

NO SECTIONALISM

In the Convention of the National Democratic Party

IN THE TICKET THEY NAMED.

Two White-Haired and Honest Veterans of the War

BLEND THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, Nominated for President, and the Old Friend of General Grant, General Simon Buckner, of Kentucky, Selected for Vice President--A Platform that Any True Democrat Can Stand On--Oratory and Patriotism at Fever Heat--A Sharp Contrast with the Popocratic Crowd at Chicago that was Hypnotized by Anarchism--A West Virginia Delegate Winds Up the Convention with an Eloquent and Pertinent Remark--Sketch of the Candidate that Patriot Democrats Have Chosen for Their Leader--Meeting of National Committee.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.--John M. Palmer, of Illinois, and Simon Bolivar Buckner, of Kentucky, two white-haired veterans of the war, rival commanders of the blue and gray, were nominated to-day by the National Democratic convention for president and vice president on a brief, but emphatic platform which repudiates the doctrines enunciated by the Chicago convention, endorses President Cleveland and his administration in glowing terms, declares for the gold standard tariff for revenue only, liberal shipping laws, currency reform, civil service and economy in public expenditures. The spirit that animated the convention was contained in this declaration of the platform: "The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but it could not survive a victory won in behalf of the doctrine and policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago."

And so, in the language of Mr. Hammond of Louisiana, this convention placed in the hands of other nominees their banner and bade them fling it forth "skyward and seaward high and wide."

The real work of the convention was soon transacted when it was reached, but the delay in reporting the platform gave opportunity for a series of eloquent and stirring speeches. The attendance was larger than on yesterday and the enthusiasm was great. Colonel W. C. P. Breckinridge, the famous blue grass orator, DeWitt C. Warner, of New York, H. A. Hammond, of Georgia, F. W. Lehman, of Missouri, W. D. Bynum, of Indiana and Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, of Illinois, were in turn called to the stage and stirred the audience to a high pitch. When the platform was at last brought in shortly before 2 o'clock, after the convention had been in session three hours, it was read amid almost continuous storms of applause and was adopted unanimously without a word of debate. When the nominations for president were called for it was apparent that Palmer would be nominated over his protest as the opposition to Bragg had concentrated upon him. These two names were the only ones presented to the convention. It was known that a message from President Cleveland had reached the convention that he could not entertain for a moment the suggestion of his own nomination and his decision was at once announced. Before the states were called for nominations, Henry Watterson was taken out of the lists by Mr. Carroll, of Louisville, who, from the platform, conveyed to the convention a message from the Kentucky editor in retreat in the mountains of Switzerland. Mr. Watterson, Mr. Carroll said, three days after the Chicago convention had called that other candidates must be named or the Democracy was lost. Later he had said he did not want the honor, but that if no one else could be found to take command he would not ask others to go where he would not lead. Now that others were ready to accept, he preferred to do battle in the ranks. Some of the nominating speeches were eloquent and full of fire. L. J. Kilbourn, of Michigan, placed Senator Palmer in nomination and there was a series of secondary speeches. Burr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, nominated Gen. Bragg, the hero of fifty battles, and the commander of the "Iron Brigade." Illinois waited until all the other states had been called. Then Judge Moran, of Chicago, took the stage and said they had recognized from the first that Senator Palmer was the man to lead the fight. He was, he said, a platform in himself. All his life he had fought flatism, greenbackism, free silver and other vagaries. But he had sealed their lips. After seeing the temper of the convention, however, he said, Illinois was compelled to join hands with her sister states in urging his nomination.

The roll call immediately developed the overwhelming majority in favor of Senator Palmer, but it proceeded to the end, Palmer receiving 75 1/2 votes and Bragg 12 1/2.

At its conclusion the commander of the "Iron Brigade" mounted a chair and in a brief but graceful speech, moved that the nomination be made unanimous and pledged that he and Wisconsin in the coming battle would be where brave soldiers should always be, nearest the flashing of the guns. He was given three hearty cheers, and General Palmer was declared the nominee amid an enthusiastic demonstration during which the state guidons of the standard of Illinois. There never was any doubt of General Buckner's nomination for vice president, except while nominations were being talked of.

When Chairman Caffrey instructed the secretary to call the states for nomination for vice president, the latter called out "Kentucky," and the band struck up "My Old Kentucky Home." William F. Brodner, of Russellville, Kentucky, placed General Buckner's name formally in nomination and the nomination was forthwith made unanimous. After the convention had adjourned Senator Palmer succumbed. He said he would accept, if he had never yet failed to respond to the call of duty, he said, and he could not do so now with such a cause at stake.

