presented the permanent chairman to the meeting, was a virtual admission of this. There was no earthly excuse for bringing the Texan to the stand to introduce the permanent chairman except that he was found to be in a generous frame of mind after his defeat, and it was considered important by the friends of Mr. Bryan that some such expression should be secured from a leader of the Middle-of-the-Roaders. The remarks of Mr. Davis were coldly received by the Southerners, but he was hysterically applauded by the other side.

ALLEN'S EGOTISTIC HARANGUE.

The speech of Senator Allen on taking the chair was simply an egotistic harangue, which nearly tired to death an already weary lot of people, and the Convention toward the last was barely responsive to his telling points. His allusion to Bryan's candidacy was the only part of the address that precipitated any unusual howling.

Among the Middle-Roaders there was a brisk opposition to the appointment of a Committee of Conference with the Silver Convention, but it developed slowly, and Senator Butler's motion for the appointment of such committee was adopted without a division. This is construed as being the last gasp of opposition on the part of the straight-outs to a coalition. It now remains to be seen how many of them will take the Bryan medicine. There is a very ugly feeling up among the Texans and Georgians, and the talk of a straight ticket with the Omaha platform, is, if anything, more rampant among this segment of the Southern crowd than it has been yet.

The leisurely manner in which the Convention is proceeding, having at the end of the second day's session barely succeeded in perfecting a permanent organization has forcibly drawn attention to the inexperience of the temporary presiding officer in handling gatherings like this. The piteous attempts of the young North Carolina Senator to carry water on both shoulders have so far only resulted in increasing the tediousness of the sittings, and in still further widening the breach that divides the contending factions in the Convention. In a body of men where each considers himself a leader and where there is an irresistible desire to open the pent-up floodgates of oratory, a strong and skilful hand is required to keep order. This Marion Butler does not possess. Peevish and vain by turns, he permitted the Convention to hesitate between a cheerful and good-natured aquiescence in his arbitrary and often wholly indefensible rulings, and in open and indignant rejections of his decisions. In the mean time, the more turbulent elements in the Convention here, by demonstrations, frivolous and otherwise, succeeded in delaying the dispatch of business. They have had in this the active, though involuntary assistance of as incompetent a set of clerks as ever was called upon to assist in keeping the work of a Convention straight.

CONVENTION RUN BY "IMBECILES."

As things are going on now, the Convention seems "short" of everything except time, and of that it acts as if it had tons "to burn." No wonder that Jerry Simpson, the "sockless" philosopher of the Kansas prairies, was heard this morning to remark with some heat that "the Convention is run by imbeciles." He may be disposed to change his mind now that Senator Allen has been chosen permanent chairman. The discord in the Convention to-day and yesterday, while in a large measure due to the ignorance of parliamentary procedure on the part of the delegates, is easily traced to the attitude of watchfulness and suspicion maintained by the different factions in dealing with each other.

The fact that charges of wholesale bribery have openly been passed, of which an attack by Mrs. Lease upon Chairman Taubeneck in this morning's "Chronicle" is a fair sample, serves to make really irreconcilable differences out of what at first seemed only trivial discussions. Thus the members in the Texas delegation view as a personal grievance the consigning of the followers of "Cyclone" Davis to seats in the hall where they see little of what is going on and hear even less. They are thoroughly convinced that their unfortunate location is the result of a deep-laid Bryan plot, and they act accordingly. Their indignation finds vent in protests against the decisions of the chairman, senseless obstructions of the business in hand or in ridiculous demonstrations of defiance hurled with cyclonic energy against dissenting delegations. Altogether, Texas furnishes the noisiest and most turbulent spirits in the Convention, and there are others.

Ex-Congressman Baker, of Kansas, who is here as an alternate-at-large, sums up the situation to-night by saying: "Everything is in a state of decided uncertainty. It is most difficult to make a forecast. No one can tell what will be done. There is a unanimity of opinion among the delegates as far as I can see that all should get together and have harmony of action. The Northern delegates realize that a Bryan indorsement means a practical absorption of the Populist party in the South, or, at least, that is the way the South looks at it. It is owing to this fear on the part of the South that they have even considered the matter of granting to the South some concessions. What they will be I cannot say. Possibly something in the line of a Vice-President."

DEMOCRATS MAKE THEMSELVES AT HOME.

