemen, for the purpose of presenting, as the choice of Michigan, a gentleman whom we expect will take the standard that was first reared by Jefferson's hands, carried by Jackson and upheld by the hands of Grover Cleveland (applause), and that he will carry that banner and lead this movement to a restored Democracy, a prouder victory than the victory which is crowned by the emoluments of office, because it will lead a betrayed and insulted people back into the paths that the fathers trod, and it will be the beginning of a new Democratic party that shall bestow its unnumbered blessings on the coming generations. Gentlemen, I have the honor to name to you that gallant, sound and magnificent statesman of the State of Illinois, John M. Palmer."

The mention of Senator Palmer's name wsa received with tremendous applause, more than half of the delegates rising to their feet and cheering enthusiastically. When the tumult subsided Mr. Enright, of Michigan, obtained the recognition of the chair and said:

"As a delegate of Michigan I wish also to second the name of Senator John M. Palmer. The Democracy nominated the hero of Gettysburg, Winfield Scott Hancock, because the Democracy was satisfied with his record. The Democracy nominated Samuel J. Tilden because they were satisfied with his record. The Democracy nominated and elected that American patriot, Cleveland, because they were satisfied with his record. (Applause.) The Democracy of Michigan nominate John M. Palmer because they know his record."

At this point Mr. Irish, of California, rose to a point of order, claiming that the delegate from Michigan was out of order, as the roll of States was being called for the presentation of names. The chair decided the point of order not well taken, but Mr. Enright had, apparently, finished what he had to say, and the roll-call was proceeded with.

BRAGG, SOLDIER AND STATESMAN.

Placed Before the Convention by Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin.

The roll call was then continued. Colorado had no candidate, but Connecticut yielded her time to the State of Wisconsin. Mr. Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, then addressed the convention as follows:

"I do not quite quote the language of one who, in a Republican convention, became known to fame, when I ask what are we here for, if not for our principles? Although in former years Wisconsin was classed as a Republican State, in 1890 the Democracy was successful, and in 1892 Wisconsin again cast a handsome majority for the State and electoral tickets of the Democratic party. But about two years ago the pendulum swung to Republicanism again. About sixty days ago the Democracy of Chicago sent a delegation to the Chicago convention pledged to honest money and the gold standard. To-day there are gathered together in Milwaukee in another convention our erring and misguided brethren, who are singing their hosannas to free silver, and who, confident in their quick conversion, are already anticipating the spoils of victory. There are others now wavering and uncertain whether they shall bow to or turn away from the false prophets now clothed in the livery of Republican Democracy. The people of Wisconsin are unanimous in the belief that the man who can best rally those who now hesitate as to their duty in Wisconsin and in this Nation is that matchless leader whose name is a household word in every home in Wisconsin—more than that—whose deathless courage and devotion to this government are a part of the glory of our Republic. As I utter these words there comes to the mind of every man in this audience the name of the dauntless commander of the Iron Brigade, the hero of fifty battles, fighting Edward Bragg, of the United States.

"In the great national conventions of our party for more than thirty years he has been a leader in the councils of Democracy. For eight years in the halls of Congress he represented his State, and, as the chairman of important committees, was tried and trusted by his State and Nation. His record as a legislator and as the representative of our government at a foreign court are an open book to which we invite your inspection with utmost fearlessness. General Brag is a modest man and if I were to pretend that he has never erred he would repudiate the claim. But I do assert that he has never misled the people by ambiguous phrases. And if he has ever had reason to change his views on any subject he was honest and bold enough to tell the truth. Moreover, it is part of the political history of our State that for many years the views of General Bragg upon the great question which now divides the Democratic party have been in full accord with that wing of the party which is represented here to-day.

"General Bragg is one of the ablest lawyers of the Northwest and hence he can only abhor this dogma of the Chicago convention, that the Supreme Court of the United States should be packed for the purposes of partisan plunder.

"His Democracy goes back without a break almost to the days of Jackson, hence he can only loathe the modern doctrine that a great government should compel creditors, public and private, to accept payment of their debts in a depreciated and dishonest currency.

"General Bragg, as a citizen soldier, loves law and order as the very apple of his eye. How could he but turn in abhorrence from that platform which stretches out to lawlessness the right hand of encouragement and fellowship?

WOULD VINDICATE CLEVELAND.

