direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

FREE COINAGE AT 16 TO 1.

We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION.

We demand the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

NO MORE BOND ISSUES.

We denounce the sale of bonds and the increase of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present Administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

OPPOSED TO PRIVATE CONTRACTS.

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

THE GOVERNMENT'S OPTION.

We demand that the Government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding Administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of Government obligations.

INCOME TAX DEMANDED.

We demand a graduated income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the Supreme Court relative to the Income Tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an invasion of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

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.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF RAILROADS.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people and on a non-partisan basis, to the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually, in a manner consistent with sound public policy.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The interest of the United States in the public highways, built with public moneys and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroads, should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the laws organizing such railroads. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once follow default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies; and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the Government shall purchase the same if it becomes necessary to protect its interests therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the Government shall operate said railroads as public highways, for the benefit of the whole people, and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for fares and freights.

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

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

A LAND POLICY.

True policy demands that the National and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and, therefore, the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the Government and held for settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

PACIFIC LAND GRANTS.

We condemn the frauds by which the land grant Pacific Railroad companies have, through the connivance of the Interior Department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exception of mineral land from such grants after as well as before the patent.

FREE HOMES FOR SETTLERS.

We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes as provided in the National Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

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

ELECTIONS BY DIRECT VOTE.

We demand the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

CUBA.

We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and independent State.

HOME RULE IN TERRITORIES.

We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia and the early admission of the Territories as States.

PUBLIC SALARIES.

All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

LABOR ON PUBLIC WORKS.

In times of great industrial depression idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

THE COURTS ATTACKED.

The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

PENSIONS.

We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

FOR AN HONEST BALLOT.

Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammelled ballot are essential to government of, for and by the people, the People's Party condemn the wholesale system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the States as unrepublican and undemocratic and we declare it to be the duty of the several State Legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

FINANCE THE CHIEF ISSUE.

While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and co-operation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

Colgate & Co's

VIOLET WATER

Keep

Up your appetite, assist digestion, strengthen your nerves by making your blood pure, rich and nourishing with

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

LONG-WINDED POPULISTS.

THEY DEVOTE THE NIGHT TO NOMINATING SPEECHES.

WATSON SELECTED AS THEIR CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT ON THE FIRST BALLOT—SCENES OF CONFUSION AND UPROAR.

St. Louis, July 24.—It was noticeable that many of the delegates on their way to the evening session of the Populist Convention had their gripsacks in hand, as if they had given up their rooms in hotels and lodging-houses and intended to take trains for their homes to-night. That was an indication of a hope or a feeling that the Convention would wind up its proceedings and adjourn finally before to-morrow. There was a large attendance on the floor, with perhaps a couple of hundred spectators in the galleries.

The Convention was called to order by its permanent chairman, Senator Allen, of Nebraska, at 6:35 p. m., but it was a long time before the call produced the desired result. Then the chairman announced that a message had been received from the Silver Convention and it would now be read.

Mr. Pollock, of Mississippi, a member of the Silver Convention, was introduced by the chairman, and proceeded to read the platform adopted by that body. There were some points of order made against the reading, but they were promptly overruled by the chairman. When he reached the conclusion, to the effect that Bryan had been nominated for the Presidency, there was an outburst of applause, drowning the further announcement of the nomination of Sewall for the Vice-Presidency.

SKINNER AND WATSON NAMED.

The call of States for nominations for Vice-President was resumed, Mr. Baumann, of Alabama, appearing as the spokesman of that delegation, to nominate for Vice-President Representative Skinner, the Populist Congressman from North Carolina. There was one citizen of the United States to-day, he said, who could confer the greatest blessing on the American people, and that man was Arthur Sewall, of Maine. If he loved liberty and loved the people more than he loved office, he would eliminate himself from the Democratic ticket and indorse the Populists' choice for the Vice-Presidency. When he did that the wage-earning classes of the people would stand up and there would be one National bank president whom they would call "thrice blessed." If this Convention wanted to nominate William J. Bryan as candidate for the Presidency, it would have to eliminate Arthur Sewall from the ticket as Vice-President. "Let Mr. Bryan," he continued, "write a letter indorsing the candidate who will be named for the Vice-Presidency by this Convention. I believe he will do it. If he does, there will come a mighty host from beyond the Mississippi, and a still mightier host from the South, and McKinley will not know what struck him. (Laughter.) It is now my privilege, my honor and my pleasure to present to the Convention as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency the name of a man dear to every Populist—Harry Skinner, member of Congress from the 1st Congress District of North Carolina, who stands the peer of any man in Congress." (Applause.)

