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BRYAN ADDRESSES FARMERS OF OHIO

Twenty Thousand Turn Out to Hear

SOME NEW METAPHORS ARE USED

Which Tillers of the Soil Appreciate

CHINCH BUG AND SPUD BUG

Are Insignificant Pests Compared With Gold Bugs

Farmers Need Protection Against the Wall Street Menagerie

All Along the Line of Travel Bryan Has Planted the Good Seed of Silver Sentiment—It Grows Rapidly

Associated Press Special Wire SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 2.—Twenty thousand people greeted the Democratic nominee here, cheering him from the time he left the train until the police finally fought a way for him to the train bearing him to Toledo. Bryan said in part:

Ladies and Gentlemen: For a few minutes only I shall occupy your attention, because a large portion of my voice has been left along the line of travel, where it is still calling sinners to repentance. (Great laughter.) I am told that in this city you manufacture more agricultural implements than are manufactured in any other city in this country. I am glad to talk to people who recognize the dependence upon the farmers of this country. I have had occasion to talk to some who seem to imagine that the harder you make the farmers the better they would be off. I am glad to talk to you who recognize that the dollars which you receive are earned by those who convert the natural resources of this country into money; those who till the soil and from its fertility springs forth this national primary greatness. As a matter of fact, farmers and laboring men are the foundation of society. (Cheers.)

Upon this foundation is built commercial classes and the financier acts as a sort of roof over the whole thing. You can take off the roof and put on another but you cannot destroy the foundation without ruining the whole building. (Applause.) Upon prosperity the great producers of wealth whom we call the masses as distinguished from classes depends all the prosperity of this city. If you have a gold standard you legislate the value of money up and you legislate property down. Our opponents are trying to throw upon providence the faults of our condition. If a farmer complains that he is not making much out of his potato crop, they tell him it is due to the spud bug. If he is not making much out of his corn they tell him it is due to the chinch bug. If he is not making much out of his wheat crop they tell him it is due to the chinch bug. But let me tell you the goldbug is destroying more crops than all of them. (Great laughter.)

The farmer is the most hopeless victim of circumstances of all the producers of wealth. When he plants his crop in the spring he does not know whether there is going to be a flood or drought, whether there is going to be hot winds or cold hail.

He takes his chances, and I assert that when he has taken more chances than anybody else and survives them all and the calamities that visit his farm it is not fair to drive him between the bulls and bears of Wall street and let them take from him what is left. (Great laughter and applause.)

The Democrats of this state have done well against great odds. In spite of great influence they declare for the restoration of the money of the constitution. You met your opponents in open conflict, and by superiority of numbers overcame them. What do they do? They try to get you to believe that you are going to be flooded or droughted, when they found they could not read us out, instead of going out of the party and giving up the name—we have proven our right to it—they try to go out and take the name with them, and call us anarchists because we don't go with them. (Applause.)

I understand the gold Democrats by resolution declared their emblem should be the hickory tree. We have heard about Satan stealing the liver of heaven, but we have never before seen men try to use the name of that great hero and statesman to undo all he tried to do. (Cries of "Good.")

Talk of Andrew Jackson belonging to the goldbug Democracy! (Laughter.) Go back to the time of Andrew Jackson and whom did he have arrayed against him? The very men who, after trying to use the Democratic party for private gain and having failed, are now trying to elect the Republican candidate for president by nominating a gold standard Democrat. (Cries of "They can't do it.")

They take a hickory tree for their emblem! Why don't they get something appropriate? Why don't they put upon their ballot the picture of an owl? (Laughter.) Or if they don't like the owl, take the mole. It is a sick animal and works underground all the time. (Great laughter and applause.) But they ought to spare the sacred memory of the man who was the hero of New Orleans, and whose resting place, the Her-

mitage, is the Mecca of all who still love Democratic principles. (Great applause.)

AT KENTON. TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 2.—William J. Bryan again demonstrated that it made no difference whether his voice was hoarse or not, by making more speeches than he has for several days. He made long speeches at Springfield, Kenton and Findlay, and tonight spoke again in this city. The party left Columbus this morning and arrived at Springfield at 10:30, where the nominee made a twenty-minute talk. The next stop of any consequence was at Kenton, where Mr. Bryan addressed 6000 citizens of that county. The address was made in the park of the little city, and was well received. The crowd was made up mostly of farmers, who cheered the utterances of the nominee heartily.