The number of Democrats who make themselves comfortable about the Bryan headquarters is surprisingly large and on the increase. They do not make themselves conspicuous, but they are on the increase "just the same." They make no stump speeches and take no part in any demonstration, yet they remain. Occasionally one of them is caught talking quietly, yet earnestly, with a Populist, and the subject of conversation is easy to divine, in spite of the innocent assertions that they were only indulging in generalities. Charles Walsh, who managed the Boies boom at Chicago, is one of the recent additions to these Democrats. In spite of the fact that he was the leader of a forlorn hope, and manager of a boom that "died a-bornin'," he is as great a Bryan enthusiast as he is an admirer of Iowa's ex-Governor. Judge McCabe, of Indiana, was also added to the list to-day. He was the member of the Committee on Resolutions from Indiana at the Democratic Convention, and his Democracy cannot be questioned. When asked what he was doing as a Democrat in the stronghold of the Populists, he said: "Democrat? Why, I am a Populist. We are all Populists now." And then he added, "And the Populists are all good Democrats."

WAITED AND SWELTERED

MORNING SESSION OF THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

COMMITTEES TOOK THEIR TIME TO REPORT—DELEGATES DOFF COATS, WAISTCOATS AND COLLARS—AN ARKANSAS FINANCIAL PLANK.

St. Louis, July 23.—At 10:10 Senator Butler, of North Carolina, the temporary chairman, called the Populist Convention to order. At that time the body of the hall was about two-thirds full, and there were probably not 200 persons in the galleries. The deputy sergeants-at-arms set the example of laying aside coats and waistcoats and moving around in shirt sleeves. Many of the delegates adopted a like costume. There were several women seated among the delegates. The Rev. Mr Smith was selected to "lead in prayer," and he offered a short petition for "the blessing of the Almighty God on this Convention, on its members and on its proceedings. May harmony, unity, fraternity and patriotism characterize all its proceedings to-day."

The chairman called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, but that committee was still unprepared to report, and further time was granted. The roll of States was then called for the names of the Committeemen on Organizations, Resolutions and Notification of Nominees. That operation was slow and occupied much time. While it was going on more of the delegates took advantage of the opportunity to lay aside coats and waistcoats, for the heat was oppressive, and most of them fanned themselves with palm fans, hats and partially folded newspapers. The Kansas delegates used fans emblazoned with the golden sunflower.

SENATORS ON THE PLATFORM.

Among the conspicuous persons on the platform was Jesse Harper, who boasts of his acquaintance with Lincoln. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was also on the platform, seated between Senators Allen, of Nebraska, and Kyle, of South Dakota, all of them strong advocates of the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall.

The only addition to the so-called decorations of the hall since yesterday was a somewhat novel design of the silver dollar of the future, printed on a strip of white muslin, which was hung over the balustrade to the gallery back of the stage. This stamp bore the heading (in Populistic spelling): "Independence, Freedom and Prosperity."

The names of the proposed committeemen having all been sent in, those on permanent organization were requested by the chairman at 10:50 a. m. to retire for consultation. While the call of committeemen was going on, there was a sudden outburst of cheering all over the hall. It was caused by the irruption of a small party of Texas delegates headed by two bearers of a banner inscribed with the words "Middle of the Road; Straight Populist Ticket." A majority of delegates arose and cheered and shouted, and waved hats and fans, and the spectators in the gallery joined in the shouts and cheering.

From the gallery behind the stand a flight of blue cards descended, on which was printed a financial plank proposed for the Middle-of-the-Road people by three of the Arkansas delegates—George M. Jackson, J. W. Rollison and Isaac M. McCracker. This plank was in these words:

We demand a National Treasury note issued by the General Government receivable for all public dues and a full legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and loaned direct to the people through postal and other Governmental banks at cost, for the benefit of the people. And the purchase and coinage of such amount of gold and silver bullion, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as may be necessary to pay the debts of the Government, which are made payable in coin.

We demand that the volume of money shall speedily increase to an amount necessary to transact the business of the country on a cash basis.

COMMITTEE ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

The following is the full membership of the Committee on Permanent Organization as announced:

