which cast six for Sewall, amid hisses and cheers. At the close of the call and before the States that had been passed were called Burkett appeared on the platform and wanted to speak.

He had to wait for the completion of the call. Watson got very much the greater part of the votes of the States that had been passed.

The call was completed at just 12:30.

Mr. Birkett said when he came to the city he had but two objects in view, one was to help preserve the Populists and the other to defeat McKinley. He wanted no nomination.

He asked his friends to change the votes they had cast for him before the vote was announced. Mimms followed Mr. Birkett. He wanted the votes cast for him to be changed, too, before the announcement.

He asked them to vote for Tom Watson, and there was a mighty shout.

Before changes could be made there was disorder, and it was not possible to hear anything. Order was finally restored.

Mississippi was first to change; Wisconsin followed. Both went to Watson. Texas followed, and then Watson won the nomination.

The lights went out as Watson was declared the nominee.

The band played Dixie and the crowd cheered and yelled in the darkness.

The vote of Tennessee nominated Watson. A motion to suspend the rules and make the nomination unanimous was greeted with a mighty roar and a scene of enthusiasm unparalleled in the Convention before.

Just as it began the lights in the building went out again, and the crowd was in total darkness, but the yell kept up. The band played and the whole crowd began singing.

Messenger boys brought in candles to the press tables. They seemed only to make the darkness deeper. The shouting and cheering kept right up unabated.

Screams of "Order! Order!" from the platform and from the officers in various parts of the hall had no effect.

VOTE ANNOUNCED AT 16 MINUTES TO 1 O'CLOCK.

At sixteen minutes before 1 o'clock order was partly restored, and just as the Sergeant-at-arms was considering his chances of being lynched, the lights, or a few of them, flashed again.

The hall presented a strange sight. Only the white faces of the crowd in the pit could be seen. There were shouts,

"Announce the vote now. Announce it now at 16 to 1. Its an omen."

Chairman Allen announced it at just a quarter to 1 o'clock, and the next minute all the light showed again. The crowd screamed "Sixteen to one!" "Sixteen to one!"

When there was order once more there was a motion to adjourn. It was greeted with shouts of "No, no, Bryan."

The Chairman announced that the next business was to select National Committeemen There were more shouts of "No, no."

In the confusion Senator Allen declared the Convention adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

This is the result of the ballot:

FIRST BALLOT.

STATE.	Schoonover.	Watson.	Sewall.	Burkett.	Mimms.	Page.
Alabama	20	20	18	----	----	----
Arkansas	----	25	----	----	----	----
California	6	26	2	5	3	----
Colorado	----	----	45	----	----	----
Connecticut	----	4	----	----	----	----
Delaware	----	8	----	----	----	----
Florida	----	8	----	----	----	----
Georgia	----	61	----	----	----	----
Idaho	----	3	3	----	3	----
Illinois	----	48	2½	5	2	10
Indiana	----	30	----	----	----	----
Iowa	----	14	14	1	1	----
Kansas	----	8	88	----	8	----
Kentucky	----	6	----	7	13	----
Louisiana	----	2½	2½	----	----	----
Maine	1	8	----	2	1	2
Maryland	----	1¼	10¼	----	----	----
Massachusetts	5½	10½	2½	1 5-16	1 5-16	----
Michigan	----	25	5	----	----	----
Minnesota	2	44	2	2	1	1
Mississippi	----	----	----	18	----	----
Missouri	----	81	----	6	----	----
Montana	----	3	3	1	1	----
Nebraska	2	14	87	3	----	----
Nevada	----	6	----	----	----	----
N. Hampshire	7	4	----	----	----	----
New Jersey	----	11	1	----	----	----
New York	5½	24½	10½	----	1	----
N. Carolina	98	----	----	----	----	----
North Dakota	----	12	----	----	----	----
Ohio	----	44½	----	8½	1	----
Oregon	----	8	1	----	----	----
Pennsylvania	----	16	4	2	18	----
Rhode Island	----	3	----	----	----	----
S. Carolina	----	----	----	----	----	----
South Dakota	----	----	----	----	17	----
Tennessee	----	----	----	77	----	----
Texas	----	103	----	----	----	----
Utah	----	3	----	----	----	----
Vermont	----	3	1	----	----	----
Virginia	----	----	----	----	53	----
Washington	----	6	1	5	2	----
W. Virginia	----	8	----	----	----	----
Wisconsin	----	----	25	----	----	----
Wyoming	----	7	----	----	----	----
Alaska	----	----	----	----	----	----
Arizona	----	6	----	----	----	----
Dis. of Col.	----	----	6	----	----	----
New Mexico	----	6	----	----	----	----
Oklahoma	----	10	----	----	----	----
Indian Ter'y	----	6	----	----	----	----
Totals	----	----	----	----	----	----

TRIED TO FIND COMMON GROUND.

