THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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July 25.	
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Josie	.52
Lilly May	.12½
Monte Cristo	.20
Monarch	.08
O. K.	.31
Poorman	.12
Palo Alto	.09
Phoenix	.09
St. Elmo	.15
Silverine	.12
Virginia	.50
War Eagle	1.70
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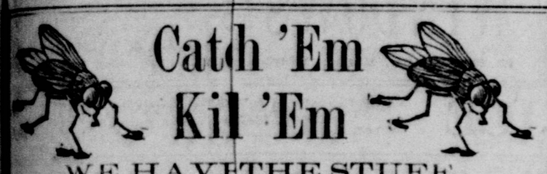

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Large size—20c this week. Large box metal polish—10c. Try One. Instant Crockery Mender, 20c.

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LOWEST PRICES YET.

EMPIRE JEWELRY CO., Inc.,

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NETHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK

MONEY TO LOAN ON HAND.

BASEMENT OF OLYMPIC BLOCK.

FOR A NEW GOLD TICKET

Democratic Bolters Decide to Hold a Convention.

NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 2.

Eleven States Represented in the Conference at Chicago.

The National Committee to Meet at Indianapolis August 7 and Issue the Call—Sound and Patriotic Declaration of Democratic Principles to Be Made.

Chicago, July 24.—The committee appointed by the gold standard Democrats last night to prepare and issue a call for another convention met at the Auditorium at 11 o'clock today. Comptroller Eckles arrived this morning. It had been supposed he would bring a message from President Cleveland, but he emphatically denied this. After an hour's discussion an address was prepared calling for a convention not later than September 2. A committee of five was selected to arrange for state conventions. The national committee is to meet in Indianapolis August 7 to decide on the presidential nomination. The majority report as adopted is as follows:

"To the Convention: Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions: In view of the revolutionary actions of the recent Chicago convention, its repudiation of all Democratic platforms and principles and its condemnation of the national Democratic administration; resolved,

"First—That it is the sense of this conference, composed of Democrats from the states of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, Texas, Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic declaration of Democratic principles be enunciated, and that candidates for president and vice-president in accord therewith be nominated.

"Second—That the Democrats in the several states who are in sympathy with this recommendation and unalterably opposed to the declarations and tendencies of the Chicago platform be requested to arrange for a member of a national Democratic committee.

"Third—That the national committee thus selected meet at the city of Indianapolis on Friday, the 7th day of August, 1896, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national Democratic convention, to be held not later than the 2d day of September, 1896, and at such place and to be constituted and convened in such manner as such national committee may determine.

"Fourth—That an executive committee of five be appointed by the chairman of this conference (of which he shall be one), with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each state, where necessary, to take appropriate steps to cause state meetings to be held with all convenient speed for the purpose of selecting members of such committee in time for said committee meeting, and to designate a member to represent such state temporarily.

"Respectfully submitted, Edward S. Bragg, chairman; George M. Davis, secretary."

A committee of two, Henry S. Robbins, of Chicago, and W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, was appointed to open headquarters in Chicago and begin an aggressive hard-money campaign. The committee then adjourned.

Later in the day Chairman Bragg announced the names of the committee of five provided for in the report: Gen. Edward S. Bragg, Wisconsin; W. D. Bynum, Indiana; H. S. Robbins, Illinois; James O. Broadhead, Missouri; W. B. Haldeman, Kentucky. Six of the eleven states represented at the conference named their members of the provisional committee: Illinois, John M. Palmer; Indiana, J. R. Wilson; Wisconsin, E. B. Usher; Missouri, L. C. Krauthoff; Minnesota, F. W. McCutcheon; Nebraska, Euclid Martin. The other states deferred appointment of their committeemen.

Will Hoke Smith Support Bryan?

Washington City, July 24.—There is a rumor in political circles that Secretary Hoke Smith has announced his intention of following out the line marked out by his paper, the Atlanta Journal, and is coming to the support of Bryan and the Chicago platform. The report added that he had said to a friend who is visiting here from the South that he should not only take this step, but if any objection was made by the president he would tender his resignation. Mr. Smith refuses to discuss the report in any way.