Alabama—W. S. Forman.	New-York—C. B. Wakeman.
Arkansas—B. L. Jones.	N. Carolina—J. B. Lloyd.
California—Ed. McGuire.	N. Dakota—J. S. Welson.
Colorado—J. H. Voorhees.	Ohio—T. G. Fitzsimmons.
Connecticut—Mrs. W. W. Wheeler.	Oregon—R. P. Caldwell.
Delaware—Herman V. Hetzell.	Pennsylvania—St. Claire Thompson.
Florida——.	Rhode Island—H. A. Burlingame.
Georgia—John S. Fulward.	South Carolina——.
Idaho—P. M. Bruner.	South Dakota—C. M. Howe.
Illinois—A. J. Streeter.	Tennessee—J. T. Miller.
Indiana—F. J. S. Robinson.	Texas—O. F. Darnblazer.
Iowa—L. H. Weller.	Utah—Mrs. K. Hillard.
Kansas—J. G. Ferney.	Vermont—S. W. Ward.
Kentucky—C. D. Bell.	Virginia—E. R. Pocke.
Louisiana—W. D. Gooch.	Washington—Frank Wilkinson.
Maine—Henry Betts.	West Virginia—T. M. Stone.
Maryland—Hiram Vrooman.	Wisconsin—C. M. Butt.
Massachusetts—D. M. Ladd.	Wyoming—James Scrivener.
Michigan—Chas. C. Howell.	Arizona—W. F. Chenowith.
Minnesota—Jr. J. Hall.	District of Columbia—H. B. Martin.
Mississippi—J. H. Simpson.	New-Mexico—W. M. Milligan.
Missouri—W. S. Missmar.	Oklahoma—W. O. Mantrel.
Montana—D. H. Hamilton.	Indian Territory—W. H. Watkins.
Nebraska—Geo. A. Abbott.	
Nevada—W. L. Scott.	
New-Hampshire—George D. Epps.	
New-Jersey—E. A. Wallace.	

After half an hour's retirement of the Committee on Permanent Organization for consultation, a message was received from it stating that committeemen from nine States were absent. The chairman announced the fact to the Convention, and requested the absentees to report immediately in the committee room.

At 11:35 the Committee on Platform left the Convention to meet at the Lindell Hotel.

Eugene V. Debs entered the Convention and was greeted with applause.

While the Convention was waiting patiently for some committee to report, it was entertained by the band with a musical medley of National and popular airs, but, as usual, "Dixie" was the only tune that awoke enthusiasm.

SILVER DELEGATES NOT WANTED.

A motion was made by a delegate—Crawford, of Kansas—that the delegates to the Silver Convention be admitted to this Convention on the presentation of their badges.

This motion was greeted with hisses and shouts of "No!" It was modified by making it apply only to the galleries, but the sergeant-at-arms interposed the objection that all the seats in the galleries were assigned on tickets issued, and that besides there were counterfeit badges out. The chairman cut the Gordian knot by ruling the motion out of order on the ground that it would violate the contract made with the business men of St. Louis. The ruling was loudly applauded.

A motion was made for an inquiry as to why there was so much delay in getting the report of the Committee on Organization, but a member of the committee said that the report was being typewritten, and would be presented as soon as possible.

Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

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

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

Strong opposition was immediately developed to this motion on the part of delegates from the Southern States, and the point of order was made that, the Convention not being yet permanently organized, it was out of order. This was followed by a number of motions, and the chair became involved in a hopeless parliamentary tangle, from which he finally extricated himself by declaring the motion tabled.

A motion to take a recess until 2 o'clock met a similar fate, although it was stated that the Committee on Credentials would not be ready to report until that hour. Other motions to take a recess were voted down or ruled out of order in most eccentric fashion without regard to parliamentary law, and then a song was given by a Mr. Phillips, of Missouri, amid cries of "Louder!" and "Sit down!" and derisive cheers which drowned the singer's voice. A motion to take a recess until 3 o'clock was finally successful, and the temporary chairman at 12:45 declared the Convention adjourned until that hour.

STRAIGHT-OUTS OVERTHROWN

THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE BRYAN AND ANTI-BRYAN FORCES.

NIGHT SESSION OF THE POPULIST CONVENTION A LIVELY ONE—PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE IGNORED—SENATOR ALLEN'S ELECTION AND LONG-WINDED HARANGUE ENDS THE SECOND DAY'S WORK.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Convention reassembled this afternoon during the hottest portion of an oppressively hot day. Most of the delegates put aside all idea of personal dignity or of the proprieties of the occasion, and divested themselves of coats, waistcoats and shirt collars. The Committee on Credentials was still not ready, and the services of the band had to be again called into requisition to fill up the tedious time of waiting.

It was 3:30 o'clock when Senator Butler called the Convention to order, and said that the Committee on Credentials was prepared to make a partial report. Thereupon Mr. Wardell, of California, chairman of the committee, came to the stand and submitted a majority report, recommending that the delegates be recognized in all the uncontested cases; that in the cases of the first seven Illinois Congress districts both contestants and contestees be seated with the right to cast half votes, and that in the case of Colorado the delegates known as the Patterson delegates be seated and cast the full votes of the State. Minority reports, the chairman stated, would be submitted in these cases.