Pops and Silver Men Talked Two Hours and Passed a Harmless Resolution.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The conference committees appointed by the Silver and Populist conventions 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 endorsement 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 leaves each party free to pursue any course it sees proper. The committee adjourned sine die.

NATIONAL SILVER COMMITTEE.

Keeney of New York for the National Democratic Campaign 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, 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." Gen. A. J. Warner opposed this proposition, claiming 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 notify the candidates of their nominations have not yet met. Representative Towne of Minnesota is mentioned as the probable Chairman of the committee to notify Mr. Bryan.

MRS. LEASE'S TRIALS.

Her Name Misunderstood Generally—Her Failure to Get a Hall.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, who insists that her right name is Mary Elizabeth, said to-day that the ambition of her life was to be known from one end of the country to the other by the name of Mary Elizabeth. Mrs. Lease is nothing if not dramatic. She timed her entrance to the Populist Convention hall just as that New York statesman, Lieut.-Gov. Saxton, times his entrance at New York State Conventions. She never appears until everybody is seated, and until there is quiet in the Convention. Then she marches with majestic stride up the middle aisle and mounts the platform. Of course she is applauded.

Mrs. Lease suffered a grievous disappointment last night. She was to have had an opportunity to talk in the Exposition building, where the Incubator Convention is being held. The Incubator Convention adjourned yesterday afternoon until this morning. Mrs. Lease made all her arrangements to fill the hall to overflowing except the very important arrangement of hiring the hall. She neglected to do that, and the hard-hearted committee which has charge of the hall refused to open it for her.

Mrs. Lease fumed, but it was no use. The crowd that had gathered to hear listened instead to a female contingent of the Salvation Army which came along.

THE POPULIST PLATFORM.

A HODGE-PODGE OF REPUDIATION AND ANARCHY.

Free Silver, an Income Tax, Subservient Courts, Government Railroads and Telegraphs, Free Homes, Direct Elections, and an Increase of Government Salaries that Will Fit Inflation Prices of Labor.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—This is the platform as adopted by the Populists in their Convention to-day:

The People's party, assembled in National Convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the connivance of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration four years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour.

We realize that while we have political independence, our financial and industrial independence is yet to be attained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's Government, which functions have been basely surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money changers has been more potent in shaping legislation than the voice of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our Legislatures and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the Government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which shall make us masters of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general Government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private; a just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

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

3. 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.

4. 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.

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

TRANSPORTATION.

1. Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and control the railroads; and they should be operated 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.

2. 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 be followed by the collection of the debt 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.

3. 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.

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

LAND.

1. 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 actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

2. We condemn the land grant frauds by which the 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.

3. We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be protected in their 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.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

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

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our fullest 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.

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

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

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

6. 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.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union soldiers.

8. 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.

9. 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.

There was considerable confusion in the Committee on Resolutions during the framing of the platform, and "Gen." Cozey's non-interest-bearing bond scheme was rejected by a vote of 14 ayes to 25 noes. Cozey complained bitterly of Chairman Weaver's rulings.

"Czar Reed," said he, "is not in it with Weaver. He makes motions while sitting in the chair, and then forces them through the committee. I have never seen anything so arbitrary in all my experience."

After considerable debate the woman's suffrage plank was defeated. It was antagonized by Southern and Western delegates, the members from Utah declaring that if it prevailed the vote in that State would be turned over entirely to the Mormon Church.

After some discussion and opposition from Southern delegates who deplored anything that would raise an issue, the plank was accepted declaring for a free ballot and a fair count. Cozey gave notice that a minority platform would be presented, and then the platform that had been adopted in sections was adopted as a whole to be reported to the Convention.

FUNNY SIDE OF POPULISM.

Lafe Pence Tackles the Editor of the Sledge Hammer—Other Incidents.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Delegate Cantwell, who came here from Chicago with only one shirt, was in bad humor to-day. Mr. Cantwell can sling English in a manner almost as picturesque as Cyclone Davis. He is a sergeant-at-arms as well as a delegate, and when the Convention seated some of the Illinois contestants he was mad clear through. He snorted:

"You can't put those Anarchists alongside of us."