Moreton Frewen on Bryan.

London, July 24.—Moreton Frewen has an article in the Chronicle this morning dealing with the silver question in America. In it he says that he can imagine no more serious financial catastrophe for the English investor that to be lulled into a sense of false security by assurances that Mr. Bryan's candidacy is hopeless. "Whatever benefit free silver brings to America," Mr. Frewen says, "will equally benefit every white farmer and every white workman everywhere."

SUICIDE OF A. L. STETSON.

The Dissipated Son of a San Francisco Millionaire.

San Francisco, July 24.—A. L. Stetson, son of J. B. Stetson, the millionaire hardware merchant, president of the California Street Railway Company and other corporations, shot himself early this morning. The act was committed under the most sensational circumstances, in the apartments of his most intimate friend and associate, Fred Webster, at 235 Post street, corner of Grant avenue. The cause for the suicide is unknown, but Stetson had been drinking heavily for several days, consuming large quantities of absinthe.

The only person present at the time of the shooting was Miss Amy Head. She, Stetson, the latter's cousin, Charles Hugg, and others had attended a performance at a variety theater, afterward having supper. Miss Head and Stetson then went to the girl's room at 235 Post street. Her rooms are under those of Fred Webster, who is now in England at the international shooting match. As both Miss Head and Stetson had keys to Webster's rooms, they entered to see that they were all right. While Miss Head was in one room she heard a shot in an adjoining apartment, where she had left Stetson for a moment. She found Stetson unconscious on the floor. He had shot himself directly through the brain. The bullet had passed from the right temple diagonally through the skull, emerging behind the left ear. A physician was summoned, but as Stetson was plainly dying Dr. Farrell, who responded to the call, tried to reach Stetson's relatives by telephone. His father is at Lake Tahoe and his brother Harry at San Rafael, and the only relative who could be found was Charles Hugg, who was at the Pacific Union Club. Hugg, Dr. Farrell and Miss Head were with Stetson when he died at 3 o'clock this morning. A message was sent to the coroner, who allowed the body to be removed to undertaking rooms and granted a certificate stating that death was caused by accidental shooting. The greatest secrecy about the unfortunate affair was maintained by all connected, none of the Stetson family consenting to make any statement. Miss Head was sent to another part of the city and instructed to hold no communication with any one. The Stetson family is prominent commercially and socially. Albert Stetson, who killed himself, was a member of prominent clubs and moved in the most fashionable society in the city.

THE NEWEST JAP STEAMER LINE.

Its Projectors Trying to Make an Arrangement With the Burlington.

Tacoma, July 24.—The plans of the Oriental Steamship Company, of Japan, took a new turn today, when President Asano and his associates announced that they desired, if possible, to form a connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the Northern Pacific to form the connecting link between Tacoma and Billings, Mont., where the Northern Pacific and Burlington roads connect. The steamship people desire to make close connections for Chicago and the far East. They say they appreciate that the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific roads have traffic contracts with existing lines. They understand that the Burlington has a through traffic agreement with the Northern Pacific, and believe a connection with that road would be specially advantageous in affording a short route to Omaha and Chicago, and at the same time allow the use of the facilities found at Tacoma for handling Oriental freight.

President Asano tonight secured from the Tacoma Land Company an option on water front property having deep water facilities, the company intending to build its own warehouses here if a connection with the Burlington is made. Capt. Tomika, who accompanies the party, prefers Tacoma to the Southern coast points for the terminus because of the abundance and cheapness of coal here. President Asano tonight gave an elaborate dinner in honor of Japanese Consul Saito, the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Yukino, a local Japanese merchant, and the members of his own party. The party left for Portland at 11 p. m. tonight, and is due in San Francisco July 28.

CLOUDBURST IN COLORADO.

A Score of Persons Probably Drowned Near Morrison.

Leadville, Col., July 24.—A special to the Herald-Democrat from Morrison, Col., says: A cloudburst in Bear Creek canyon, just above here, at 8 o'clock tonight brought down a solid wall of water ten feet high, which not only did great damage to property but caused the loss of from fifteen to twenty lives.