Representative Howard, of Alabama, placed in nomination Thomas E. Watson, the former Populist Congressman from Georgia, who became famous by bringing into publicity the alleged inquiry of Judge Cobb, of Alabama: "Mr. Speaker, where am I at?" He spoke of Mr. Watson as a man who had suffered for the cause, who had sacrificed his money and his time, who had borne the cross and was entitled to wear the crown, a man who as an orator was the equal of William Jennings Bryan, who as a statesman was the peer of Benjamin Hill, of Georgia; who as an editor stood at the head of his calling. Mr. Watson's name was received with demonstrations which fully attested his popularity.

Mr. Sovereign, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson on behalf of the State of Arkansas, and said that the contest was "between the common people of this country and the combined foes of two continents." Mr. Watson's nomination was also seconded by Mr. Johnson, of California.

LAFE PENCE SPEAKS FOR SEWALL.

Colorado, being called, yielded to Lafe Pence, now of New-York, formerly a Congressman from Colorado, who began by saying: "Mr. President, in order to draw the poison quickly and have it out, let me say my purpose is to give some reason, or try to give some reason, why we should nominate Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice-President." This announcement was received with considerable applause, followed by hisses. When General Weaver, Major Page, Jerry Simpson or himself declined to be carried away to-night by an attack of hysteria, as the Democrats were carried away at Chicago, they must be necessarily "traitors" to the cause, added Mr. Pence. Last month, he said, Mark Hanna had a Convention in this same hall, and his will and wish were carried into action. Neither Mark Hanna's will nor wish would be telegraphed from St. Louis to Canton, Ohio, congratulating Mr. McKinley on his election being made absolutely certain because the Populists had pursued a course which would divide the forces against him. (Applause.

"If we express," Mr. Pence continued, "our coolest judgment, Mr. McKinley is beaten sure. We are in a crisis which calls for cool judgment and not for acclamation, applause or noise. Do you remember that Lincoln's colleague on the ticket was a man from Maine, Hannibal Hamlin? Do you remember or do you know that long before any of us were in this fight for reform and against the gold ring, Mr. Sewall himself was actively in the fight? It makes no difference as to the merits of the man. The Vice-President does not amount to much unless the President is a consumptive, and Billy Bryan is no consumptive. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Sewall stands personally amounting to nothing, so far as I am concerned. I never saw him. I never met him, and I never expect or care to meet him. If I were following my own heart to-night I would go either for Harry Skinner, of North Carolina, or Tom Watson, of Georgia. (Cheers.) But I would rather see the chance of beating McKinley and the gold standard than see either Mr. Skinner or Mr. Watson or my good friend, Page, of Virginia, Vice-President of the United States. But if we nominate either of them Mr. McKinley would surely be elected, and I for one am here prompted by no other motive than to defeat the Republicans. It is a pity, a great pity, that we are in this dilemma. You speak of Mr. Sewall as a millionaire. Whose picture is this? (turning round and pointing to the portrait of Peter Cooper). A millionaire. Thank God, a millionaire who was willing to expend his money in a righteous fight. You say that Mr. Sewall is a banker! None of us are bankers, but, confidentially, we would all like to be. (Applause and laughter.) The hero whom we look upon now as a martyr in our cause, William P. St. John, of New-York, was a banker till a month ago. So that these are mere pretences."

Mr. Pence closed his speech with the declamation of the verse:

There are ninety and nine who live and die
In want and hunger and cold
That one may live in luxury and lie
Wrapped in its silken fold.
The ninety and nine in their hovels bare,
The one in luxury rich and rare:
They toil in the fields, the ninety and nine;
For the fruits of our mother earth
They dig and delve in the dangerous mine
To bring its treasures forth.
But the wealth released by these sturdy blows
To the hands of the one forever flows.

SECONDING WATSON'S NOMINATION.

Mr. Murphy, of Georgia, in seconding the nomination of "Tom" Watson, spoke of the Populist party in the South as being the protectors of the colored man in his right to vote, as evidenced by the Georgians having a "Black Africa" in their delegation. He insisted that the Democratic party should be as patriotic as they asked the Populists to be, and meet them half-way by pulling down Sewall.