That part of the report for the admission of the delegates whose seats were uncontested was agreed to. Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, said the reason why it was desired to take up the Colorado case first was because this was the only case where a whole State delegation was contested, and Colorado had forty-five good Populists who desired to be heard. The Colorado case was then taken up.

A Kansas delegate moved that that part of the report be adopted seating the Patterson delegates.

NOVEL ASSISTANTS FOR THE CHAIR.

Under a rule passed at the morning session men were stationed in the hall to the right and left of the Chair to repeat in audible tones the various motions and questions, and this rather novel and eccentric mode of "repeating" was put in execution on this question.

A delegate made a protest against acting on the Colorado case until the minority report on that case could be presented to the Convention. That minority report was not yet ready. The protest was of no avail, and it was ordered that discussion be confined to fifteen minutes for each side.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, at the request of the delegations from Texas and Georgia, moved that the Colorado case be postponed for one hour, or until the minority report should be ready. That motion was agreed to, and the Illinois case was taken up. The report of the majority declares that the Taylor delegates from Cook County, Ill., are not entitled to the seats, and that the contestants are. The minority report is in favor of the Taylor delegates.

Mr. Moran, of Nebraska, moved the adoption of the minority report, and Mr. Denning, of Virginia, moved the adoption of the majority report. Fifteen minutes on each side was allowed for the discussion of the Illinois case, the question being first on the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Palmer, of Illinois, opened the discussion in support of the minority report and in favor of seating the Taylor delegates. The contestants, he said, did not represent the People's party of Cook County, but represented a certain element in Chicago. He declared that the case had not been decided on its merits by the Committee on Credentials.

A delegate intimated that the "certain element in Chicago" alluded to by Mr. Palmer was the Anarchistic element, but Mr. Palmer disavowed making any such charge.

The majority report was defended by C. L. Darrow, of Illinois, the lawyer who defended Eugene Debs. He said that he would make no insinuations where he dared to state no facts. The case, he declared, had been carefully considered last night by the Committee on Credentials, and the decision of the committee was an honest and fair one. No one had yet been heard to give a reason why that decision should not stand.

JERRY SIMPSON OPPOSES COMPROMISE.

Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, spoke in favor of the minority report. He declared that the majority had made no decision as to the equities of the case, but had simply recommended as a committee to give both sets seats. That was not just. That was compromise. If the Taylor delegates were entitled to the seats they should have them, and if the contestants were entitled they should have them. (Applause.)

The majority report was advocated by Mr. Norton, of Chicago, although he said he was in the position of the preacher, who, when asked why he did not preach sermons upon Heaven, said: "Well, brethren, I have friends in both places, and do not want to say anything against them." (Laughter.) So in this case, both the contestants and contestees were his friends, and the best way was to seat both sets (as proposed) and give them half votes.

Mr. Maxwell, chairman of the State Committee of Illinois, advocated the minority report, and gave a sketch of the difficulty between the two factions in Cook County, saying that politics in Chicago were more peculiar than anywhere else on the American Continent, except the city of New-York.

Mr. Haight, of West Virginia, a member of the Committee on Credentials, defended the majority report and declared it the best thing that could be done for the Populist party in the State of Illinois.

The vote was then taken on the minority report on the Cook County case, that the Taylor delegates are entitled to the seats, the roll of States being called on the question. The vote was taken in the most extraordinary manner. Instead of voting aye or no on the question before them—the adoption of the minority report—most of the delegations voted upon both reports at the same time.

HAPHAZARD VOTING.

In this haphazard way the sense of the Convention was reached and it was found that these ballots were cast: For the minority report seating the Taylor delegates from Cook County, 642 votes; for the majority report, seating both delegations with a half vote, 665 votes.

This result was announced by the chair (Mr. Washburn, who had temporarily relieved Senator Butler) amid a scene of great confusion. It was stated by the Chair, in reply to a question, that the Illinois delegations had voted on their own case, though no one had heard Illinois called. It was incidentally disclosed during the rollcall that the vote of Louisiana had been increased by the Committee on Credentials from fifteen to thirty-two, without any report being made in regard thereto. The rollcall also gave public information for the first time of the number of the votes assigned each State under the elastic rules of the Convention. The voting strength of each State was as follows:

Alabama	54	New-Hampshire	4
Arkansas	25	New-Jersey	12
California	30	New-York	44
Colorado	45	North Carolina	95
Connecticut	7	North Dakota	12
Delaware	3	Ohio	49
Florida	9	Oregon	14
Georgia	61	Pennsylvania	38
Idaho	7	Rhode Island	4
Illinois	54	South Dakota	17
Indiana	30	Tennessee	77
Iowa	27	Texas	103
Kansas	92	Utah	3
Kentucky	26	Vermont	2
Louisiana	32	Virginia	53
Maine	9	Washington	16
Maryland	8	West Virginia	8
Massachusetts	21	Wisconsin	24
Michigan	30	Wyoming	7
Minnesota	37	District of Columbia	6
Mississippi	18	New-Mexico	5
Missouri	38	Oklahoma	9
Montana	11	Indian Territory	6
Nebraska	57		

Nevada, South Carolina, Alaska and Arizona not represented.