Bryan endeavored to impress his audience with the fact that the issues of the campaign were serious and far-reaching, and he told them that when they had studied the money question their action would be determined by their sympathies, by their hearts. When they had studied the money question, he said, he expected the support of every one who believed that all men were created equal, and that the government ought not to be a respecter of persons. At the same time, he expected the opposition of every man who thinks it is the duty of the government to take care of the great corporations and leave the masses to take care of themselves.

Mr. Bryan added: "I am willing that each man shall have whatever influence his neighbors are willing to give him, but I object to any man using his official position to coerce other people who have opinions of their own." (Great applause.)

I have had my attention called in this state to an interview given out by the president of a great railroad to the employees of that road, furnished to the men when they get their pay. I want to say to you that if the object of the managers of the road was merely to instruct the employees on the money question, we have entered upon a new era when the employer becomes school teacher, setting up a school of political economy and becoming instructor for all those who work for him. (Applause.) But if the object of that circular was to intimate to the employees that if they wanted to hold their positions they must make their views conform to the views of the employers, then it is not a new era, but merely a survival of the old idea that might makes right and power used without regard to conscience or public good. I want to remind the employees of the railroad that in this state they have the Australian ballot, whose blessings they did not secure through the aid of the presidents of railroads. (Applause.) I have had men tell me they were compelled to join Republican clubs and wear the insignia of Republicans. I shall not complain if they do. I appreciate the condition of the man who feels his wife and children tugging at his garments and who knows that what may stare in the face of those whom he loves if he dares to assert the sovereign right of an American citizen. (Great applause.) I recognize the embarrassment of his position. I will not ask him to do anything which may endanger that position. Let him wear the button if he will. Let him put his name on their club list if he must. Let him contribute to the campaign if he will, but let him remember there is one day in a year when he is his own master and he can use a pencil as he pleases. (Tremendous applause and cheers.)

Here the platform on which Mr. Bryan was standing partly collapsed, the west end of it going down under the weight of those standing on it. When order was restored Mr. Bryan continued:

My friends, the crowd which found its way to this platform is but a drop in the bucket to that great crowd that is trying to get upon the Chicago platform. These platforms may be frail; they may break down, but the Chicago platform is built upon a rock and can hold all that come. (Applause.)

From Kenton the members of the party took a special car for Toledo. The first noteworthy stop was at Findlay, where the crowd of 4000 gave Mr. Bryan a hearty greeting. He was introduced to the crowd by the chairman of the state central committee. Mr. Bryan's brief speech at Findlay provoked great enthusiasm. He confined his remarks to the effect of the appreciation of the "upon the business of the country," and assured his audience that should he be elected, the gold standard would not remain the standard of this country one moment longer than he could help to get rid of it. (Applause.) There were short speeches made at Bowling Green and Welker, and stops were made to allow Mr. Bryan to shake hands with the crowds at Cygnet and Arlington, where crowds of farmers were gathered. The train arrived in this city a little after 5 o'clock, and Mr. Bryan was taken to the Boody house.

AT BELLFONTAINE. KENTON, O., Sept. 2.—Mr. Bryan said in his speech at Bellfontaine the crowd seemed to be afflicted with yellow fever. Fully half of the people there wore big yellow labels inscribed "McKinley club." Men and women bore them, and waved them in front of the Democratic candidate. There were plenty of Bryan shouters in the crowd, and these cheered, while the brass band they had engaged played frantically in his honor.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows: Our opponents started out by saying that they were as good friends of bimetalism as we, but we have driven them to open from secret advocacy of the gold standard, so that whenever we McKinley men they have the name printed not upon a white and yellow paper, but on a yellow paper. (Great applause.) We find that there is evidence of what is known as yellow fever. It differs from the old in that the old yellow fever killed the men who had it, while the new yellow fever kills the people who do not have it. (Applause and cheers.) We are all glad to see courage anywhere, and when I find a man who believes that this nation is not great enough to govern itself and must appeal to foreign nations for aid, I am glad to have

him put it on his hat. (Great applause.) I am glad that in this campaign the people who are supporting the Chicago platform do not get down on their knees and appeal to kings and princes to legislate for the American people. (Applause.)