"It would be a fitting response to the conduct of the Chicago convention, and to the insults it heaped upon our President, if this convention should nominate one in whom Mr. Cleveland has more than once reposed a special confidence. If the Chicago convention could not, General Bragg does recognize the fact, that every hour of his career Grover Cleveland has stood ready to sacrifice himself on the altar of revenue reform; that the reforms in the civil service alone during the last two Democratic administrations will endure as a monument to the courage and patriotism of Mr. Cleveland, when the whole miserable work of the Chicago convention will be remembered by Americans only in humiliation and shame.

"In a campaign which the masses of a great people are invited by every art of the demagogue and by every appeal to prejudice to depart from the principles of common honesty, we shall need as our leaders, men whose courage has been tested and tempered in the fierce heat of repeated conflicts. We must appeal to the highest moral sense of the American people, to their national pride, to their sense of honor. They never yet have proved dishonest; I believe they never will.

"If there is any doubt as to the courage of General Bragg, go ask the battle-scarred veterans who faced him at the second battle of Bull Run, at South Mountain, at Antietam, at the battles of Fredericksburg and during the long struggles of the Wilderness.

"During these days of processions and crowded streets in Indianapolis the old veterans who wore the blue and the old veterans who wore the gray, have vied in their tributes of love and honor of the old commander. All the world honors the men who know how to fight in time of war and how to forget and love in time of peace.

"If in this great civil battle, which must now be fought to the end, it should be the pleasure of this convention to nominate one who fought under the stars and stripes, and another of equal valor who fought under the stars and bars, the sound-money Democracy would rally as one man under the old veterans, marching no longer face to face in deadly conflict, but shoulder to shoulder under one banner on which should be inscribed, 'The national honor shall be preserved.'

"Proudly we present to you the name of General Bragg. We love him for the splendid record of his long civil life, for the Democracy, for revenue reform and for good government; we love him no less for his bravery in the battles he has fought on tented fields; we love him because he has never worshiped at the glittering shrine of temporary success; we love him not only for the enemies he has made, but because he is the friend of honest men and an honest dollar. We who have gathered in this convention have thereby pledged ourselves to maintain this struggle for honest money. We have enlisted for the war. No matter whom you may name for your commander, General Ed Bragg will be in the thickest of the fight. He would be lonesome anywhere else. He would gladly buckle on his sword as a private in the ranks, but we ask you in the name of those who love him in Wisconsin and in behalf of hundreds of thousands who wait expectant in other States, will it not be best to let the gallant general lead the charge?"

Florida and Georgia for Palmer.

The call of the roll of States was resumed by the secretary with Delaware, which had no candidates to present. When Florida was reached Mr. Thos. E. Hartridge came upon the platform and made a short speech. He said:

"What I will have to say to you will possess the merit of brevity if none other. (Loud applause.) I am charged by my delegation with a message which I desire to deliver to this convention. We came here for the purpose of setting, so far as we could, our seal of condemnation upon the errors that had been promulgated by the Chicago convention; we came here to put our foot upon the errors that have crossed the borders of our State; we came here to advocate a policy which we can all indorse. We advocate a dollar that shall be good on land and sea, in every civilized country on earth. (Applause.) We came here to inaugurate a warfare against that unholy trinity, the Populists, the so-called Democrats and the silverites of the Chicago convention. Standing here with that purpose we believe that the gentleman who has represented the Democratic party in the United States Congress for two terms embodied more nearly than any other person our ideas in regard to Democratic principles. It was our purpose when we came here to nominate a candidate, but we have concluded to second the nomination of John M. Palmer, of Illinois." (Applause.)

When Georgia was reached Mr. Thomas F. Corrigan came upon the platform and said:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention I am instructed by a majority of the delegation from Georgia to second the nomination of the Hon. John M. Palmer, of Illinois. (Loud applause.) In doing so I desire to supplement that utterance with an observation that I think at least is timely. This is the first supreme moment of assurance of the restoration of the national honor that has been vouchsafed the American people since the free-silver plot was conceived and launched. The battle of the standard so-called has waged with a fury and unequaled fierceness upon the plains of the American Waterloo, but Blucher has arrived. (Applause and laughter.) In this convention we see much to hope for. We see in it assurance of hope of American honor and a Democratic future. We believe that John M. Palmer is the proper man (applause) to meet upon the field this champion of the free-silver doctrine who obtained his nomination at Chicago by his advocacy of that heresy there. With General Palmer on the ticket at its head I believe that victory is certain." (Applause.)