SECOND DAY

Of the Convention--Memorable Demonstrations--Oratory on Top.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 3.--The delegates assembled slowly to-day, but despite the disagreeable drizzle outside the ticket holders were eager to secure entrance. To-day a larger proportion of the occupants of the galleries were

ladies than on yesterday. Between the intervals of music the hall buzzed with the hum of conversation.

Permanent chairman Caffrey appeared on the stage at exactly 11 o'clock, the hour to which the convention adjourned and was given a round of applause.

When General Buckner, of Kentucky, entered the convention rose to his feet and gave him three cheers. The enthusiasm created by his entrance had not subsided before the crowd caught sight of the striking hero and shudders of Colonel Breckinridge as he bowed his way to his seat in the Kentucky delegation. Immediately cries of "Breckinridge," "Breckinridge," came from all parts of the hall. The galleries rose en masse and craned their necks to catch a glimpse of the silver tongued orator from the blue grass state. But amid the cheers, applause and cries, sharp and shrill hisses could be heard. Colonel Breckinridge faced bravely in acknowledgement of the compliment paid him. Several times the hisses grew louder and more ominous.

By this time every seat in the hall was occupied and the galleries were crowded. Fully 4,000 people were in the hall. There was much pent up enthusiasm which found an escape valve in noisy demonstration at every opportunity presented.

At 11:30 permanent Chairman Caffrey called the convention to order. There was no prayer, Senator Caffrey informed the convention that the committee on resolutions was not ready to report and begged its patient indulgence for a few moments. He had hardly finished the sentence before a thousand voices shouted for Breckinridge. When the speaker and delegates joined in the call. Many of the latter jumped on their chairs and yelled. For fully a minute this roar for Kentucky's famous orator came from all quarters of the hall. It was noticeable however that many remained silent while the demonstration was going on, and here and there went up a hiss. With two exceptions New York sat silent. Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, and the delegates did not move. No sign came from the stage. Chairman Caffrey spoke no word as he stood with his gavel.

Ovation to Breckinridge.

But the cheers went on and at last Colonel Breckinridge arose. He seemed to hesitate, but was pushed along toward the stage. He stepped upon the raised platform before the stage on which the press benches are located. The cheers and cries were redoubled. Then he moved forward to the stage, every eye upon him, 3,000 voices cheering. Senator Palmer sitting to the left of the stage moved to the rear of Chairman Caffrey and across to the left and met him with outstretched hand at the top of the steps leading to the stage.

Colonel Breckinridge placed his thumbs in the pockets of his trousers, swept a glance about the circumference of the hall and tossed back his white hair with a gesture of the head familiar to those who have heard him speak. A quick hush of expectancy awaited his first words.

"My countrymen," he began, and paused to embrace with a glance "the delegates to the right and left," "we come from every section of the imperial republic."

He declared that the speeches of the night before marked a crucial period of the republic's history and was first cheered when he paid a compliment to Charleston T. Lewis, the eloquent man from New Jersey. Thereafter his well worded periods evoked a spattering of applause and a few shouts of approval in strong mellow tones from his broad chest. After the first demonstration which had fallen upon him the feeling of opposition disappeared and the hearing given him was respectful and enthusiastic.

Demonstration followed demonstration as the rounded periods of his commanding oratory flowed out over the convention. When he said that it was charged that the convention was here to elect McKinley, and added that the free silver Democrats had taken that job out of their hands, the delegates and galleries went wild. He pointed to the effect in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky and other states of the attempt of the silver Democrats to supplant the teachings of true Democracy. Those states had already passed out of Democratic control. The silver Democrats had already given over the country to Republican rule.

"The platform adopted at Chicago is not our platform," said he, "the nominees are not ours. He referred to Mr. Bryan as the young man who was sent to enlighten the world."

The whole of Mr. Bryan's teachings, he said, was for those who had been unfortunate in life to unite to destroy those whose life had been prosperous. Mr. Bryan, he said, pointed out the booty and then told his followers to use the ballot as the weapon to equalize that which life had made unequal.

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to this great tribute to her distinguished son.

Mr. Savage, of Kentucky, read the following telegram, which was warmly received:

"Hon. George Davies, chairman Kentucky delegation.

"Give us an unequivocal Democratic platform and an old time Democratic ticket, and all will be well.