AT TOLEDO. Thirty thousand people is a conservative estimate of the acres of solid humanity gathered in High School square this evening to hear Mr. Bryan's address. Forty thousand would probably be nearer the correct figures. The audience was very enthusiastic and at times it became a deafening uproar.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows: "The day on which you cast your ballot may determine for a few years or forever, the financial policy of the United States. That day is the most important that has come to the United States in time of peace since the signing of the declaration of independence. I want you to remember that when the great financial magnate says he must have his party because his party has declared for the restoration of bimetalism, I want you to recognize that his interest in money is no greater than yours. If that man is willing to desert that party of a lifetime in order to maintain a gold standard from which he derives profit, I want to ask you if through-out the land the tens of thousands and millions of small home owners will not be independent enough to break party ties, and march in solid phalanx for the protection of their common country. (Great applause.)

If a foreign fleet should cast anchor upon your shores and announce that they intended not to take all your property but to take one-half, what person here would be willing to allow that fleet to proceed without protest? I do yet the people who intend to strike down one-half of all the standard money of the world, simply mean to do with you and your property what the fleets of the world and the armies of the world would do if they came to destroy one-half of all your possessions.

I simply quote what has been said by the hundreds of men who tell us that the establishment of gold as the sole standard of the world means a decrease in the value of all your property and in the virtual increase of all your obligations. More than that, it means the stagnation of business, the paralysis of industry, more tenants upon the farm in place of the home owners, more laboring men and paupers toward the work. They may gloss it over and "sound money" it, but it is "sound money" that means the sound of the wall of distress. (Great applause.) They may call it "sound money" if they like, but they cannot make dishonesty honest by trying to change its name.

Continuing Mr. Bryan entered into a comparison of the Republican and Democratic platforms, and he insisted that despite the many declarations of purpose, the money question was the only question before the people. He added: "If there is a man in the United States who believes the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 would be destructive to the welfare of the people of the United States, I do not want his vote, because I intend, so long as I am in the street and in the air at the very first opportunity." (Great applause.) I have never believed that a man should place his party above his country. I have believed that a man serves his party best who loves his country best, and I am willing to give a free release to every Democrat whose conscience and judgment cannot support the policy for which I stand. I do not want any man who is thinking that some time a nomination for the presidency may fall on you, I will promise you if elected, I will not recommend any change in the constitution which raises the limit of age.

There are three classes of people, ye four, interested in the restoration of bimetalism. There is the farmer. His toll, his muscle, his sweat, his brain convert the natural resources of his nation into wealth, and unless he can sell what he produces for more than the cost of production he cannot afford to produce it. The condition of the farmer, who ought to be the independent person among all, has grown worse and worse until the farmer's sons are being driven into the cities to contest for any job with the people living in the cities. (Applause.) Laboring men are interested in the restoration of bimetalism. Why? Because bimetalism gives more opportunities for labor, more constant employment, and that is the first thing the laborer desires. (Applause.) The business man is interested in bimetalism because he makes his money out of those to whom he sells. If farmers and laborers cannot buy he cannot sell. And if he cannot sell, he cannot buy from the wholesaler or the manufacturer. The business man is finding out that he needs free silver. Some of them have been letting their bankers do their thinking, and they let them adopt a gold standard without knowing its effects upon themselves. But these business men who have been relying upon the local bankers find the local bankers rely upon the New York bankers, and the New York banker relies on the London banker, and a few great bankers hold strings to the brains of men who ought to think for themselves. (Tremendous applause.)

The professional man, the doctors, the lawyers, you men who belong to the professions, live upon the producers of wealth. You cannot destroy the producer of those who toil without destroying the foundation upon which you stand. There are a few interested in the gold standard. Who are they? Show me a man who has an office for life at a fixed salary and I will show you a man who has a pecuniary advantage in a gold standard. Because that salary becomes larger every day. But if you show me a man whose salary depends upon bimetal-

ism conditions I will show you a man who will favor bimetalism before he loses his salary. The man who has his office out of his house. (Applause.) A man who has large fixed investments which draw a fixed amount of money annually is interested in the gold standard because the dollars which come increase in purchasing power and wealth, therefore increase.