An Illinois delegate challenged the correctness of the tally, saying that he had kept a close count and that the real result was 665 for the minority report and 642 for the majority report. He said that the Illinois delegates demanded that the vote be verified, and the chairman gave orders to that effect.

When the secretary recapitulated the vote some of the figures were found to have been changed from the original announcement, the secretary stating that this had been done at the request of the delegations before the result was proclaimed.

"But you never announced it to us," shouted a delegate.

BOTH COOK COUNTY DELEGATIONS SEATED.

The challenge was eventually withdrawn and the majority report was declared adopted, seating both delegations from Cook County. The vote having been announced the Illinois delegates withdrew for consultation.

The next contest was that from Missouri, but the contestants withdrew their claim.

The next contest was that from Wisconsin. Five minutes was allowed to each side for the presentation of its case. Mr. Cole, the contestant, occupied the first five minutes arguing his own side. The delegate, Henry Smith, was absent, and had given his proxy to Mr. Isaacs, in whose favor the Committee on Credentials reported. Mr. Cole contended, however, that the alternate who had received the highest number of votes (himself) was entitled to the seat. He said that the reason why the majority had voted against him was that he was for Bryan (cheers), and he promised, if admitted, that no matter how four of the five delegates from the IVth Congress District of Wisconsin voted, he would cast his vote for Bryan, and that 150,000 voters of Wisconsin would also vote for Bryan. (Some cheers.)

Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, advocated the majority report (admitting Isaacs), and characterized the dragging of Mr. Bryan's name into the argument as mere pettifogging.

The minority report (to seat Cole instead of Isaacs) was voted down and the majority report (giving the seat to Isaacs) was adopted.

Ex-Congressman Lafe Pence, remarking that all the contests had now been disposed of, said it was full time to have a permanent organization of the Convention, and he moved that a special committee be appointed to wait on the Committee on Permanent Organization, and to ask it to report its action, but on being informed that the committee was ready to report he withdrew his motion and inquired where the committee was "at." (Laughter.)

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization was about to be presented when points of order were made that the Committee on Credentials had the right of way until its full report was made.

TRIAL OF STRENGTH AT LAST.

The chairman (Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts) overruled these objections and amid uproar announced that Mr. Cox, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization, had the floor. Mr. Cox stated the recommendations of the committee, the name of Senator Allen, of Nebraska, being reported as permanent chairman. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The minority report was then read, presenting the name of James E. Campton, of Maine, as permanent chairman. (Cheers and applause from the adherents of the Middle-of-the-Road section of the Convention.)

The excitement lasted for fully ten minutes, the guidons of Mississippi, Alabama, Ohio, Texas, Tennessee and other States, and the Middle-of-the-Road banners being carried around in tumultuous procession, in imitation of the scene in the Democratic Convention at Chicago when Bryan was nominated.

The names of the fourteen members of the committee signing the minority report were read to the Convention. Among them was included the name of the committeeman from Illinois, who rose and denounced it as unauthorized. The name was accordingly withdrawn from the minority report.

Mr. Brown of Massachusetts, moved to lay on the table the majority and minority reports until after the adoption of rules by the Convention.

The question was put by Senator Butler (who had resumed the chair), and he decided that the motion to lay on the table was lost.

The Convention then, at 7:15, began to vote by States on the adoption of the majority report (Allen for permanent chairman), the utmost confusion prevailing.

Late twilight had come when the clerk proceeded to call the States, and with the prevalent turmoil and uproar that was a slow process. It was almost dark before the result of the voting in the first half-dozen States was obtained, and it looked as if the vote could not be completed to-night and as if the Convention would be compelled to adjourn on account of the absence of light. But to the surprise of all the electric current was turned on at 7:20 o'clock, and there was no more difficulty in that connection, although not half the arc lights in the building were in order.