The known dead are:

Mrs. Miller and three children; a party of campers, fifteen or eighteen in number, who were living in a small house just below town. Viola Foster, a little Denver girl, who was with this party, was saved at a point half a mile below their camp by people who heard her cries. This much has been learned on this side of the creek, but as all the bridges are gone and the water is still high and swift, nothing can be learned from the other side. Searching parties are out on both sides of the stream looking for bodies of dead and injured.

It is feared that there has been more loss of life, as there were scores of people camping along both sides of the creek, both above and below town. Wires are down in all directions except the telephone line to Leadville, and heavy storms between here and there threaten to break that.

GOLD RESERVE BOOMING.

The Banks More Than Making Up for the Withdrawals.

Washington City, July 24.—No gold went out for export today, and the only withdrawals were domestic, $307,100 in coin for hoarding and $5,400 in gold bars. On the other hand, $1,490,000 in gold coin was deposited in the sub-treasury by New York bankers, making the gold reserve at the close of business stand at $103,688,100. The other financial centers are also coming forward to reinforce the treasury, and today gold was offered in exchange for legal tender notes to the amount of $8,000,000. Of this Chicago offered $2,000,000, Philadelphia $500,000 and Boston $1,000,000.

The director of the mint, in answer to an inquiry, has prepared a statement showing that as the full existing mint facilities of the country do not exceed an annual coinage of silver dollars exceeding $40,000,000, no less than fourteen years would be consumed in replacing with silver dollars the gold in circulation, supposing the latter is drawn away to Europe, as has been predicted, to follow the free coinage of silver, and that additional minting facilities are not provided.

An American Schooner Fired On.

Southport, N. C., July 24.—The schooner Gov. J. Y. Smith, of Boston, Capt. Patrick, from Cibrara, Cuba, to Wilmington, N. C., has arrived at quarantine. The schooner left Gibrara on July 14. Two days later, while off the Cuban coast, in the neighborhood of Neuvitas harbor, she passed a Spanish gunboat about a mile and a half away. The gunboat opened fire on the schooner, sending a solid shot over her deck. The shell fell in the sea a quarter of a mile to starboard, doing no damage. Capt. Patrick immediately ran up the American ensign and left the neighborhood as quickly as possible. He was not able to learn the name of the gunboat, which remained stationary, firing no more shots. It is expected that Capt. Patrick will make an official report, as the schooner is entered at the custom house. The schooner was not allowed to enter here.

Havana, July 24.—The court-martial of Guillermo Coll, Jose Delgado and Gonzales was conducted here yesterday. Coll is the captain of the steamer Genevieve, and when captured was carrying Maj. Jorge Aguirre, a Cuban leader, presumably to Havana. The other two were with him on the boat. Coll claimed that he was forced, under penalty of death, to make the trip, and Jose Aguirre Sanieste, who says he is an American and lived in New York, confirmed this testimony, saying he was the person who intimidated Coll. He said he was en route to Havana at the time to surrender. No decision was rendered.

Business Failures.

Chicago, July 24.—Parkhurst & Wilkinson, one of the oldest iron and steel firms in Chicago, made an assignment today. Assets, $300,000; liabilities thought to equal the assets. Slow collections are given as the cause of the failure.

Detroit, July 24.—James T. Hurst, of Wyandotte, a wealthy lumberman and land owner, has filed a trust deed upon all his real estate in this county, a total of $314,000. Most of the creditors are Michigan lumber dealers, with the exception of Nelson Holland, of Buffalo, who is secured for $118,000. The deed covers some 900 acres of valuable land below this city. The timber lands owned by Mr. Hurst in Michigan, Minnesota and Canada are not incumbered.

Nashville, July 24.—Judge Clark, in the United States court, has issued a decree ordering a sale of the Nashville American, upon the application of the first mortgage bondholders. The sale will be made in the latter part of August.

Flood at Springfield, O.

Springfield, O., July 24.—There was a cloudburst here last night, and everything is flooded. People in the east end are moving upstairs on account of the overflow of Buck creek. The front and northern part are partly under water. A crowd of campers at Redmond Mill have perched in the trees all night. A rescuing corps has been organized. The magnificent Snyder park, costing $250,000, is almost ruined. The damage in the country is heavy.