Asked by a delegate if "Tom" Watson would stand on the platform adopted by the Convention, Mr. Murphy replied, amid laughter and cheers: "Yes, sir, till hell freezes over."

L. H. Stockwell, of Indiana, seconded "Tom" Watson, saying that he had been twice fairly elected to the lower House of Congress, and as often counted out, and now they proposed to call him up higher.

Mr. Weller, of Iowa, familiarly known as "Calamity" Weller, nominated Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi.

Mr. Calhoun, of the same State, on behalf of a majority of the delegation from Iowa, asserted that the gentleman who had just spoken represented "a vast minority" of the delegation, and did not represent Iowa, which had no candidate to present.

W. A. Harris, of Kansas, seconded the nomination of Mr. Sewall, but Judge Frank Foster, of the Kansas delegation, rose in his seat, and, speaking for a portion of the delegation, expressed their dissent and seconded the nomination of the "often-elected and often-defrauded" Thomas Watson, of Georgia.

Kentucky yielded to Captain Burnham, of Tennessee, who nominated A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee, "one of the grandest men in the State, a profound scholar and a statesman, whose heart was ever beating for humanity."

Illinois, which by request had been passed earlier in the evening, through G. M. Miller, seconded the nomination of Mr. Mimms, but a delegate from the VIth Illinois District challenged the right of Mr. Miller to speak for his district.

A. A. Gunby, who spoke for Louisiana, said neither of the old parties had dared since the war to put a Southern man on the ticket, but it was reserved to this great party to take this forward step. He could not understand, he said, the policy which had put forward a bank president to put down National banks, a corporationist to put down corporations, and a railroad magnate to put down railroad corporations and monopolies. (Laughter and cheers.) The man he named could stand on the platform with both feet, and he simply wanted to say of him that if the Democratic party swallowed "Tom" Watson, it would have more brains and more honesty in its stomach than it had ever had before. (Loud and long-continued cheers.)

During the delivery of the speech Mr. Bland, of Missouri, the defeated aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination, came to the platform and was introduced to the chairman by Senator Stewart, and soon afterward he was followed by Senator Jones, of Nevada, who took a seat beside him.

A PROTEST FROM MAINE AGAINST SEWALL.

L. C. Bateman, of Maine, responded when his State was called, and protested solemnly against the nomination of Mr. Sewall for Vice-President. The statement that Mr. Sewall was formerly a Greenbacker he denounced as absolutely false. Mr. Sewall had not one particle of sympathy with the People's party except as to the one item of silver—which was the least among the Populist demands. Mr. Sewall had been president of the Maine Central Railroad, and in the last year of his presidency the wages of the railroad men in that company were cut down 10 per cent. A comparison of Sewall with Peter Cooper was an insult to the immortal dead. He appealed to the Convention not to force that bitter shallice to the lips of the Populists of Maine.

Mr. Bateman closed with the nomination of Mann Page, of Virginia, president of the National Farmers' Alliance, saying that it was a nomination which would thrill the pride of every Southern heart.

B. B. Taylor, of Michigan, spoke in favor of the nomination of Mr. Watson, of Georgia.

Deputy Walton, of Georgia (colored), was introduced to the Convention to second the nomination of Mr. Watson. He felt it a great honor, he said, to be on the platform to-night as a delegate-at-large from the State of Georgia and to be a member of the National Committee. He felt it to be a great honor bestowed on their "brethren in black." (Cheers.) He thanked God for the privilege of lifting his voice in the interest of the common people in Georgia and in the Southern States. The Populist party in Georgia had made it possible for the negro in that State to speak the dictates of his conscience. He felt proud to second the nomination of "Tom" Watson, a man who left the old Democratic party—a party which reminded him of a crawfish—you could not tell whether you met or whether you overtook him. (Laughter.) He had come here as a "Middle-of-the-Road" man. He closed with the statement that the Populist party was to-day to the negroes of Georgia and of the South what the Republican party was to them twenty years ago.