(Signed) "WILLIAM LINNEY." Mr. Savage said there was no more chance of Bryan carrying Kentucky than of the Lord endorsing the Anarchistic teachings of the Chicago convention. John DeWitt Warner, of New York, a former member of Congress and a leader in the Sound Money League, spoke for his state. He declared that although New York Democrats were strong partisans they did not believe that party loyalty required a man to be a weather cock to find out where he was going; that although some New York Democrats believed it to be their duty to vote for McKinley, they were not in the delegation to this convention, nor in the masses which the delegation represented. New York Democrats were equally opposed to the legitimate Republicans found in the Republican camp and the bastard Republicanism drawn from the Democracy.

F. W. Lehman, a portly, smooth-faced Missouri man, told the convention that Missouri stood for equal opportunities for all and special privileges for none.

Judge Johnson, of Indiana, moved that the convention invite W. D. Bynum, of Indiana, to address the convention, as he had done more than any other man to make this adoption a success. The motion was adopted with a whirl, and Bynum's speech.

Mr. Bynum's appearance on the stage was received with prolonged applause. Mr. Bynum said he had no words to express his gratitude for the cordial demonstration he received. He spoke of the arduous labor he had undergone at the convention had entailed and its great success seemed to him almost a dream. And yet, he said, it was not surprising that a month should suffice to raise up this great protest against the treachery at Chicago. He expressed the opinion that the convention could not only preserve the Democratic party, but raise it to a higher plane and make it a nobler organization than it had been for 25 years. The Democracy had, he said, not always been honest with the people or themselves, but they would have to be honest in the future. The convention applauded when he told of the futile attempt to address a so-called Democratic convention in the front row of the seats. In concluding, he called upon this organization to continue the battle until the polls closed.

When Mr. Bynum retired, Mr. Eckels, of Illinois, arose to announce that the committee on resolutions had agreed on a platform and would report in a few minutes. The convention insisted on a speech and he made his way to the stage. Mr. Eckels is a very effective speaker, and his remarks were continually interrupted by applause. "We are met," he began, "for conscience sake; we are not struggling for the spoils of office or moved by the pride of public place. We are here defiantly to assert our rights."

He described the false theories of finance abroad in the land feeding on discontent. "But," he concluded, "I thank God that there is in this country sufficient pride in American honesty, sufficient patriotism in American yeomanry, sufficient strength in the American character, to revive these heresies from the soil for opening a new road of despond where they will never again bother the American public or foreign powers with the question as to whether we are a nation who pay our debts."

Mr. Hammond, of Georgia, followed Mr. Eckels with a brief speech in which he scored the silver Democrats of the south for opposing the Populist support. When he concluded, the convention rose and sang the Star Spangled Banner. The platform committee was not yet ready to report and there were cries for "Belmont" and others. An effort was made to take a recess, but it failed. At exactly 2 o'clock, Senator Vilas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, mounted the stage and read the platform to the convention.

The Platform.

This convention has assembled to uphold the principles upon which depend the honor and welfare of the American people in order that Democrats throughout the union may unite their patriotic efforts to avert disaster from their country and maintain the principles of the platform. The Democratic party is pledged to equal and exact freedom of the individual consistent with good government; to the preservation of the federal government in its constitutional vigor and to the support of the states in all their just rights; to economy in the public expenditures; to the maintenance of the public faith and sound money; to the opposition to paternalism and all class legislation.

The declarations of the Chicago convention attack individual freedom, the right of private contract, the independence of the judiciary and the authority of the president to enforce federal laws. They advocate a reckless attempt to increase the price of silver by legislation to the debasement of our monetary standard and threaten unlimited issues of paper money by the government. They abandon for Republican allies the Democratic cause of tariff reform to court the favor of protectionists to their fiscal heresy.

In view of these and other grave departures from Democratic principles we cannot support the candidates of that convention and its debasement of the party. The Democratic party has survived many defeats, but it could not survive a victory won in behalf of a doctrine and a policy proclaimed in its name at Chicago. The conditions, however, which made possible such utterances from a national convention are the direct result of class legislation by the Republican party. It still proclaims as it has for years the power and duty of government to raise and maintain prices by law; and it proposes no remedy for existing evils except by oppressive and unjust taxation.

Modified to Conditions.

The national Democracy here re-convened therefore, renews its declaration of faith in Democratic principles, especially as applicable to the conditions of times.