ALLEN CHOSEN PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

The vote was announced at 8:05 p. m., as follows:

Colgate & Co's

VIOLET WATER

For Allen, 758; for Campion, 564; for Donnelly, 1. The detailed vote by States was as follows:

States.	Allen.	Campion.		Allen.	Campion.
Alabama	24¾	29¼	New-York	26	10
Arkansas	5	17	North Carolina	47½	47½
California	14	18	North Dakota	12	—
Colorado	45	—	Ohio (Donnelly 1)	20	28
Connecticut (one absent)	4	2	Oregon	8	5
Florida	6	2	Pennsylvania	33	3
Georgia	2	59	Rhode Island	—	4
Idaho	7	—	South Dakota	17	—
Illinois	34½	19½	Tennessee	57½	19½
Indiana	20	10	Texas	—	103
Iowa	20	9	Utah	—	5
Kansas	91	1	Vermont	2	1
Kentucky	15½	9½	Virginia	48	5
Louisiana	6 2-5	25 3-5	Washington	7	9
Maine (3 absent)	1	4	West Virginia	4 2-3	3 1-3
Maryland	9	—	Wisconsin	15	10
Massachusetts	11	3	Wyoming	3½	3½
Michigan	7	15	Arizona	6	—
Minnesota	34	16	Dist. of Columbia	4	4
Mississippi	—	18	New-Mexico	4½	4½
Missouri	1	37	Oklahoma	—	6
Montana	11	—	Indian Territory	—	—
Nebraska	57	—	Totals	758	564
New-Hampshire	—	4	Donnelly 1.		
New-Jersey	10	2			

As soon as the vote was announced, the Bryan section of the Convention broke out into a wild shout of triumph, delegates standing up and vociferating and waving hats and fans, and again a procession of guidon-bearers took up the march through the Convention hall, yelling demoniacally. The band took part in the performance with the strains of "Hail Columbia" and other patriotic airs. This bedlamite uproar, which even the singing of the Doxology by a score of enthusiasts did not affect, lasted over ten minutes, and did not cease until after there were shouts for the police, caused by a dispute about seats among the members of the Illinois delegation.

Finally, at 8:20 some degree of order was restored, when Mr. Watkins, of California, stepped to the platform and said that the Campion men (of whom he was one) had fought a grand fight and had been squarely whipped, and now he moved to make the nomination of Senator Allen unanimous. The motion was adopted with a whoop.

A LONG-WINDED EFFORT.

Senator Allen was escorted to the chair by Lafe Pence, "Cyclone" Davis and Ignatius Donnelly, and was greeted with cheers. He then addressed the Convention. He returned thanks to the Convention for that mark of its confidence and esteem. He said that he would have preferred to act as a simple delegate; but it had been thought proper by a portion of the delegates to nominate him as permanent president, and he had consented (in perhaps an evil hour) that his name might be used. They were all Populists here (Cheers.) He had read in a St. Louis paper yesterday (a paper supposed to be in the McKinley and gold-standard interest) that the Populist Convention was preparing to die; but if the editor of that paper had witnessed the soul-stirring scenes of patriotism here to-night he would have changed his opinion. (Cheers.)

During and after the Rebellion, said the speaker, the gold power of Europe, aided by its agents in the United States, had fastened the chains of industrial slavery on the people of the United States, which it would take Americans a generation to undo to free the people from sectional prejudices. If any suspicion existed anywhere that there would be a bolt in the Convention, it was a great mistake. (Applause.) Every delegation from Maine to Texas would bow to the will of the Convention. (Applause.) He had no doubt that there was hope in Wall Street that this great Convention would split to pieces, and that the People's party would be absorbed in the Republican party. (Hisses.) Minions of Wall Street could have been found in St. Louis during the whole week. They had gone to the hotels at night wearing badges and falsely pretending to be delegates. These men were the purchased chattels of the British gold power.

When this Convention should have spoken its will, when it should have named the next President of the United States (cheers), those creatures who prowled around like jackals around a graveyard would slip away without any fruit of victory on their part. He had noticed in the hall banners with the device "Keep in the Middle of the Road." He said "Amen" to that. He not only wanted to keep in the middle of the road, but he wanted the Populists to take the whole of the road. (Cheers and laughter.)

"We never want," he said, "to get in that stupid attitude where we stand so closely in the middle of the road that the procession would pass us. (Laughter.) Let us put our men in the middle of the road. Let us put them on either side of the road, and let us grow so strong, so powerful, so numerous that we will force the two old parties into the field outside of the road." (Cheers and laughter.)

CRISIS OF THE PARTY'S HISTORY.