When Illinois was called the delegation from that State asked that it be passed for the present. Iowa and Indiana announced that they had no candidates. Kentucky was passed. When Louisiana was reached the chairman of that delegation announced that Louisiana had no candidate to present nor any speech to make (loud applause) further than to say that no matter who the candidate might be they would support him with heart and soul to the end. The State of Maine announced that it had no candidate to present. The State of Maryland announced that Senator Palmer was good enough for them.

Massachusetts announced that she had no candidate to present, but would be glad to vote as soon as they could get to a ballot. (Laughter and applause.) The State of Michigan was passed.

Minnesota Seconds Palmer.

When the State of Minnesota was reached Mr. Cutcheon, of that State, said: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I shall take but a moment of your time. (Enthusiastic applause.) Until an hour ago Minnesota had a candidate to present to this convention. When the alleged Democrats of the Chicago convention had attempted to smirch the name of Democracy and put dishonor upon the Nation one of Minnesota's bravest sons came back to his own State and, like a loyal Democratic son of the North Star State, refused to submit to the action of that body. He did not stop to discuss the question of whether he was a revolutionist or Democrat. He called upon the loyal Democrats of Minnesota to come forward and raise the banner of true Democracy. Until an hour ago it was the purpose of the Democrats of Minnesota to ask you to consider as a fit candidate for a standard bearer David W. Lawler, of the North Star State, but, gentlemen, we have become convinced that there is but one man whose name is fit to be linked with that leader of Southern chivalry—General Buckner, of Kentucky. (Loud cheering.) And that is the gallant and sturdy old war horse of Illinois, Gen. John M. Palmer." (Loud cheering.)

Mississippi had no candidate, and as the chairman of that delegation announced, nobody in the delegation could make a speech. (Laughter.)

Missouri Seconds Bragg.

When Missouri was called Mr. Lehman, of that State, took the platform and said: "The delegates from Missouri came to this convention expecting to present for your consideration, under the instructions of their State, the name of their fellow-citizen, Col. James O. Broadhead. (Cheers.) The purity of his private life, his high abilities, his uprightness of character, his wide experience in professional and public affairs, make him worthy of any distinction that you might confer; but he declined to permit us to use his name, and we reluctantly acquiesced in his decision. We meet here forewarned of defeat. No candidate whom we name here can be elected. (Voices: 'No, no; we don't believe that!') Let us face the worst, and let us take it even for granted that he may not carry one electoral vote. (Cries of: 'No, no; we don't believe it!') No; though our hope is forlorn, our efforts will not be in vain. If we worthily sustain this contest it will mean a new Thermopylae—the sacrifice of individuals and the salvation of the Nation. (Cheers.) The supreme requirement of leadership in such an emergency is supreme courage; a courage which needs not the prospect of victory to incite it to action; a courage which can be found in duty alone the inspiration of the utmost doing and the utmost daring. (Applause.) We find this need met by a distinguished citizen of the United States who has been all his life inured to fight in field and forum; who has borne himself with equal gallantry in battle and debate; who has the impetuous courage of the cavalier in attack and the stubborn courage of the Roundhead in defense (applause); a man who is no more afraid of the metaphor than he is of a musket. (Cheers and cries of 'Good!' 'Good!') I second the nomination of the grim, the great, the grizzled veteran, the iron leader of the Iron Brigade—Edward S. Bragg, of Wisconsin." (Cheers.)

Montana had no candidate to present, and Chairman C. S. Montgomery, of Nebraska said, when that State was called: "Nebraska thinks that she has already furnished one too many candidates for President." (Great laughter and cheers.)

New Hampshire seconded the nomination of Palmer. New Jersey had nothing to say and New York had no candidate to present. North Carolina and North Dakota were in the same fix. Chairman Holdick, of the Ohio delegation, said that with its usual modesty Ohio had no candidate, a statement which was received with laughter and cheers.

Oregon Stands by Both.

When Oregon was called Chairman McArthur responded as follows:

"Mr. Chairman—My interest in this convention and in the cause for which it stands is attested by the fact that I came here with my colleagues from the State of Oregon in answer to the call of duty and of patriotism. As I stand in the midst of this august assemblage every fiber of my being thrills with pride. I am proud of my American citizenship, proud that I am a delegate to this convention and doubly proud that there are so many Democrats in this land who are determined to rebuke the party treason of the Chicago convention. Ours is the righteous duty of pressing home upon the dull comprehension of the leaders of that convention that there are in our ranks over a million independent Democrats who spurn their platform and reject their candidates. Those Democrats have the courage of their conviction and are determined to fight as never men fought before to recover their surrendered banners and re-establish the principles of their party so basely adjured. And we have another lofty duty to perform—that of insisting upon honesty in the assertion of party principles and in the application of party principles to governmental policies. From this time forth let it be a maxim of politics in this country that the party which is not honest does not deserve and will not attain success. Let us stand steadfast for honest money, honest policies and honest government.