Just then one of the Anarchists came up. Cantwell hauled off and was just about to "paste" him in the jaw, accompanying the paste with a string of oaths, when the newly seated delegate dropped and crawled away under the chairs. Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell demanded that Cantwell devote his time to clearing the aisles.

"Not on your life," roared Cantwell. "You can't put them Anarchists in here with us. If you do I'll lick the whole gang." The Anarchists found seats in another part of the hall.

Lafe Pence did what he could to add to the satisfactory features of the first session of the Populists to-day by getting into an almighty row with the whiskered editor of the *Weekly Sledge Hammer*. The *Weekly Sledge Hammer* is a "Middle of the Road" Populist paper. Although the editor is not a delegate, he considers that his service to the Populist party entitle him to a voice, so this morning when the other fellows were defeating the "Middle of the Roaders," he got down in front of the rostrum, swung his arms about his head, and thundered forth editorial opinions a yard long. Lafe got him by the back of the neck and talked Western language at him. The editor of the *Sledge Hammer* twisted himself loose, and then Lafe followed him up to his seat and called on the Sergeant-at Arms.

"I want you to put that whiskered mug out," said Lafe. "He has got to get out. He has violated every courtesy. He must get out."

"But he holds a ticket for a press seat," said the Sergeant-at-Arms.

"I don't care," said Lafe; "he has got to get out."

The editor of the *Sledge Hammer* wagged his whiskers and maintained his seat, while Lafe was escorted back to his.

A long-whiskered Ohio delegate had risen to a question of privilege and had been sat upon by Chairman Allen. There came a lull in the Convention when the companion of this long-whiskered man leaped up on his chair and shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, the satraps of this here Convention, the menials that we employ, have come here at us and attempted to put us down, when we have risen to questions of the highest privilege. These satraps, sir, have threatened us with the police."

Chairman Allen did his best to call the man to order, but he continued:

"What you people are doing is a-handing this Convention over into the hands of Nebraska Democrats and a-choking us Populists off. We won't stand it."

"The officers of the Convention acted on the orders of the Chairman," said Senator Allen, when he got a chance.

"Yes, sir, it is for issuing just such orders to these here satraps and menials that I opposed you for Chairman," said another man. Chairman Allen got pounding for order, and finally he instructed two policemen to go over and put down both the protestants. This is merely an incident of the Convention. It is one of the incidents that will give the people of the East some idea of what sort of a thing a Populist Convention is.

The most mouthy man in the Populist Convention is said to be Thomas M. Patterson of the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Patterson on all occasions snorts about the toiling millions and the masses who are being ground down. It may be said here that Mr. Patterson is not one of the toiling masses himself. He is said to be worth about $1,000,000. He used to be the law partner of Charles S. Thomas, member of the Democratic Committee from Colorado. In 1888 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Colorado and was beaten out of his boots. Mr. Patterson is one of the owners of the Thomas & Patterson block in Denver, and he is the same kind of a free-silver man as Altgeld and Senator Stewart. The leases for offices in his building all contain a clause to the effect that rents shall be paid in gold.

A Populist out here, discussing Patterson to-day, said:

"He is a great friend of a laboring man. I don't know what he pays now, but I know that during the boom he paid the janitor of that building $40 a month. It is true that the janitor had to pay some assistants out of that, but then look what a price that is, $40 a month."

While the sub-committee on the finance plank of the platform was at work in the Ladies' Ordinary of the Lindell Hotel yesterday Gen. Weaver, who had been made a member, began talking with Kearby of Texas. Weaver was standing at one side of the table and Kearby sitting at the other. Kearby twitted the General about his Bryan badge, and the Iowan retorted sharply to the effect that he wore whatever badge he pleased, and the matter was his own private business.

Kearby spoke back about as sharply, and old Greenback Field, who vindicated his courage, became peacemaker, and brought all around again to good feeling, and the platform making went on with Gen. Coxey wielding the pencil.

The Convention hall this morning had every appearance of a Kansas cornfield liberally supplied with scarecrows. When the delegates came in one man in each delegation, in lieu of a better hatrack, hung his hat on the standard of his State. The hats were all big-brimmed, soft things. Most of them were old, and many of them were ragged. They were just such hats as are generally used to decorate scarecrows in cornfields, and they were responsible for the cornfield appearance of the hall.