Frank M. Fogg, of Michigan, formerly of Maine, who was next introduced, had a grievance. He complained that he had been badly treated. Five of the Michigan delegates were for Bryan, and the remainder God only knew whom they were for, but he thought they were for McKinley. Then he went on to say that he had unpaid board bills against some of them, and this statement was received with a storm of hisses. He attempted to defend Mr. Sewall, saying that he (Fogg) had run for Congress on the Greenback ticket and Mr. Sewall had given $700 to him for his expenses, but as he went on the dissatisfaction with his remarks grew to such a turbulent height that he was fairly hooted into silence.

DONNELLY OPPOSES SEWALL.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was the next speaker. On behalf of his State he seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson, of Georgia. He had supposed it was agreed unanimously that the second place on the ticket should be given to a Southern man. The People's party could not sustain the candidacy of Arthur Sewall, of Maine. It was simply impossible. If he were to go home and tell the Populists of Minnesota that this Convention had nominated to the Vice-Presidency a man worth $6,000,000, the president of a National bank and connected with ten other National banks, an officer of one of the railroads of New-England and interested in half the railroads of New-England, the Populists of Minnesota would say that rather than vote for such a man they would see all the Democrats in the country 500 miles below the lowest pit of hell. (Shouts of laughter.) It could not be done. He was astonished at the persistency which sought to force such action on the Convention, and he hoped that the nomination of Watson would be made unanimous.

C. P. Gore, "the blind orator of Mississippi," seconded the nomination of Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi.

Missouri announced that it had no name to present, but was "foreinst the man from Maine."

James Donovan, of Montana, supported the nomination of Sewall—the man of his native soil. As he resumed his seat, the Montana delegation repudiated his sentiments, and the chairman of the delegation, Mr. Reeves, took the stand and said that the People's party of Montana could not indorse for the second highest office in the United States the president of a National Bank. (Cheers.) They were for Bryan because they knew him to be a Populist. The Democratic party had not only stolen the Populist party, but went into the Populist party for its nominee. He closed by seconding the nomination of Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi.

George Abbott, of Nebraska, said that he did not represent the whole of the Nebraska delegation, but he came before them because he had promised to support a Southern Populist, and his mother had taught him never to lie. He seconded the nomination of Watson.

Nevada was represented by Mr. Rodgers, of California, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Skinner, of North Carolina. He did so because Mr. Skinner in that supreme moment this afternoon when the destinies of the party trembled in the balance, threw the vote of North Carolina into the scale and thus decided the day.

GETTING IMPATIENT FOR A VOTE.

At this point the impatience of the Convention became so marked that motions were made to allow no more than two seconding speeches to any one candidate, and another delegate suggested as an amendment that the speakers be laid upon the table. This suggestion was received with marks of approval, but it was not adopted, and the speeches proceeded.

William R. Henry, of North Carolina, addressed the Convention as the spokesman of New-Hampshire. He said that the last words that rang in his ears as he left the old North State were: "Vote for Bryan, because he is greater than his party and because he is a Populist, but, for God Almighty's sake, do not give us Sewall for Vice-President."

When New-Jersey was called a delegate from that State named Crandall came up to the platform to make a speech, but another delegate from the same State asserted that New-Jersey did not desire to be heard. Mr. Crandall, however, succeeded in getting two and one-half minutes allowed to him, but he made no progress, as he began by talking about the planet Mars and was guyed by the whole Convention. The only thing he was able to say intelligibly was that his delegation was a Cuban delegation. As he made his way back to his seat he was made the subject of mock congratulations, which created great merriment. He was terribly in earnest, however, and when he got back to his delegation he continued a wordy conflict with his colleagues, waving a walking cane menacingly and gesticulating wildly, to the intense enjoyment of the spectators.

When the State of New-York was called the statement was made that the time of New-York had been given to Colorado. Some of the New-York delegation objected to this arrangement, but their objections were overruled by the temporary chairman—Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts—and Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, seconded the nomination of Arthur Sewall. Mr. Patterson offered to yield the remainder of his time to the venerable Senator from Nevada, Mr. Stewart. There were manifestations of dissent, and the point was raised that Senator Stewart was not a delegate.

CALLED "TIME" ON SENATOR STEWART.

The Chair replied that Senator Stewart was a delegate and was a Populist, and applied for a hearing for him for the space of three minutes. Senator Stewart said he had devoted the best years of his life to the cause of silver, because it was the cause of humanity. He launched out into one of his usual Senate speeches against the gold conspirators. The audience did not seem to enjoy the story of the famous conspiracy, and soon began to shout "Time! Time!"