"To lead us in this crisis we need a brave, an honest and a determined man; one loyal to our cause and devoted to its principles. I disparage no one when I say that General Bragg is the man for this service. Not only in council and in debate has he displayed conspicuous ability, but on the field of battle he has evinced undaunted courage. Under his leadership we will be found in the contest, every wound that we receive will be found in front. I second the nomination of General Bragg."

A member of the Oregon delegation, differing from Mr. McArthur, said that while Oregon Democrats were united in devotion to their country and to Democratic principles, yet they were divided as to methods, and for those whom he represented he desired to second the nomination of John M. Palmer.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina and South Dakota had no candidates to present. When Tennessee was called Mr. J. H. Holman, of that delegation, said:

"Mr. Chairman—I am instructed by the united voices of the Tennessee delegation to second the nomination of the Hon. John M. Palmer, whom we recognize not only to be a National Democrat, but one who in public affairs and experience in this world has passed the period of his boyhood. We recognize in him one who is honest; one who is capable, and one who will prove true to his trust."

Texas and Vermont seconded the nomination of General Palmer. When Virginia was called Mr. Southall, chairman of the delegation said:

"Virginia regrets that she cannot honor both General Palmer and General Bragg. I was in the convention of 1884, and when we were anxious about Cleveland I shall never forget the battle cry which General Bragg gave to the Cleveland supporters—'We love him for the enemies he has made,'—but as we have no dual presidency, as, unlike Rome, we cannot have two consuls, and we must select between these distinguished men, Virginia thinks in deference to the size of the electoral vote of Illinois, and influenced by another reason which is a compliment to General Bragg, that Wisconsin is certain, and Illinois with its twenty-four votes may be doubtful, she desires to second the nomination of John M. Palmer, of Illinois." (Applause.)

ILLINOIS COMES, TOO.

Judge Moran Tells Why the Delegation Had Remained Silent.

Washington seconded the nomination of General Palmer. West Virginia had no candidate, and the State of Illinois, which had been passed in the roll call, was then called by the secretary. Judge Thomas A. Moran, of Illinois, then addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—We only break silence now to explain to you why, during the progress of this afternoon's session of this convention, Illinois has been silent so long. We have been silent, gentlemen, because our lips were sealed by the commands of the Hon. John M. Palmer, of Illinois. It has been our conviction since the question of the candidacy of this convention has been mooted that John M. Palmer was the man, above all other men in the United States, who filled the eye and the public ear with satisfaction as the proper candidate of this convention. But we were forbidden to say so by that gentleman, who is as modest and retiring as he is great, and now we speak what we have to say without his permission or consent.

"When we hear State after State in this convention proclaiming the same conviction that we have held from the first, we cannot longer restrain our voices, but must unite with you in selecting the Hon. John M. Palmer as the standard bearer of this convention. (Great applause.)

"In his selection you will honor Illinois, and Illinois is one, at least, if not indeed the true battle field where this election is to be decided. (Applause.) There is but one issue in this campaign. Platforms may contain declarations and resolutions, but it is the habit of the American people, and of free people everywhere, to settle one political issue at a time. The issue in this campaign is the issue between sound money and depreciated currency, and in John M. Palmer you have a man whose political life has been devoted, whenever the question was the front, to the defense of sound money against all sorts of depreciated currency or of fiat paper or fiat money by the government.

"General Palmer stands in Illinois for sound money as against fiatism, greenbackism and free silver, and there he has stood during all the years of his political life. (Cheers.) We are, by the circumstances of this campaign, put in temporary alliance upon this question with the candidates of the Republican party. We can see in this campaign but one issue, but, unfortunately, the Republicans, who are our temporary allies upon this issue, see in this campaign two issues. They see in this campaign the issue of high protection, but, gentlemen, that issue was settled in this country four years ago (loud cheering), and we can never have it brought to the front again; and the idea that there is in this campaign two issues arises from political confusion or political intoxication. The only issue in this campaign is sound money, and no matter what is put in this platform or what is put in any other platform, the issue the American people will decide in this campaign, and they will forever settle the question of free silver and give financial peace and commercial prosperity.