Taxation, tariff, excise or direct, is rightfully imposed only for public purposes and not for private gain. Its amount is justly measured by public expenditures, which are limited by the necessities of the government. The sum derived by the treasury from tariff and excise levies is affected by the state of trade and volume of consumption. The amount required by the treasury is determined by the appropriations made by Congress. The demand of the Republican party for an increase in tariff tax has its pretext in the deficiency of revenue which has its cause in stagnation of trade and reduced consumption, due entirely to the loss of confidence that has followed the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government. We arraign and condemn the Populist threat of free coinage and depreciation of our money and the Republican practice of extravagant appropriations beyond the needs of good government.

Resolved, That this great loss to the nation and our party be expressed by a ringing vote of this convention, and that a copy of this resolution be submitted to the family of the deceased by the secretary of this convention. The resolution was adopted by a ringing vote, and Dr. Everett, of Massachusetts, at the request of the Bay State delegation, took the stage and responded feelingly in behalf of Massachusetts



Silver Mine Owner: "I want you to understand this is the fight of the poor man against the eastern plutocrat." --Chicago Tribune.

protection and its ally, free coinage of silver, as schemes for the personal profit of a few at the expense of the many and oppose the two parties which stand for these schemes as hostile to the people of the republic, whose food and shelter, comfort and property are attacked by higher taxes and depreciated money.

Tariff for Revenue Only.

In fine, we re-affirm the historic Democratic doctrine of tariff for revenue only. We demand that henceforth modern and liberal policies toward American shipping shall take the place of our imitation of the restricted statutes of the eighteenth century.

The experience of mankind has shown that by reason of their natural qualities, gold is the necessary money of the large affairs of commerce and business, while silver is conveniently adapted to minor transactions, and the most beneficial use of both together can be ensured by the adoption of the former as a standard of monetary measure, and the maintenance of silver at a parity with gold by its limited coinage under such safeguards of law. This is the largest possible enjoyment of both metals is gained with value universally accepted throughout the world, which constitutes the only practical currency, assuring the most stable standard and especially the best and safest money for all who earn a livelihood by labor or the produce of husbandry. They cannot suffer when paid in the best money known to man, but are the peculiar and most defenseless victims of a debased and fluctuating currency, which offers continued profits to the money changer at their cost.

Realizing these truths, demonstrated by long public inconvenience and loss, the Democratic party, in the interests of the masses and of equal justice to all, practically established by the legislation of 1834 and 1835--the gold standard of monetary measurement and likewise entirely divorced the government from banking and currency issues--to this long established Democratic policy we adhere, and insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the government; and are firmly opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and to the compulsory purchase of silver bullion. But we denounce also the further maintenance of the present costly patch-work scheme of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril.

We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency reform as will constitute the government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking business and afford equal sections of our country a uniform, safe and elastic bank currency under general and permanent supervision, measured in volume by the needs of business.

Cleveland Endorsed.

The fidelity, patriotism and courage with which President Cleveland has fulfilled his great public trust, the high character of his administration, his wisdom and energy in the maintenance of civil order and the enforcement of the laws its equal regard for the rights of every class and every section, its firm and dignified conduct of foreign affairs and its sturdy persistence in upholding the credit and honor of the nation, are fully recognized by the Democratic party, and will secure to him that place in history beside the fathers of the republic.

We also commend the administration for the great progress made in the reform of the public service and we endorse its effort to extend the merit system still further. We demand that the reform be supported and advanced until the un-Democratic spoils system of appointments shall be eradicated. We demand strict economy in the appropriations and in the administration of the government.

We favor arbitration for the settlement of international disputes. We favor a liberal policy of pensions to deserving soldiers and sailors of the United States.

The supreme court of the United States was wisely established by the framers of our constitution as one of three co-ordinate branches of the government. Its independence and authority to interpret the law of the land without fear or favor must be maintained. We condemn all efforts to degrade that tribunal, or impair the confidence and respect which it has deservedly held. The Democratic party ever has maintained and ever will maintain the supremacy of the law, independence of its judicial administration the inviolability of contract and the obligation of all good citizens to resist every illegal trust, combination and attempt against the just rights of property and the good order of society, in which are bound up the peace and happiness of our people. Believing these principles to be essential to the well being of the republic, we submit them to consideration of the American people.

Senator Vilas made a speech saying that the platform needed no argument. He smilingly moved its adoption and it was adopted by a ringing vote.