The Convention was soon in a great uproar, and a coatless official, standing in the main aisle, waved his old hat to the chairman and shouted out: "Mr. Chairman, I make a motion that this gentleman be given ten minutes to present his side of the question. (Shouts of laughter.)

Senator Allen, the chairman, said, however, that Senator Stewart did not desire to speak further, and the delegate withdrew his motion.

A New-York delegate—Mr. Ross—said that his delegation was willing to meet the Middle-of-the-Road men half way, but they did not intend to be sat upon.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, expressed regret that the Convention had not given "a respectful hearing to the venerable and distinguished Senator from Nevada."

Major Guthrie, of North Carolina, said that, in behalf of the delegation of North Carolina and the State of North Carolina, he desired, in this public hall and before this assembled Convention, to tender to Senator Stewart, of Nevada, their sincere and grateful acknowledgments. It was that Senator who had caused him (Mr. Guthrie) to change his politics. They were ready, he said, to take "the Boy Orator of the Platte." They were ready to make a covenant with him, a covenant of perpetual friendship, as lasting as that between Jonathan and David. They were willing to make a treaty of peace, but not to surrender the People's party organization. He would have W. J. Bryan put into the Presidential chair, and along with him as Vice-President Harry Skinner, of North Carolina. After an allusion to the worshippers of "the golden calf," he said that Bryan could hold the calf and Skinner do the skinning. (Laughter and applause.)

North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon and Rhode Island seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson. Pennsylvania, when called, it being now after 11 o'clock, declined to take up the time of the Convention. South Dakota seconded Mann Page, of Virginia. Kentucky, which had been passed, presented a young orator, Mr. Taylor, who seconded the nomination of Mr. Mims, of Tennessee. Texas seconded the nomination of Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi.

When Virginia was called, General Field took the stand. He thanked Maine and South Dakota for the honor they had done the Old Dominion in naming her favorite son, Mann Page, whose nomination he seconded.

Mr. Winter, of Washington, seconded the nomination of Mr. Watson, and said that if the People's party had met a month ago and made its nominations first, and if it were now asking the Democratic party to fall into line and support those nominations for the sake of the Nation, the Populists would be worse than traitors if they did not take down one of their nominees for the sake of harmony, and that was all that was now asked of the Democrats.

The voting for Vice-President began at 12:05 a. m. The call of the roll was completed at 12:25. Then Mr. Burkitt, of Mississippi, took the stand to withdraw his name and to ask his friends to change their votes to other candidates. Mr. Mimms, of Tennessee, next took the stand and asked his friends to cast their votes for Watson, adding: "I release them from all obligation to me."

Then changing of votes began, and delegates almost tumbled over one another to change their votes to Watson, who soon had enough to insure a nomination, though the whole proceedings were so irregularly conducted that the clerks could not make a record. Finally, Texas changed 103 to Watson, and settled it.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEES MEET.

POPULIST ENVOYS WOULD NOT AGREE TO INDORSE SEWALL.

St. Louis, July 24.—The Conference Committee appointed by the Silver and Populist conventions finally got together this afternoon and reached an agreement, although for two hours the effort promised to be fruitless.

The organization of the committee was effected by making W. E. Irwin, of Minnesota, chairman. For two hours the committee debated all sorts of propositions, the fight particularly centring about the proposed indorsement of Mr. Sewall for Vice-President. The Southern Populist members of the committee rejected every suggestion likely to favor the Chicago nominee for Vice-President, and the Silver members, finally becoming discouraged, confined their efforts to getting the parties united on "common ground." This was effected by the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Conference Committee that a union of all forces, including the People's party, Silver men, free-silver Democrats and Republicans, is expedient, and should be effected at once for the purpose of achieving victory for the advancement of free silver in November.

The adoption of this resolution left each party free to pursue any course it saw proper. The committee then adjourned sine die.

POPULIST NOTIFICATION COMMITTEES.

St. Louis, July 24.—The following are the names of members of the Notification committees of the People's party so far as apointed:

NOTIFICATION OF PRESIDENT.

Colorado—H. H. Sole. Louisiana—S. Whited. Indiana—Seymour Riddle. Pennsylvania—Mrs. Helen Maryland—Clarence M. Johnson. Kemp. South Dakota—J. B. Massachusetts—G. H. Moore. Cary. Wyoming—James Scrivner. Minnesota—J. M. Booler. New-Mexico—Peter Mackel. Mississippi—John A. Bailey.

NOTIFICATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

California—E. M. Hamilton. Louisiana—S. Whited. Indiana—Thaddeus Hill. Minnesota—J. M. Booler. Maryland—I. Deffenbaugh. Mississippi—U. H. Hollinsworth. Massachusetts—C. H. Cary. Pennsylvania—C. Bush. South Dakota—J. Cowan.

THE PRESIDENT LOSES INTEREST.

HE GOES FISHING AND RELIEVES HIS SPECIAL TELEGRAPH OPERATOR FROM DUTY.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 24.—It is evident that the President does not expect many political callers during the next twenty-four hours, neither have the deliberations at the Populist Convention any interest for him after reading to-day's doings, for the special operator who has been at Gray Gables this week packed up his little instrument to-day and started for Boston. The President, with a small handbag and his fishing paraphernalia incased in a handsome leather case, boarded the 5 o'clock train at this station for Hyannis, where he will spend to-morrow with friends fishing in some of the best privileges about Hyannis. It rained hard when he started. This is the President's first trip to Hyannis, and he says he will return to Gray Gables to-morrow night. Don M. Dickinson, who has been here since Wednesday, went to-day to Boston.

THE SILVER COMMITTEE ORGANIZES.

CHARLES LANE, OF CALIFORNIA, CHAIRMAN—A MEMBER FOR THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

St. Louis, July 24.—The National Committee appointed by the Silver Convention met to-night and organized. Charles Lane, of California, was elected chairman; I. N. Stevens, of Colorado, vice-chairman, and Mr. St. John, of New-York, was made treasurer. George P. Keeney, of New-York, was recommended for membership on the National Democratic Campaign Committee as a representative of the silverites. A resolution was adopted providing that the party should be known as the "National Silver Party." General A. J. Warner opposed this proposition, contending that the party was not a "silver" party, but a "bimetallic" organization. The committee adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

The committees of the National Silver party appointed to inform the candidates of their nominations have not yet met. Representative Towne, of Minnesota, is mentioned as the probable chairman of the committee to inform Mr. Bryan.

VIN MARIANI

(MARIANI WINE)

THE IDEAL FRENCH TONIC

For Exhaustion in hot weather; excessive thirst, or great prostration, take

VIN MARIANI

with soda water, or cracked ice.

Note:—For the convenience of the public, a Trial Size Bottle has been placed on sale.

PRICE, 35c.

All Druggists and Fancy Grocers. Avoid Substitutions.

Constipation is the start of nearly all sickness in the world. It not only makes a man sick, but it depresses him mentally. It gives him "the blues." He is plunged in the depths of despondency. As he gets rid of his constipation, he feels himself lifted out of the depressing darkness back into the light of health and good feeling. The alarming prevalence of this really dangerous, seemingly insignificant disorder, many years ago induced Dr. Pierce to prepare his since world-famous "Pleasant Pellets." They are designed to do just one thing, and they do it. They restore the bowels and liver to a healthy, natural action. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild purgative. They cure headache, heart-burn, sour stomach, flatulency, biliousness, foul taste in the mouth, and all the other disagreeable symptoms of constipation. Druggists sell them, but look out that your druggist is honest with you, and gives you what you ask for. Don't accept a substitute.

There would be less sickness in America if every home library contained a copy of Dr. Pierce's great work, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It is exactly what its name implies. It is the people's text-book of medicine, prepared by a regular, practicing physician, eminent in his profession, and now—as for thirty years—the head of one of the greatest medical and surgical institutes in the world—The Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. It is full of simple, inexpensive, common sense remedies for the cure of the common ailments that arise in every family. By following its advice, many illnesses are nipped in the bud, which might otherwise become serious and dangerous. This great book will be sent absolutely free, in paper-covers, to any one who will send twenty-one one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing *only*, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. If French cloth binding is desired, send ten cents extra (thirty-one cents in all).

USUAL ORDER REVERSED.

POPULISTS DECIDE TO NAME THE TAIL OF THEIR TICKET FIRST.

SEWALL'S NAME RECEIVED WITH EXPRESSIONS OF DISAPPROVAL—THE PLATFORM ADOPTED—DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS AT THE MORNING SESSION.