"I think that no man is better qualified to lead in this battle or is better prepared to carry on this contest than General John M. Palmer. There is a peculiar fitness in nominating him. It is peculiarly fit that we should call upon him to lead us in this fight, and if he does not lead us on to victory, he will fight for the honor, the glory and the reputation of ourselves and our party." (Loud cheering.)

THE ONLY BALLOT.

Palmer Gets 757 1-2 and Bragg 124 1-2—Made Unanimous.

Upon the conclusion of these remarks the chairman directed the secretary to call the roll of States for the purpose of allowing them to announce their preferences for the nominee to lead the ticket. The first and only ballot for President resulted as follows:

	Palmer.	Bragg.
Alabama	18	6
Arkansas	16	..
California	18	..
Colorado	8	..
Connecticut	12	..
Delaware	6	..
Florida	8	..
Georgia	26	..
Illinois	47	1
Indiana	30	..
Iowa	25½	½
Kansas	20	..
Kentucky	14	12
Louisiana	16	..
Maine	12	..
Maryland	16	..
Massachusetts	30	..
Michigan	28	..
Minnesota	15	3
Mississippi	18	..
Missouri	16	17
Montana	6	..
Nebraska	8	8
New Hampshire	8	..
New Jersey	19	1
New York	47	25
North Carolina	22	..
North Dakota	6	..
Ohio	20	16
Oregon	4	4
Pennsylvania	63	1
Rhode Island	8	..
South Carolina	18	..
South Dakota	5	3
Tennessee	21	3
Texas	20	..
Virginia	24	..
Vermont	8	..
Washington	8	..
West Virginia	12	..
Wisconsin	..	24
Alaska	6	..
Arizona	6	..
New Mexico	6	..
Oklahoma	6	..
Totals	757½	124½

After Pennsylvania had been called General Bragg was seen mounting his seat in the Wisconsin delegation, and a universal shout of "Bragg, Bragg" indicated that the convention expected he was about to do the graceful thing by his successful competitor, General Palmer. When the ballot had been completed, but before the result was announced, General Bragg said:

"Mr. Chairman—Thanking my noble State for the honor she has done me in presenting my name as a candidate before this distinguished body of Democrats, and thanking those other States which have kindly given me their support, I think I can do myself no greater honor than at this time to move the unanimous nomination of General John M. Palmer, of Illinois (cheers), and I can assure him and his friends that I shall occupy just the same place toward him and toward the principle that is supported by this convention as if I had been its leader. (Cheers.) My voice and my figure will always be where Wisconsin, as she has expressed her opinion, says her sons ought to be in battle—nearest to the flashing of the guns." (Cheers, which, after traveling in a promiscuous manner around the hall, arranged themselves in three formal "hurrahs" for General Bragg.)

The Chair—General Bragg moves that the rules be suspended and that Gen. John M. Palmer be nominated by acclamation.

The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote, and the Chair announced that Gen. John M. Palmer was the nominee of the National Democratic party for President of the United States.

Immediately upon the announcement, the music of "Hail Columbia" rose from the band in the gallery, the standards of the States were gathered in a bouquet about the marker of Illinois, and the delegates, joined by a small number of the audience, swung their fans and hats as a salute to the successful candidate. Then the standards started in procession, winding about the aisles, and, after a minute or two of marching, were brought back to their respective positions. Of course, this was accompanied by a good deal of noise in the throats of the delegates, but when the standards resumed their places the commotion rapidly subsided and the business of the convention was permitted to proceed.

BUCKNER BY ACCLAMATION.

Wilbur F. Browder, of the Blue Grass State, Made the Speech.

The Chair announced that the secretary would call the roll of States for the nomination for Vice President. The secretary stepped to the front and in a loud voice called "Kentucky." This was followed by terrific applause and loud cries for Buckner, Wilbur F. Browder, of Kentucky, came to the platform and was introduced by the chairman. He was received with deafening applause and the band played "Old Kentucky Home," while the standards of the different States gathered around the Kentucky delegation. It took several minutes for the chairman to restore order, and when comparative quiet had been restored Mr. Browder spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—In the fierce conflict at Chicago between principles upon the one side and a cowardly expediency upon the other the Democratic party of the United States received at the hands of its betrayers a cruel and cumberous blow. But that it was not mortally wounded is evidenced by this magnificent gathering of representative Democrats, who have come from every section of the Union, not for the purpose of seeking and securing the emolument of place and power, but for the purpose of entering their indignant protest against that strange and revolutionary creed which that convention sent forth to an astounded people and misnamed it a Democratic platform.

"That great political party whose origin is almost coeval with the birth of American liberty; which took its inspiration from the Declaration