Here is the latest song the Bryan Pops sing in the hotels here:

Oh, yes, we're for Bryan,
And there's no use o' tryin'
To break our pace,
We'll march till November,
And remember, now remember,
We'll win the race.

Our column is the Blucher,
And the story of the future
Will tell the tale;
How Bill McKinley fell,
Like the man he apes so well,
For we won't fail.

The lady who distinguished herself most to-day of all the Pop ladies here was Mrs. Julia Ward Pennington of Berryville, Ark. Mrs. Julia Ward Pennington is not one of the ladies fitted by nature to look well in low-neck apparel. It is no injustice to her to say that she is about the thinnest woman in the Convention. While the delegates were gathering this morning she dressed herself up in white bunting with the lowest sort of a low neck and a V back that ended down near her waist line. While she was thus clothing herself a long, lean citizen of Staten Island of the name of Lloyd was dressing himself up in flags and other things to represent Uncle Sam. He did not have an Uncle Sam beard; his beard was white and bushy and measured a little more than a peck. At a signal in the early stages of the Convention the queer pair marched out and made their way to the platform. Chairman Allen introduced them to the assembled delegates, and then Mrs. Pennington, whose voice is even thinner than her physique, started to sing something. The voice gave out and became a squeak, most awful to hear. Mrs. Pennington is a lady of much determination, and she kept right at it as if she had the voice of a prima donna. It was a question whether the thing she was trying to sing was "Auld Lang Syne" or "Coming Through the Rye," and bets were made in the press gallery as to which it was. She said afterward that it was "Auld Lang Syne."

The effort at amusement was so startling that when that part of the show was over the Hon. J. Sockless Simpson got up and announced it was wasting the time of the delegates who were there paying their expenses out of five-cent oats and seven-cent corn and twenty-cent potatoes.

Conspicuous among the decorations of the gallery to-day was a cartoon bearing the picture of a Populist astride of two platforms. On one side of the Populist were the words "I am a Democrat," on the other side were the words "I am a Populist." The platforms were labelled "Democratic platform" and "Populist platform." Another conspicuous decoration was a cartoon representing a log cabin with this inscription under it: "What is home without a mortgage? Don't all speak at once."

The Business Men's League of St. Louis, which put up $10,000 to pay the expenses of the Populist Convention, registered an awful kick this morning because the Populist price for tickets to the Convention Hall had dropped from $1 to 25 cents each. They sent word to the managers of the Convention that the committee was already "in the soup" to the extent of $5,000, and that selling tickets at 25 cents a piece was not going to help it out to any great extent. The committee might as well not have worried itself about the price of tickets, for it is announced that whatever revenue the Populists get from the sale of tickets is theirs, and not any of it is to go to help the committee "out of the soup."

CYCLONE DAVIS'S WRATH.

Seizes a Traducer and Shakes Him as a Terrier Shakes a Rat.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—There was trouble in the headquarters of the Texas delegation after the Populists adjourned last night. The Texans, as THE SUN readers know, are the boss of the "Middle of the Roaders" here. Their 103 votes have always been cast solid for the "Middle of the Road" resolution or motion. The licking that the "Middle of the Roaders" got last night was the worst they had received yet. But to be told practically that they had been bought was just a little bit too much, and the Texas men went into executive session as soon as they got back from the Convention.

There was a lot of speeches, and finally "Cyclone" Davis mounted a table and began to talk. Cyclone is a great fellow for Scripture; at the same time he is the most picturesque swearer to be found in all St. Louis. When he is not swearing he is quoting Scripture. Cyclone trotted along on biblical texts to confuse the enemies of the "Middle of the Roaders" for possibly 15 minutes. He just about got through one of the psalms of David when some foolish individual intimated that Cyclone was not above suspicion.

Quick as a flash Cyclone stopped talking Scripture, and, turning on this foolish individual, thundered out a volley of picturesque oaths. The table was four feet high. Cyclone's legs are long. He just stepped off that table, made one step through the crowd, grabbed his traducer by the back of the neck, and lifted him up from the floor, shaking him as a rat terrier shakes its victim. At the same time his loose arm swung around to his pistol pocket, and there would probably have been a dead young man right there on the spot if it had not been that Cyclone had left his pistol at the hotel.