The New Northern Pacific Company.

St. Paul, July 24.—An interesting document was filed with the secretary of state in the articles of incorporation of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the new charter of the same, as created by special acts of the legislature of Wisconsin. This is the charter of the new or reorganized company, and represents a capital of $155,000,000. The fee paid into the state treasury of Minnesota amounted to $77,725.

SILVER PARTY TICKET.

Convention Adjourns After Indorsing the Democrats.

PLATFORM DEALS WITH MONEY.

D. P. Thompson to Be Sent to Japan to Study Silver Question.

The Silver Conferees Could Make No Impression on the Populists—The Party's National Committee Organizes and Will Establish Headquarters for the Campaign.

St. Louis, July 24.—At a meeting of the new national committee of the Silver party, held immediately after the adjournment of the convention tonight, Charles D. Lane, of California, one of the largest gold mine owners in the world, was elected chairman, and I. N. Stevens, of Colorado, secretary. Headquarters will probably be established at Chicago.

The national committee also selected D. P. Thompson, president of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, of Portland, as a special envoy to go to Japan, and J. M. Hawthorne, of St. Paul, as a special envoy to go to Mexico, for the purpose of making an official investigation as to the effects of the free coinage of silver in those countries.

SILVER MORNING SESSION.

Speeches Made While Waiting for the Populists to Catch Up.

St. Louis, July 24.—It was ten minutes to 11 o'clock when Chairman St. John called the Silver convention to order. Rev. Dr. Court led in prayer, after which G. W. Baker, of California, said the People's party convention had appointed a conference committee, and moved that the convention defer action on the platform and postpone the nominations until 3:30 p. m. The motion prevailed, also a motion that when the convention adjourn it be till 3:30.

After a number of delegates had spoken on the silver question, Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was called for. He said he went to Chicago with little hope that a free silver platform would be adopted. He was agreeably disappointed. There never was a more patriotic band of men on earth than the delegates who controlled the Chicago convention. Wall street corporation money was of no use. At the mention of Bryan's name the delegates arose, shouted, cheered, flourished umbrellas and flags. Senator Stewart said Bryan's convention speech was the greatest oration in history. "I know William J. Bryan," the senator went on. "He believes what we believe. He is as true to his principles as the needle to the pole." In conclusion Senator Stewart said every free silver man was American and against the English gold syndicates, and they must vote as a unit, in spite of the millions raised by the goldbugs to corrupt the voters of the United States.

Under the resolution adopted yesterday the roll of states was called to find out how many old soldiers occupied seats as delegates. The roll showed 136 Union veterans, eighteen Confederate veterans, four Mexican war veterans.

Miss Helen Mitchell recited an original poem entitled "The Wall of William Whitney." Judge Scott, of Omaha, was called to the platform. He said: "Oh, God, send pestilence and disease and vermin and war and famine among us if you wish, but in thy good providence, Oh, God, deliver us from another four years of oppression under Cleveland." He called for three cheers for Bryan, which were given. Gen. McIver, an ex-Confederate officer, delivered an appeal for union of the silver men, and was given three cheers. A resolution offered by Towne, of Minnesota, that when the convention has completed the membership of the national committee so far as it can, the committee shall have power to fill vacancies, was laid over. The convention adjourned until 3:30.

SILVER EVENING SESSION.

Platform Adopted, Bryan and Sewall Indorsed—Adjournment.

St. Louis, July 24.—The delegates, as usual, came together slowly for the afternoon session, and at the hour fixed, 3:30, not half were in their seats nor were any of the officers present. It was nearly 4 o'clock before the attendance assumed its usual appearance. The spectators were slightly more numerous than at previous sessions.