St. Louis, July 24.—The Populist Convention was called to order by Senator Allen, permanent chairman, at 10:05 o'clock. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Williams, of the Union Methodist Church of St. Louis. A gavel, constructed in the State of Ohio out of forty-five different kinds of timber, representing every State, was presented to the chairman by Delegate Denoe, of Ohio, as a "Middle-of-the-Road" gavel, and it was accepted by the chairman. During this presentation ceremony a couple of fantastically attired individuals ascended the platform. They were dressed to represent the characters of "Uncle Sam" and "Columbia." "Uncle Sam" was represented by a pretty well-known character from Staten Island named Lloyd, and "Columbia" was the "Sweet Singer of Arkansas," Mrs. Bennington by name, who entertained the Convention with a song. This pair of eccentricities were introduced to the Convention by the chairman as a "couple of important characters." They made their bow to the audience, and the "Sweet Singer of Arkansas" immediately broke out into a song composed for the occasion, and sung to an air something between "Auld Lang Syne" and "John Anderson, my Joe, John."

When this performance was at an end the States were called for the appointment of a delegate to act on the conference committee with the Silver Convention. When the State of Texas was reached the spokesman of that delegation declared indignantly that Texas had no name to present for such a committee.

TO CHANGE THE ORDER OF NOMINATIONS.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Order of Business, which was made last night, was taken up for action. The majority report had been read last night. The minority report was now read, the point of it being that nominations for Vice-President shall be made prior to nominations for President. The majority report was explained by Mr. Pomeroy, of New-Jersey, a member of the Committee on Rules. There were but three points of difference, he said, between the majority and minority—the principal one being a reversal of the order of nominations for President and Vice-President. One of the rules recommended was that nominating speeches should be limited to twenty minutes and the seconding speeches to ten minutes. Another rule, which was unanimously recommended, was that where there were vacancies in delegations the votes of the delegates present should be counted pro rata to the whole number to which the State is entitled. So if a State were entitled to twelve votes and there were only ten delegates present, each of them should cast one and two-tenths votes. An explanation was also given as to the proposition for the selection of a chairman of the National Committee, but the plan did not satisfy the mind of Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, who said in indignant tones that it seemed as if very little would be left of the People's party after this Convention got through its work except its National organization, and he did not wish to see that National organization put into the hands of the Democrats, as it would be under the proposed rule. While he was ready to support Mr. Bryan, if that gentleman should be the choice of the Convention, he was not in favor of permitting a Democrat to become the head of the Populist National Committee. (Cheers.) "After the fanaticism and folly of this hour," Mr. Donnelly continued, "have passed away we want to reclothe the skeleton of the party with flesh, and if we adopt this proposition I do not see that we can do it. Therefore I am in favor of an amendment to the proposed rule which will place the selection of the chairman of the National Committee in the hands of the committee itself." (Cheers.)

W. L. Green, of Nebraska, took exception to Mr. Donnelly's statement that only the skeleton of the Populist party would be left after this Convention had adjourned. Mr. Green's remarks assumed a still more aggressive phase as he proceeded, and considerable confusion and frequent interruptions by the anti-Bryan men resulted.

Mr. Howard, of Alabama, scouted the imputation that the Convention was not competent to make its own choice of chairman, and he also insisted that that portion of the rules which sent all resolutions to the Committee on Resolutions was gag law, and ought to be voted down in a Populist Convention. He further asked the Convention to hold out the olive branch to the South by adopting the minority report and nominate a "Middle-of-the-Road" man for Vice-President. "This done," he said, "and we will be in a position to treat with you."

A delegate rose to a question of privilege and protested with great vehemence against the unwarranted interference of officials of the Convention with the delegates who rose to address it. He intimated that these subordinates were acting in the Bryan interest. The chairman ruled that there was no question of privilege presented, and when another delegate arose directed the officers to make the delegate take his seat.

Gerry Brown, of Massachusetts, came to the stand and made a short conciliatory speech, recommending the adoption of the minority report, to proceed to the nomination of Vice-President before the nomination of President. The minority, representing twenty-five States, he said, asked of the majority that little concession, and he hoped it would be made. He asked for a poll of the States. The Chair ruled that Mr. Brown's motion was out of order until the previous motion to take up the report by sections was disposed of.