Again a motion was made for a recess, but the temper of the convention was not for delay. A motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, to proceed to the nomination of a candidate to stand on the excellent platform adopted was carried. Thereupon the call of states for nominations was begun at 2:30, and Alabama drove in first, yielding to West Virginia, who is a close friend of Henry Watterson, who came to the platform to make a statement which would withdraw from consideration the name of the Kentucky editor.

Palmer Nominated.

Arkansas deferred to Michigan, which state sent to the platform Lemuel L. Kil-

bourn, a soldierly-looking man, who was to name Senator Palmer, of Illinois.

Incidentally he mentioned that the state gold ticket would cost 50,000 votes in Michigan. He said that he had arisen to present a gentleman whom we believe embodied in the most stalwart, the principles of this platform; referred to his choice as "a magnificent statesman," and turning to the senator, who was sitting on the stage, with a bow, named John M. Palmer, of Illinois. This climax was received with a cheer, delegates waving their flags and shouting: "Palmer, Palmer."

The venerable senator seized his hat from a table and in the face of this boisterous compliment, beat a retreat upon the rear of the stage, disappearing into the wings.

John J. Enright, one of Michigan's younger men, broke through parliamentary bounds to second the nomination. California gave her time to Barr W. Jones, of Wisconsin, to eulogize the favorite son of that state, Gen. Bragg. When Florida was called J. E. Hortridge asked the privilege of making a statement. He said he was charged by his delegation to say that they were sent here to set their disapproval upon a dollar bill that had an interrogation mark behind it and to condemn the combination of Populists, so-called Democrats and silverites. He thought that the man who had been twice elected President of the United States was the best representative of the issue, but circumstances forbade his nomination. The voters of the world were listening for the voice of this convention and he absconded the nomination of Senator Palmer.

When Nebraska was called, C. S. Montgomery arose. "Nebraska," he said, with slow, deliberate emphasis, "has no candidate to present to this convention. Nebraska, we think, has furnished one too many candidates." This drove Mr. Bryan went home, and was one of the big hits of the convention. For fully two minutes the delegates and the galleries cheered this expression of the Nebraskaans.

When the ballot was ordered, Alabama started with sixteen votes for Palmer and six votes for Bragg, California, Connecticut, Colorado, Delaware, voted solidly for Palmer. But Bragg got six votes out of Georgia, one-half of a vote from Iowa, twelve from Kentucky, and seventeen from Missouri. While the roll call was proceeding the Cleveland banner of the Florida delegation was carried out to Illinois. Then as each state voted for Palmer, the guidons of the state were carried through the aisles to Illinois, where they clustered, leaving only a few guidons standing in their places. It was already apparent that Senator Palmer would be nominated by an overwhelming majority. The vote of Oregon gave him the necessary two, but the call proceeded. When Wisconsin was reached Senator Vilas announced that the Badger state would remain true to the candidate for whom she was instructed, and cast 24 votes for General Bragg. When the call was completed, Georgia changed six votes from Bragg to Palmer. The ballot was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Total, Vote, Palmer, Bragg. Lists states from Alabama to Arizona with their respective votes.

Totals: Palmer 75 1/2, Bragg 12 1/2.

Thereupon Gen. Bragg arose amid the cheering of the convention. He mounted a chair. There were cries for him to take the platform, but the sturdy old veteran shook his head. When quiet was restored he thanked his state and his followers and then he said he could do himself no greater honor than to move to make General Palmer's nomination unanimous. He pledged the support of himself and his state to the ticket. "We will be found," he concluded, "where men should always be in battle, nearest the flashing of the guns."

General Bragg's motion was carried with a whoop and three cheers for the "Iron Commander" was called for and given with a will. Senator Caffrey then declared John M. Palmer the nominee of the National Democratic party for President of the United States. All of the state banners were carried around the hall in procession, while the band played "The Red, White and Blue," and the delegates standing on their chairs shouted cheers which were reinforced by the galleries. After the banners had come to rest, three cheers were given for Palmer.

"My Old Kentucky Home" Tucker. The gavel cracked sharply through the shout and Senator Caffrey was heard

Continued on Second Page.

DRAMATIC SCENE

In the Irish National Convention at Dublin Yesterday.

A VERY SERIOUS CHARGE MADE

By the Papers Against a Delegate From Toronto, who was Eloquenty Refuted--The Deliberations of the Gathering seem to be Hopelessly at Variance with the Object of the Convocation. American Delegates Designated as a "Lot of Tramps"--Where Harmony Should Prevail, Dissension Reigns Supreme.

(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.) DUBLIN, Sept. 3.--With the most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell in the chair, the third day's session of the Irish National convention opened at 11 o'clock this morning.