At 3:55 p. m. Chairman St. John rapped for order and introduced Rev. Mr. Hagerty, who made the opening prayer. At the conclusion of the invocation, G. W. Baker was called upon for a report from the conference committee. He said the time was too short to reach a satisfactory conclusion. There were not more than ten men in the conference, and only two hours in which to discuss the methods to be pursued. He read the resolutions which were adopted at the conference. On motion of Mr. Turner, of Kansas, the report was accepted and adopted by a unanimous vote. The report of the platform committee was then made by Senator Jones, of Nevada. As he read the platform he was frequently interrupted by applause. The platform reads as follows:

"The National Silver party, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles:

"First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on one side, and the bi-metallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by this government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver as the standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1 and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender. We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the treasury policy incurred by a Republican house of plunging into debt by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold; and we demand the payment of all coin obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either gold or silver coin at the option of the government, and not at the option of the creditor.

"The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing its purchasing power and lowering all prices measured by that standard, and since that unjust and indefensible act the prices of American products have fallen upon an average nearly 50 per cent., carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, injuring the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers. In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has within the last four years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with $262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a net profit of millions on a single deal. It stands confessed that the gold standard can only be upheld by so depleting our paper currency as to force the prices of our products below the European and even below the Asiatic level and enable us to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people so bitterly complain, degrading our American labor and striking at the foundations of our civilization itself. The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the cause of our distress is over-production—that we have produced so much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment, a doctrine that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future. We affirm it to be unquestionable that there can be no such economic paradox as over-production and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow-citizens remaining half clothed and half fed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessities of life.

"Second—Over and above all other questions of policy we are in favor of restoring to the people of the United States the time-honored money of the constitution—gold and silver, not one, but both—the money of Washington and Hamilton and Jefferson and Monroe and Jackson and Lincoln, to the end that the American people may receive honest pay for an honest product; that the American debtor may pay off his just obligations in an honest standard and not in a standard that has appreciated 100 per cent. above all the great staples of our country, and to the end further that the silver standard countries may be deprived of the unjust advantage they now enjoy in the difference in exchange between gold and silver—an advantage which tariff legislation cannot overcome.

"We therefore confidently appeal to the people of the United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, however important and even momentous they may appear; to sunder, if need be, all former party ties and affiliations, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power—a power more destructive than any which has ever been fastened upon the civilized men of any race or in any age. And upon the consummation of our desires and efforts we invoke the gracious favor of divine Providence.

"Inasmuch as the patriotic majority of the Chicago convention embodied in the financial plank of its platform the principles enunciated in the platform of the American Bi-metallic party, promulgated at Washington City January 22, 1896, and herein reiterated, which is not only the paramount but the only real issue in the pending campaign; therefore, recognizing that their nominees embody these patriotic principles, we recommend that this convention nominate W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, for president, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for vice president."

A motion to adopt the platform was made. Mr. Hess, of Illinois, objected, and a wordy wrangle followed. It ended in the adoption of the platform.

It was decided by the chairman that the recommendation regarding the nomination was not a part of the platform and should be acted upon separately.

Mr. Page, of Nebraska, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of a presidential candidate. The motion prevailed.

Gen. Warner said it would be necessary to nominate a candidate rather than to indorse, in order to avoid some of the peculiarities of the state ballot laws.

D. E. Little, of Kansas, nominated William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. He said that through a long term of years this country had experienced a depression in business that had never before been seen on this earth. He spoke of the denial of trial by jury to American citizens and of the platform adopted by the Republican national convention. Its proposition, if carried out, would double the debts of the poor. It indorsed the Cleveland administration and nominated McKinley. Continuing, he referred to the Wall street barons. "Christ forgave the thief and pardoned the courtesan, but the money changer he scourged from the temple." In 1860 the country looked to the West for a president in a time of trouble. It got Lincoln. Today the country was in trouble, and again it looked to the "rowdy West," and it would get a man who, like Lincoln, would lead them to prosperity. This man was William J. Bryan, of Nebraska. He would be the next president. There was loud and vigorous applause at the conclusion of Mr. Little's speech.

Col. L. C. Pace, of Nebraska, seconded the nomination of Bryan. When he came into the hall, he said, he was met by the motto, "Lo, the polls, ye sons of freedom," and he could scarcely refrain from exclaiming, "All hail," and when he saw the stars of the flag he felt that the stars of the heavens were over the homes of all the country that needed a savior. He believed that the nomination was but formal, as every delegate had but the one purpose—the nomination of William J. Bryan. He said that in the nomination of McKinley all the bankers of Europe had a hand, while Bryan went to Chicago with no influence behind him. He thanked God that this people could still think for itself, and this it was doing in behalf of William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, whose nomination he seconded in behalf of the great West.