Cyclone looked tremendously disappointed, but he continued holding the traducer at arm's length and shaking him until his teeth threatened to fall out, at the same time firing string after string of cuss words at him. The crowd yelled its approval. Finally Cyclone gave his victim a twist and tossed him over the heads of two or three men who stood very close. The man dropped to the floor and slunk out. That ended the row. The Texans considered this proposition to bolt:

"*Whereas*, We, the Middle of the Road people, have heard ourselves denounced as in the pay of Mark Hanna, and whereas we have heard it asserted for the first time that the Omaha platform does not favor a scientific paper money; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, By the caucus of Middle of the Road men, that when the fusionists, who now seem to be in temporary control of our Convention, report their platform, we move to substitute for it the Omaha platform, with a ringing referendum plank, and that, should this be rejected, we then and there part company with the men who are trying to deliver us to Bourbon Democracy, and that we nominate a straight ticket, reindorse the Omaha platform, and stand by our guns to the last ditch."

But they adjourned without acting upon it.

POP NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Names of the Men Selected Thus Far to Look Out for the Party.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The following are the new National Committeemen of the People's party, there being three members from each State which has made appointments:

Alabama, R. F. Kolb, N. K. Woodruff, R. H. Seymore; Arkansas, J. R. Sovereign, A. W. Files, J. A. Bush; California, John S. Dare; Colorado, ——; Connecticut, H. C. Baldwin, Joshua Perkins, W. W. Wheeler; Delaware, R. L. Kent, Charles Beadenkoph, —— Norris; Florida, ——; Georgia, H. W. Reed, James L. Sibley, Carey J. Thornton; Idaho, J. H. Anderson, John Crook, Ed Boyce; Illinois, H. E. Taubeneck, Eugene Smith, —— Hess; Indiana, U. S. Austin, D. H. Fernandez; Joshua Strange; Iowa, W. H. Robb; Kansas, John Friedenthal, W. A. Vincent, —— Allen; Kentucky, ——; Louisiana, ——; Maryland, L. C. Baltman, L. W. Smith, F. R. Nichols; Maine, Clarence M. Kemp; Massachusetts, George R. Washburn, E. G. Brown, J. P. Gardner; Michigan, ——; Minnesota, W. R. Dobbin, Thomas Meighen, J. M. Boeler; Mississippi, R. K. Prewitt, T. L. McGeee, Spotwood Anderson; Missouri, P. J. Dickson, De Witt Eakew, J. H. Hillis; Montana, A. E. Spriggs; Nebraska, Senator W. D. Allen, D. Clem Deaven, J. H. Edmiston; Nevada, ——; New Hampshire, Dorrance B. Currier, G. Greenleaf; New Jersey, ——; New York, ——; North Carolina, ——; North Dakota, Walter Mewar, Dr. Benly, N. O. Noben; Ohio, S. S. Coxey, Hugo Preyer, Mr. Chlichester; Oregon, J. W. Markebury, John C. Luce, John W. Jary; Pennsylvania, V. A. Lotier, William Deisben, J. Aiken; Rhode Island, ——; South Carolina, ——; South Dakota, A. L. Plowman, H. S. Volkman, H. P. Smith; Tennessee, J. H. McDowell, John P. Buchanan, J. W. James; Texas, H. L. Bentley, H. C. Granberry, Harry Tracy; Utah, W. Lawrence, Kate S. Billiard, James Bogan; Vermont, A. J. Benson, Hiram Stanson, Charles E. Ievis; Virginia, ——; Washington, ——; West Virginia, Nat Wart, Fitzgerald, H. T. Huston, W. R. Neal; Wisconsin, ——; Wyoming, D. A. Kingsbury; Alaska, ——; Arizona, ——; District of Columbia, Alex. Kent, J. H. Turner; New Mexico, ——; Oklahoma, ——; Indian Territory, A. B. Weakley, W. H. Watkins, G. W. Page.

WOMEN FOR BRYAN.

Boomed by Anna Diggs, Helen Gougar, Ella Haskell, Victoria Whitney, and Others.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The women of this Convention are to a man in favor of the endorsement of Billie Bryan, the Boy Orator. A poll of the women was made to-day and they were red hot in their favoritism.

Anna Diggs said: "The outcome this fall must be McKinley and bondage or Bryan and liberty."

Helen Gougar said: "Oh, we must endorse this noble man."

Ella Haskell said: "He is just too splendid; we have got to endorse him."

Victoria Whitney and all the rest expressed similar opinions. One of them declared he was just too sweet, but she couldn't tell the reporter what her name was because she said she was afraid he would print it.