It cannot be said that the convention up to the present, has been a success. The end which it was hoped to obtain was the uniting of all the warring factions in the Irish Parliamentary party, and out of it cannot be denied that when the delegates assembled this morning they were as far from deciding upon any plan for attaining unity as they were when the calling of the convention was first decided upon.

The session to-day opened with a dramatic scene. Dean Harris, of Toronto, was recognized by the chair, and he immediately commenced--a heated attack upon the Dublin newspapers, asserting that they had insulted "one of the delegates from Ottawa, Mr. Heaney, in charging that he was 'companion and consort of the spy Le Caron.'"

In a moment, he was surrounded with yells of "coward," "traitor," etc., etc., and much tumult followed. When order was somewhat restored, Dean Harris described Mr. Heaney's career in Canada, asserting that it was most honorable one, and, finally, called upon the off-ended Ottawa delegate to stand up. Mr. Heaney did so, and made a telling speech, during which he repudiated the charge made against him by the Dublin press. At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Heaney was loudly cheered.

The regular business of the day was then commenced. A resolution requesting information as to the disposition of the so-called "Paris fund," was withdrawn. The delegates then resumed the discussion of the home rule resolution, offered by Mr. John Dillon. Canon McCartin argued that the leaders of the Liberal party were not the friends of Ireland.

Mr. Costigan, of Ottawa, Canada, spoke hopefully of the results which would be attained by the convention. Mr. Fitzgerald, of London, contended that the time has arrived to make English government of Ireland impossible. Mr. P. J. Ryan, of New York, repudiated the assertion, attributed to the Parnellite press, that the American delegates were nothing more than a "lot of tramps."

Mr. Ryan kept in detail the position and qualities of American delegates, asserting that they were representative citizens and well worthy of representing the Irishmen of the United States. Following the close of the convention there was almost a riot in Sackville street and Mr. John Dillon and a number of his friends were compelled to seek refuge in the Imperial Hotel.

After leaving Leinster hall, Mr. Dillon escorted by fifty or sixty members of the convention, walked up Sackville street, which was densely crowded. The delegates were followed by a noisy mob of about 1,000 Dublin roughs, who had been gathered out of the hall and who were evidently not in sympathy with the Dillonites. The head of the mob kept shouting: "To hell with Dillon," etc., etc., and stones and other missiles began flying through the air. To these cries, the Dillonites replied by singing "God Save Ireland," increasing the riotous demonstration. The police on duty were not able to cope with the roughs and reinforcements had to be hurried to the scene. The police soon turned into Sackville street in strong numbers and were just in time to stop what was beyond doubt a growing riot.

How Is This Li Hung Chang?

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 3.--Captain John Stark Newell, commander of the armored cruiser, Detroit, now stationed in Chinese waters, is dying. For twenty-four hours he has been unconscious, and Lieutenant Commander Taussig, of the monitor Monadnock, now at Port Angeles, has telegraphed to the department at Washington City that Captain Newell cannot live. Captain Newell arrived in this city on July 23, from China on his way to Washington City to make a report on the Kiepsin (Central China) missionary massacre. His written report, the contents of which are not known, but which will be of international importance, is now in the hands of the authorities at Washington. In his delirium Captain Newell has recalled the outrages against his countrymen, demanding reparation from China, and he fifteen reviews the horrible scene when fifty Chinese were beheaded.

It was a Surprise.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 3.--The Edear Thompson steel works, of Carnegie, closed down indefinitely last night. The action was a general surprise, as it was not even suspected. All the carpenters and day men have been laid off, but the furnace department is still in operation. At least 1,500 men are thrown out of work.

The Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3.--Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows available cash balance \$24,375,202; gold reserve \$163,197,523.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair and cool weather; light to fresh northerly wind. For West Virginia, fair weather; cool, northerly winds, shifting to easterly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner court-street and Market streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 68 1/2 p. m. 80 7 a. m. 81 1/2 p. m. 85 12 m. 85 5 1/2 p. m. 85

Krauker Piano Little Used--Chang.

Some time ago we sold a fine upright Krauker Piano in an obnoxious case, to a prominent resident of this city, who, owing to the loss of his position, is compelled to part with the instrument, in order to sell it at once, we offer it for \$285 on payments of \$25 cash and \$10 per month, or \$285 cash. The piano is in perfect condition, having been very carefully used and shows no sign of wear. It can be seen at our store, 1210 Market street.

F. W. BAUMER CO.