A number of other speeches were made, and then the rules were suspended, on motion of P. V. Wise, of Missouri, and Mr. Bryan was nominated by acclamation.

The wildest enthusiasm followed. The band played "Columbia," "America" and other stirring tunes, while the howling and screaming delegates marched around the hall waving hats, umbrellas and handkerchiefs. This was continued for ten minutes.

Mr. Baker, of California, then moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of vice president.

Mr. Troup, of Connecticut, placed the name of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, before the convention. He made no speech.

Mr. Niles, of Ohio, seconded the nomination. He had known Mr. Sewall for years, and his father before him, and there could be no fitter man than he for the place. It was moved that Mr. Sewall be declared the vice presidential nominee by acclamation, and the motion prevailed. The band played "America," and the delegates sang. Then they sang the doxology.

When quiet was restored, Mr. Baker, of California, moved that each delegation select a member of the committee to notify the nominees. The motion was agreed to. The roll call of states was begun, but before it was half finished two-thirds of the delegates left the hall, and all the visitors had gone out.

Col. Pace, of Nebraska, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the convention that as the Democratic party had arranged to notify Bryan and Sewall in New York, the Silver party notify them in Bryan's home at Lincoln. The motion was agreed to. Thereupon the convention adjourned sine die.

The Trial of Dr. Jameson.

London, July 24.—In the trial of Dr. L. S. Jameson et al., charged with invading the territory of the South African republic in violation of the foreign enlistment act, the prosecution closed its case this morning, and the court adjourned until Monday.

BRYAN OUT OF IT.

He Refuses to Abandon Mr. Sewall.

SEWALL TURNED DOWN.

The Populists Refuse to Indorse the Millionaire.

TOM WATSON TAKEN INSTEAD.

The Middle-of-the-Road Men Win a Decisive Victory.

Nomination for President Passed Over and Vice President Taken Up—The Boy Orator's Leaders Could Have Obtained His Indorsement, but the South Would Not Take Sewall—It Looks Like a Straight Populist Ticket Now.

St. Louis, July 24.—Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who was a member of the Fifty-first congress and who in the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses unsuccessfully contested Col. Black's seat, was nominated for vice president by the Populist convention on the first ballot, shortly after midnight. There were five other candidates, Sewall, Mann Page, of Virginia; A. L. Mimms, of Tennessee; Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina, and Col. Burkett, of Mississippi. The nomination was made unanimous before the result of the roll call was announced. Mr. Bryan sent word to his supporters that he would not accept a nomination at the hands of the convention under these circumstances. He will stand loyally by his running mate.

TOM WATSON.

The opposition to Sewall in the Populist convention practically swamped the Bryan forces at the day session of the convention, making it impossible to prevent a division of the Chicago ticket. The leaders were powerless to check the strong feeling against the Bath shipbuilder and banker. They had carried the day in the committee on resolutions in framing a comparatively moderate platform, which they afterward got through the convention with ease. Their strategy was skillfully displayed at other points. But the intense undercurrent of feeling against Sewall was fatal to them.