TWO MORE LOUISVILLE BOLTERS.

Gen. Basil Duke and James P. Helm Repudiate the Chicago Platform.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Two more influential Democrats of Louisville have repudiated the Chicago ticket and platform. They are Gen. Basil W. Duke and James P. Helm. Gen. Duke said to-day in an interview:

"I shall not vote for the ticket nominated at Chicago. This resolve has not been reached without regret, and has been adopted from a sincere and positive conviction of duty. Separation from old political friends and associates, from men whom I love and who are, I believe, honest in their opinions, is extremely painful, but I am convinced that they are in error, and that the politics they advocate will certainly induce very disastrous consequences, and I cannot permit personal considerations to control my political actions in such a crisis. I am in favor of the nomination of a ticket of conservative and sound-money Democrats, and I believe that such a nomination if made will receive the support of at least one-third of the Democratic voters of the country."

Mr. Helm said: "I think a great crisis confronts the country and the time has come when the business men and lovers of fair dealing and integrity in business transactions from the Government down should drop for the time being, as far as is possible, their several vocations and turn their attention to earnest thought and action to save the country."

Mr. Helm also said the election of Bryan would be followed by panic beginning probably the same month.

WILL SUPPORT M'KINLEY.

Democratic Committeeman Haskell Resigns His Place to Do It.

PORTLAND, Me., July 24.—Thomas B. Haskell, for twenty-two years the Chairman of the Democratic Town Committee of South Portland and Cape Elizabeth and one of the leading Democrats of this section of the State, has resigned his position and announced his intention to support McKinley.

Another New Jersey Democratic Paper Against Bryan.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 24.—Ex-Senator H. D. Winton, editor of the *Democrat*, who was a delegate to the Chicago Convention, denounces in his paper to-day the platform and candidate presented by the Convention. He says he parts company with all Democratic contemporaries that support the ticket of repudiation and spoliation. This sentiment is in line with the general feeling of the Democrats in Bergen county.

SILVERITES NAME BRYAN.

THEY PUT UP THE CHICAGO TICKET BY ACCLAMATION.

Their Hysterics, Blasphemy, Doggerel, and Bombast Culminate in a Tableau Round a Theatrical Young Woman, with the Boy Orator's Picture in the Background

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The National Silverites, or "Incubators," as they are known popularly, adjourned at 6:30 P. M. to-day, after having nominated Bryan and Sewall in an uproar of enthusiasm. The Incubators failed to accomplish anything definite in the conference with the Populists. They took satisfaction, however, in naming Bryan and Sewall by acclamation.

The delegates to the Convention were slow in gathering in the hall in the morning, and the somewhat diminished attendance showed that the fear expressed yesterday by Mr. Shinn of Kansas that the delegates could not all be kept here was well founded. The Rev. W. R. Covert of the Missouri delegation opened the proceedings with prayer.

Mr. Baker of California, Chairman of the Conference Committee, announced that the two committees had met this morning and would meet again in the afternoon. He believed that a unanimous report from the Conference Committees of the two Conventions would be one of the strongest campaign documents that would be circulated. In order that this might be successfully accomplished he moved that the further proceedings of the Convention relating to the adoption of a platform and nominations be deferred until the afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. This was carried.

There was a tumultuous demand for a speech from Senator Stewart, to which he responded. He said the situation made him happy. "Six months ago," he continued, "the gold forces believed they had the country subjugated, and published to the world that the 'silver craze' had passed. The people rose with a rapidity which had never been equalled, and now there was to be an alignment of true friends and foes of the country in battle array—just what has been desired by the silver men for years.

Referring to Bryan's speech which got him the nomination at Chicago, Senator Stewart said that it was "pure, rugged Americanism," whereupon somebody shouted: "It was divine inspiration."

Mr. Stewart went on to say that Bryan was not a Democrat in good standing. He had said for two years that if the party nominated a candidate on a gold platform he would not support the candidate. If there could have been manipulation of the Convention, said Mr. Stewart, he would not have been nominated.

Miss Helena Hartnett Mitchell of Alton, Kan., was introduced, and said that, being inspired by the nomination of Bryan, although she had never written a poem before, she had written one on "The Wall of Whitney." She read it, and the various hits at Whitney, Hill, and Depew aroused enthusiasm. At the close of the recitation many of the delegates rose and expressed their feelings by shouting and waving hats, handkerchiefs, and flags. It was the most enthusiastic demonstration of the Convention up to that time.