Senator Allen said the party was now at the most critical point in its history. It would prepare a platform before to-morrow night and men would be nominated who would stand upon that platform. (Cheers.) Before he left Washington people in official life there had asked him to use his influence to keep the Populists "in the middle of the road." How did they become interested in Populists? (Laughter and cheers.) What did they want the Populists to do, promulgate a wild platform which would be the subject of ridicule? "They want you," he continued, "to place upon that platform as a candidate for President a man who is willing to run for the empty honor of running with certain defeat staring him in the face. Yes, that is the way they want you 'to keep in the middle of the road.'" (Confusion and some indications of dissent.) Mr. Allen referred to "boodlers" with Mark Hanna's money in their pocket hanging around the Convention, and expressed his belief that this Convention would place in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President who would not be an adjunct to the success of the single gold standard, upon either the Republican or Democratic ticket. He begged them to make no mistake. "Do you want McKinley?" he asked, and loud cries of "No!" were raised. "Do you want more of Cleveland? (No!) Do you want $262,000,000 more of gold bonds in times of peace? (A voice: "No, nor silver, either.") Do you want Grover Cleveland and McKinley to be shoulder to shoulder in aid of the old power?" (Mixed cries of "Yes!" and "No!")

It was a little suspicious, the speaker said, when Carlisle and John Sherman came together; a little suspicious when you saw the great and good Deacon Dana and Herr Most together (laughter and cheers); a little suspicious when His Excellency Mr. Cleveland said that upon the result of this Convention might depend whether he would or would not become a candidate for a third term. Continuing his catechism, he asked:

"Do you want an income tax? (Cries of "Yes," and "No" and confusion.) Do you want men in executive offices to appoint a few more Shirases upon the Supreme Bench? (Loud cries of "No.") Do you want men in favor of Government ownership of railroads? ("Yes" and loud cheers.) If you had to take your choice between this and a man opposed to all these, which would you take? (Cries of "Bryan" and many expressions of dissent, one delegate shouting, "We don't want a Democrat.")

"I am not advocating," Senator Allen continued, "any choice for you to make. If by putting a third ticket in the field you would defeat free coinage; defeat the withdrawal of National bank-notes; defeat Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs; defeat the income tax and fasten on the people gold monometallism and high taxes for ten years to come, would you do it? (A voice: "Bryan.") It is your choice to make, not mine. When I go back to Nebraska I want to be able to say that all of those great doctrines which we have preached for years are now made possible by your action. (Applause.) I do not want to have to say that the Populist party was stupid, was blind, kept in the middle of the road and missed its opportunity." (Cheers.)

In some further remarks Senator Allen was interrupted by questions from a critic in the gallery (as to a former speech), which brought down cries of disapproval from delegates on the floor, and which seemed to give some annoyance to the Senator. When he resumed his speech, he touched on the necessity of yielding in deference to the majority. It was said, he remarked, that the Populists knew nothing, that they did not know enough to hold their Convention. (A Voice: "We will fool them this time.")

Senator Allen—Yes, we will fool them; we will stand together whether we know much or little. (Cheers.) We may not be equipped with the intellect of some of them; but we are equipped with better hearts. (Applause.) Mr. Whitney, and Governor Hill, and Senator Smith went to Chicago on a campaign of education; but they went back with it unopened. (Laughter.) It is unknown whether that education was embraced in barrels or in boxes. (Laughter.) We are to have a campaign of education this fall and some say that it will cost $5,000,000 to carry the election of McKinley and Hobart. They think they can buy you. (Voices: "They cannot.")

Senator Allen then expressed the opinion that he had entertained the Convention sufficiently, and asked, "What is your pleasure?"

A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

Senator Butler moved the appointment of a committee of twenty-five delegates to confer to-night or to-morrow morning with a Conference Committee of the Silver Convention "whose honored president now occupies a seat on the platform. (Shouts of "No! No! Adjourn.")

Mr. Branch, of Georgia, moved to lay the motion on the table. That motion was voted down, and Senator Butler's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Burnham, of Iowa, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each State to consider and report in what manner the People's party can co-operate with other parties on the question of free coinage of silver. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

The report of the Committee on Rules was then, at 10 p. m., presented and read, but without action on it the Convention, at 10:08, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Contentment.—"What'r ye reading 'bout?" asked Mrs. Corntossel.

"Di'mund beds in Africa," replied her husband.

"Deary me. It does beat all how much luxury these people manages ter crowd inter a lifetime. But I don't envy 'em. Not a bit. I don't ask fur no greater comfort in the way o' sleepin' than plain, old-fashioned feather-beds in winter an' husks in summer."—(Washington Star.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

ADHERENCE TO THE OMAHA DECLARATION REAFFIRMED.

THE FINANCIAL AND DIRECT LEGISLATION PLANKS—A LONG DISCUSSION OVER THE PREAMBLE.