It was a sunken ditch, unmarked upon the battlefield, which, clutching with its muddy fingers at the wheels of his artillery, bore down Napoleon and his eagles at Waterloo. Today the ditch was in open view. From the beginning it has gaped like a chasm athwart the path of the Bryan managers. In vain they attempted to bridge it. Moreover, today, for the first time, the middle-of-the-road element displayed generalship worthy of the name. Recognizing the fact that all hope of defeating Bryan's nomination was lost, they concentrated all their efforts against Sewall. They did more; they devised a cunning scheme by which the convention was forced to nominate the vice president before the president. It was an unprecedented thing, but it served to mass the votes in favor of a Populist candidate for vice president and uncover them in advance, in the fear that if Bryan were first nominated the enthusiasm might break down the opposition to Sewall and stampede a majority of the votes for the Nebraskan's running mate. When the proposition was made to change the regular order of nominations the Bryan men strained every nerve to prevent it. They even pleaded. Jerry Simpson, on behalf of Kansas, went so far as to intimate that the vote of the Sunflower state would be cast for a Southern man for vice president if the regular order was not reversed. When the roll was called they rallied every vote at their command. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, was a powerful ally with the 95 votes of the old North state behind him, and Congressman Skinner, the chairman of the delegation, cast the solid vote of the state against the change. When the vote was figured up, however, and he ascertained that there was a majority of 26 in favor of the proposition, under his direction, after a very pretty theatrical exhibition from Mr. Skinner, the vote of the delgation was cast for the proposition, and the antis emerged from the contest with a majority of 179. This made the defeat of Sewall and the nomination of a Populist for vice president certain. After the conference of the joint committee of the two conventions had come to nothing, the silver convention promptly nominated Bryan and Sewall and adjourned sine die.

The anti-Bryan men, although they presented a minority platform demanding an irredeemable paper currency and crowded with bitter denunciation of the Democratic and Republican parties, did not attempt to press it after their victory. The majority report, which is moderate and contains a few radical propositions, such as a demand for the gradual assumption by the government of the ownership of the railroads and for direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, was adopted without division, and the minority report laid on the table.

The Democratic managers consulted after it became evident that Sewall could not be nominated, and Mr. Bryan was communicated with by telegraph. Tom Patterson, of Colorado, who had possession of the telegram announcing Bryan's position, at midnight still declined to make it public. The Democratic leaders declared that Bryan would not be disloyal to his running mate, and word was sent to the leading Bryan managers in the convention that the silver knight of the West would not accept a nomination unless Sewall was also nominated.

The convention for five hours tonight listened to nominating speeches in profound ignorance of this fact. Tom Watson, of Georgia; Congressman Skinner, of North Carolina; Mimms, of Tennessee; Burkett, of Missouri, and Mann Page were named. About 11 o'clock the Bryan men decided to spring the telegram on the convention. Senator Stewart, of Nevada, was elected to make the announcement, coupled with a plea for unity of the silver forces, but the anti-Sewall crowd were in the saddle. They howled down the venerable senator, and after a hurried consultation the leaders decided not to permit the announcement to be made at that time. It seems undoubtedly true, however, that Bryan will not accept the presidential nomination unless Sewall is also nominated.

STORY OF THE CONVENTION.

How the Middle-of-the-Road Men Turned Down Mr. Sewall.

St. Louis, July 24.—Not more than half the delegates to the Populist convention were in their seats at 10 o'clock this morning, when the massive Senator Allen, the permanent chairman, appeared on the platform. Four minutes later he called the convention to order. It was drizzling outside, and there were not more than 300 people in the galleries. Rev. Wilder G. Williams, of the Union Methodist church, of this city, invoked Divine blessing.

Chairman Allen introduced Mrs. Mary Todd, of Michigan, who announced the death of Mrs. F. M. Emery, of Michigan, a prominent worker in the reform cause, and paid a glowing tribute to her memory. She offered a resolution expressing regret at Mrs. Emery's untimely death. George Gaither, of Alabama, also paid a tribute to Mrs. Emery's work, saying the influence of her book, "Seven Financial Conspiracies," had been greatly responsible for the growth of Populism in her state. The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

A. A. Noeb, a delegate, presented to Chairman Allen a gavel containing sixteen pieces of silver and one of gold.

Capt. G. A. Lloyd, of Rochelle, N. Y., and Mrs. Pennington, "the sweet singer of Arkansas," came into the hall dressed in the costumes, respectively, of Uncle Sam and Columbia. Capt. Lloyd wore the red, white and blue spike-tailed coat and tall hat of Uncle Sam. Mrs. Pennington was attired in the Stars and Stripes, and wore the shield and turban of the American goddess. They marched to the platform amid spattering cheers from the delegates, and Mrs. Pennington sang a Populist campaign song. Jerry Simpson protested against frittering away any more time. The delegates, he said, were present at great expense, and the convention should get down to business.