PREFERS WAR AND FAMINE TO CLEVELAND.

C. R. Scott of Omaha, formerly a Republican, said that he would work to bury the party he had left. Reference was made by a delegate on the floor to President Cleveland. Replying to this, Mr. Scott said:

"O God, give cyclones, if they must come, war, famine, and pests; but, O God, in Thy mercy, save us from another four years of Grover Cleveland."

He called, in conclusion, for three cheers for Bryan, and they were given with a will.

H. R. B. McIvol was introduced as a "rebel General," but confessed that he was only a Captain. He was an office holder under Cleveland, but left the service because he could no longer remain with one who had done so much to degrade Democracy. Judge Thompson of Washington proposed three cheers and a tiger for the patriotic sentiments of the speaker. Agreed to, and the cheers and tiger were given.

A recess was then taken until 3:30 P. M.

The closing session of the Convention attracted the largest attendance of the meetings. Mr. Baker of California, Chairman of the Committee of Conference, reported the resolution adopted in connection with the conference from the Populist Convention, which the delegates of that body were fully in accord with the sentiments entertained by the Convention. They earnestly desired to bring about the reforms which are so necessary to the people of the United States. The time at their disposal, Baker said, was so brief that the committee had to content themselves with a general statement of the sentiment animating them all. The reading of the resolution adopted by the committee was received with applause. Had the committees had twelve hours at their disposal, Mr. Baker added, he had no doubt such an understanding would be reached as to details as to make sure the success in November which all believed was theirs. [Cheers.]

Mr. Shinn of Kansas moved that the report of the committee be accepted, adopted, and the committee discharged. This was agreed to. A delegate sought recognition, but was suppressed by Chairman St. John, who said:

"The regular order of business will be proceeded with. Time is too precious to waste on any interruptions. The Chair cannot listen to the gentleman. The next business will be the report of the Committee on Resolutions by Senator Jones of Nevada."

Senator Jones came forward and read the platform and address to the people of the United States, which was sent to THE SUN last night. The declarations in favor of free coinage and a bimetallic currency were listened to attentively and provoked much applause. The recommendation that Bryan and Sewall be nominated brought the whole Convention to its feet with cheers. Francis C. Larno of Oregon moved that the resolutions be adopted as read.

The previous question on the adoption of the resolutions was ordered, and they were agreed to by a rising vote which was unanimous, accompanied by much enthusiasm. Mr. Pace of Nebraska moved that the Convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. A number of suggestions and subordinate motions followed, without action.

Gen. Warner explained why the Committee on Resolutions had recommended nomination instead of endorsement, which was to meet the exigencies of the situation in several States where nomination was necessary to enable the silver electors to be voted for. He said the honor had been accorded to Kansas of presenting the name of the next President. Although the unanimity of the Convention made the duty somewhat perfunctory it was none the less pleasant.

E. C. Little of Abilene, Kan., named Bryan. He said:

"Is life so dear, is peace so scarce, that it must be purchased at the rate of $262,000,000 a year?" he asked in the midst of a speech portraying the evils of the gold standard. He spoke of the products of the farm going, like salvation, without money and without price.

The Saviour, he said, scourged only the money changers. That duty is again to be performed, and William J. Bryan is the man to do it. "In a few days he will stand in Madison Square Garden, New York, the representative of Lazarus at the feet of Dives. They both will be there. Thirty-six years ago the people of this country looked to the West, and it gave them Abraham Lincoln. Again the people look to the same section, and again it gives them a man, the product of its highest civilization and development, a man like Lincoln, the friend of man. In the name of our sister State of Nebraska, I name to this Convention as its candidate for President of the United States, William J. Bryan."

L. C. Pace of Nebraska seconded the nomination. He spoke of the circumstances surrounding the nomination of Bryan at Chicago, beginning with the delegate calling him to that city, at a time when not a single newspaper, not even his own, had named him for the high place, and the "circumstances" seemed to be in his favor. [Laughter and applause.]

Numerous requests having been made of the Chair for recognition, Mr. St. John asked the Convention whether it would listen to further seconding speeches or desired that the roll of States should be called. There were calls for various persons and for roll call, mingled with suggestions that speeches be limited to five minutes.

Finally Gen. Warner of Ohio called attention to the fact that by the rules of the Convention seconding speeches were limited to five minutes