St. Louis, July 23.—The Committee on Resolutions assembled at 12:30 at the Lindell Hotel and was called to order by General James B. Weaver, of Iowa. General Weaver and Jerome S. Kearby, of Texas, were placed in nomination for chairman, and a good-natured rivalry between the friends of these two candidates was begun. General Weaver won the chairmanship by a majority of one vote, the total cast being 22 to 21. In accepting the place General Weaver made a short speech in which he stated his appreciation of the responsibility of the position and expressed the hope that the committee would work together in unity and with the single idea in view of advancing the cause of the party. Robert Schilling, of Wisconsin, was made secretary of the committee. After some discussion relative to methods of procedure, it was decided to authorize the chairman to appoint a sub-committee of twenty-five members to construct a platform and report to the full committee. The chair was also authorized to divide this committee into sub-committees of three each, on preamble, finance, transportation, land, and one on direct taxation.

The following names have been added to the committee since yesterday: Florida, F. H. Lytle; Georgia J. K. Hines; Nevada, J. P. McCullough; New-York, C. R. White; Rhode Island, Bartholomew Vallette; Utah, W. H. Lawrence; Vermont, Miles E. Baker; Arizona, A. H. Moon; District of Columbia, Carl Browne.

The sub-committee appointed by General Weaver was not ready to report at 2 o'clock, but remained in session all afternoon and until late in the evening. Many of the proposed planks caused considerable discussion and some opposition among those disposed to insist upon a radical declaration of principles. Especially was this the case in the subcommittee having charge of the financial plank. "General" Coxey, of Ohio, reinforced by Jerome C. Kearby, of Texas, urged the adoption of Coxey's non-interest-bearing bond scheme, but they were out-voted and declared their intention of submitting a minority report to the full committee. General Weaver, chairman of the committee, stated that the platform would be better than that adopted at Omaha and would omit the radicalism that found expression in that deliverance.

The various sub-committees got together at 9 o'clock to-night for the purpose of putting their planks into a harmonious whole, but it is expected that midnight will arrive before final action is taken, if then.

The preamble will reaffirm the declaration of the Omaha platform. The financial plank, as reported to the full committee and as it will be reported to the Convention to-morrow, is as follows:

First—We demand a National currency safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and receivable for all debts due the Government and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the United States, and that without awaiting the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of the circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and to restore the level of prices, labor and production, and thereby re-establish the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Fourth—We denounce the Democratic and Republican parties that seek to enslave our people by the issuance of interest-bearing United States bonds, to be sold on English and foreign markets, and steadfastly adhere to an un-American policy that will produce revenues sufficient to maintain legitimate and economic expenses.

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

Sixth—We demand that the Government in payment of its obligations shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which it shall pay them, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a proper income tax to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

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

The direct legislation plank is as follows:

We hold that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and in order that the consent of the governed may be ascertained, in favor of direct legislation under proper constitutional safeguards, so that the citizens shall have the right of initiating, framing and proposing laws, and of compelling the submission thereof, and of all important laws, whether proposed by National, State or local legislatures, to a direct vote of the people for their approval or rejection.

The preamble was discussed in committee for upward of an hour. A number of propositions were submitted, and it required careful generalship on the part of General Weaver, the committee's leading spirit, to weld this mass of raw material into a prelude that was considered neither too long nor too radical. This preamble will reaffirm the adherence of the Convention to the principles of the People's party as enunciated at Omaha on July 4, 1892; will declare that the two old parties have brought the country to financial ruin; calls attention to the fact that four years ago the Populists predicted the complete surrender of the Government to corporate power, a condition which is now apparent to all.

It further states that "while as a Nation we claim to have political power, we must regain our financial prestige before we assume our place as a free and independent Nation." It also declares that European money changers have shaped legislation and been more potent than the voice of the American people; that executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt Legislatures and defeat the will of the people; that plutocracy has been thereby enthroned on the ruins of the democracy. The preamble concludes with a recommendation for the adoption of the platform submitted, to the end that the government of our fathers may be restored and the welfare of the country and posterity may be secured.

The following is the minority report which Mr. Coxey, of Ohio, will make to the Convention to-morrow and request that it be incorporated in the financial plank of the platform. It is what is known as his "non-interest bearing bond" scheme:

We demand that the general Government allow the States, counties, townships, municipalities, towns or villages to issue their bonds without interest, depositing them with the Government, when it shall be mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the face value of the bonds in full legal tender money, deducting the cost of 1 per cent, forwarding to said corporations depositing bonds said