John S. Doer, of California, created a sensation by declaring that the rules of the Omaha platform prohibiting federal officers taking part in the deliberations of Populist conventions should be enforced. His protest was evidently aimed at Senators Butler and Allen. He was applauded by some of the middle-of-the-roaders, but no action was taken.

A committee of one from each state to confer with the silver convention committee was then appointed.

While the selections were being made some one in the gallery over the speaker's stand attempted to hang out a banner representing Bryan with one foot on the Democratic and one on the Republican platform. He was promptly suppressed. The banner had been sent into the gallery by the Texas delegation.

When Texas was called for a member of the conference committee, Delegate Park, shouted: "Texas never treats with the enemy. Texas has no man for that committee." All the other states made selections. The committee immediately retired to meet the Silver committee. Congressman Howard called upon the chair for a statement of the purpose of the conference and the power with which the committee was clothed. Senator Allen responded that the object was to ascertain if the two combinations could find common ground to stand on. Anything they did would be subject to the subsequent action of the convention.

The minority report of the committee on rules was read. It recommended a change in the order of making nominations, so as to make the nomination of vice president before that of president. This was a move of the middle-of-the-road men. Delegate McGrath, of Illinois, promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table. Congressman Howard and Barney Gibbs, of Alabama, demanded to be heard. The plan of the straight-outs was to test Sewall's strength. E. L. Tweed, Pomeroy, of Newark, N. J., chairman of the committee on rules, explained at length the compact between the majority and minority.

Ignatius Donnelly protested against the proposition reported from the committee on rules to allow the candidates to select the chairman. "It may be," said he, passionately, "that when this convention adjourns there will be little left of the Populist party except the national committee. While I may be willing to support Bryan, if he is the choice of the convention, when the moment has passed away we may want what is left." He wanted the national committee to select its chairman. The middle-of-the-roaders cheered Donnelly's speech.

Judge Green, of Nebraska, made a vigorous reply to Donnelly in which he declared that the People's party would emerge triumphant from this contest if it grasped the opportunity to achieve success in November for silver. The anti-Bryan delegates grew obstreperous as he proceeded. A dozen points of order were made. Chairman Allen overruled all. "Sit down, sit down," cried a dozen voices. "I'll not sit down," declared Green fiercely, "until I get ready."

When he finished Congressman Howard, of Alabama, came forward. His eyes flashed and his cheeks burned as he took a shot at Senator Allen for suggesting that any man who wore a delegate's badge was influenced by the use of money. He wanted to nominate the vice president first. This statement was greeted with cries of "No," and jeers, while the radical faction howled with delight. Howard pleaded for the nomination of a vice president in the interest of party harmony. F. Gerry Brown, of Massachusetts, also pleaded with the majority in pathetic terms to concede this much to the Southern states. George Abbott, of Nebraska, said he did not in some things represent his delegation. "I am here to fight Sewall," he yelled, "on every proposition." The straightouts cheered like madmen.

Cyclone Davis made a characteristic speech. With arms that were flung like the fans of a windmill and a voice that sounded like a foghorn, he set the radicals wild. He did not want to impugn the motives of any one, but wanted to know if the men from "the crested heights" would give the South second place. There were loud cries of "Yes, we will." Davis raised a storm of applause when he declared the men from the North must not ask them to advocate or defend redeemable money. He announced that they were willing to accept the Joshua of Nebraska if they could be assured of a candidate of their own for vice president and preservation of the Populist party.

Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, followed with a strong speech against the adoption of the minority report. He deprecated the croaking of birds of evil omen and declared that what this great convention would do would add to the power and glory of the party it represented. "If this ticket is divided," he cried, "if Bryan is indorsed and a Southern man named for vice president, such confusion will result that"—. He got no further. The anti-Sewall men jeered and hooted. "No, no," they said, "let Sewall get out of the way." Patterson continued to argue against a mistake that would "cloud the silver issue and divide the strength of the silver forces." The anti-Sewall men continued to jeer, and there were several cries from the galleries, "Put him out." The men creating the disturbance in the galleries were ejected. The point was finally made that Patterson's remarks were not germane to the subject. The