George Abbett, of Nebraska, disclosed the purpose of the movement to proceed to the selection of a candidate for Vice-President by a brief speech, which was received with tumultuous applause. He said: "The men who want you to vote for Vice-President first do so because they think we will not give them the Vice-Presidency after they have nominated Bryan. Now, I come from Nebraska, and I say to you I will fight any proposition to make Sewall Vice-President. (Loud cheers.) Let us go ahead and nominate Bryan in good faith, and I will guarantee you will have a Vice-President from the South." (Cheers.)

"Cyclone" Davis, of Texas, made an earnest appeal for the minority report.

A DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SEWALL.

Mr. Patterson, of Colorado, spoke earnestly in favor of ratifying Bryan for President and Sewall for Vice-President. The name of Bryan was greeted with applause, and the name of Sewall with shouts of disapproval. Mr. Patterson said that there were those who saw in the auspicious opening of the Convention a great hope for the future, a lifting of heavy burdens from the shoulders of the people, and that hope would be realized by the election of the ticket nominated at Chicago, with Bryan at the head (loud cheers) and with Sewall at the foot. (Shouts of dissent, which interrupted the speech for some time.) But Patterson was not easily suppressed, and soon got a further hearing, in which he said: "I believe that if the ticket is divided, if Bryan is named for President and somebody other than Sewall for Vice-President it will inevitably lead to confusion and recrimination. (Shouts of "No!" "No!" "Sit down!" "Sit down!") Mr. Patterson got out another sentence or two. "It would be declared," he exclaimed, "a case of traffic and barter! How would the people look upon any attempt to force Mr. Sewall out of the race?" Here was another outbreak of dissent to Mr. Patterson's speech, and points of order were made against it, which were promptly overruled by the Chair, who also directed the captain of police to station officers in the gallery from which some of the interruptions came and to arrest offenders.

"How will the people of this country," Mr. Patterson resumed as soon as he got the chance, "regard Mr. Bryan if he accepts at the hands of this body a nomination which discards his companion on the ticket? I give it as my deliberate opinon that as an honorable man, as one pledged to stand by his companion, he cannot with honor and decency give countenance to any action which separates him from the candidate for the Vice-Presidency. Better nominate a straight Middle-of-the-Road ticket than divide the two candidates one from the other. If there should be a straight Middle-of-the-Road ticket nominated, then all is plain. There can be then no misconception either as to the action of the Convention or as to the action of the National Committee. But if you divide the ticket, then from the hour when this Convention adjourns all is doubt, all is uncertainty, all is recrimination, all is acrimony, and the gold press of this country will believe that it has by this method achieved the substantial victory for which it has been contending. Now, gentlemen, let us proceed in the regular way. I believe that as this situation is considered, as results are canvassed, the conviction will come home to you that the position which I take is the sound and patriotic one, and ought to be followed by this Convention." (Shouts of dissent and opposition.)

Loud cries of "Question" were raised when Mr. Patterson at last resumed his seat.

JERRY SIMPSON BOBS UP.

Jerry Simpson, taking the stand, said he would once more hold out the right hand of friendship to the South. "If you will go ahead," he said, "in a regular way and nominate a man for President, I will pledge you the ninety-two votes of Kansas for your candidate for Vice-President." (Cheers.)

A delegate from Kansas, rising in the body of the hall, declared that Mr. Simpson was not authorized to speak for him. "Very well," rejoined Mr. Simpson, ninety-one votes from Kansas; one goes astray." (Laughter and applause.)

A delegate from Maine wished to answer Mr. Patterson, but the previous question was demanded and the Chair pronounced it to be carried and declared all further debate to be cut off. Nevertheless, Gerry Brown, of Massachusetts, and ex-Governor Gibbs, of Texas, were permitted to address the Convention, both in favor of nominating the Vice-President, and selecting a Southern Populist for the office.

Jerry Simpson, from the body of the hall, inquired whether Governor Gibbs would pledge the 103 votes of Texas for this purpose in the same way as he had pledged the votes of Kansas.

Governor Gibbs replied: "There are some men who can pledge the vote of a delegation without consulting them, but we are not that kind of men." (Laughter.) He went on to say that notwithstanding all the reports of the death of the Populist party, he believed it had more lives than a cat, and that not one nomination or a dozen nominations could kill it. He for one was ready to take his medicine when the time came, but he wan