But there is another class which exerts a more potent influence upon legislation than the investment class, and that is the few money changers, the few men living in the great money centers, who have their wealth in dollars and who loan those dollars out, not on long time contracts, but short time contracts, or in the negotiation of great stocks and bonds. If they can make it necessary for the government to sell bonds at 104 1/2 when they are worth 119, so money shavers are able to profit out of the extremities of the government, you might just as well go to the wolf and ask him to guard the welfare of your flock of lambs as to go to the money changers and ask them to prescribe a policy that would be good for the American people. (Great applause.)

I want you to take this question and think it over for yourselves. No person has a right to dictate how you shall vote. It was given to you by our constitution and our laws for your own protection, and the man who dares interfere with you to learn the genius of our constitution. (Great applause.)

SOME LONDON WISDOM. LONDON, Sept. 3.—The Chronicle, in the course of an editorial on politics in the United States, dwelling upon the high character of Mr. Bryan, says:

We watch the contest with equanimity, because we believe that even if Bryan is elected, the economic consequences will be less serious to foreign nations than was at first anticipated, although English investors may suffer severely at first. The struggle is very interesting to England, because Mr. Bryan's arguments might be Mr. Balfour's. If Mr. Bryan advocates repudiation on an exalted scale, Mr. Balfour's views mean repudiation on a moderate scale. Where we question the wisdom of Mr. Bryan's campaign is in its applicability to the troubles of the American commonwealth. Things have not come to such a pass in America as to need a policy of semi-bankruptcy.

FUSION PLANS

No Agreement Reached—Adjournment Taken to Saturday

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The Populist-Democratic fusion committees adjourned today until Saturday without coming to a decision as to what is to be done. The nomination of a Democratic candidate from the Third district is awaited. This convention will be held at Vallejo Friday. It is stated that there will be no perfect fusion arrangement. Blow of the Sixty. The resignation of J. H. Manley wired from Augusta, Me.—Vermont has covered herself with glory. Maine does not propose to be outdone by Vermont.

AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE

The Main Island of Japan Visited—Meager Details

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—Much alarm is felt here over a meagre report of a great earthquake which occurred in the northeast province of the main island of Japan on Monday evening. The town of Rukogo has been entirely destroyed and several other towns severely damaged. Many persons are reported to have been killed by the earthquake and a large number injured, while a multitude suffered severe losses by damage to property.

THE HEALYITES ATTACKED

As Disruptionists Who Employ Every Dirty Expedient

Leaders of Factions Invited to Resign, That the Irish Party May Unite on One Man

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Irish national convention resumed its session at 11 o'clock this morning. There were rumors of war on every side and little prospect of the harmony which the convention was organized to bring about.

Rev. Father Flynn moved the appointment of a committee of arbitration, composed of home and foreign delegates, with instructions to draft rules and a platform to unite all factions of the Irish party. The motions were greeted with enthusiasm.

P. T. O'Connor took the floor. His eloquence aroused the first breeze of the day. He read Father Flynn's original resolution, suggesting the committee be selected from three sections of the Irish parliamentary party to propose a basis of union, which has since been amended and which was believed to have been written by Timothy M. Healy, M. P.

FUSION FIXED

The Three Silver Parties of Wisconsin Agree on Plans

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—A plan of fusion was agreed on by the three state conventions, Democratic, Populist and National Silver, held here today. The Democrats take the offices of governor, attorney general, state treasurer, railroad commissioner and superintendent of public instruction. The Populists get secretary of state and insurance commissioner and the National Silver men lieutenant governor. The Populists also got three electors. Tonight the Democrats nominated W. C. Silver thorn for governor and adjourned until tomorrow to complete the ticket.

The Chinese Scandal

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—The Chinese bureau scandal is growing. Following upon the prosecution of Inspector Richard Williams for extortion in connection with the landing of Chinese women, comes an indictment against Louis Quong, Chinese interpreter for the bureau, for perjury. Quong is accused of swearing falsely to an affidavit in connection with the landing of a Chinese woman.

The Vermont Election

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Sept. 2.—Revised returns of yesterday's election from the fourteen counties of the state give Grout, Republican, 53,076, and Jackson 15,983, a Republican plurality of 37,092.

MAJOR M'KINLEYS MAIL

Burdens the Backs of Trolling Carriers

TELEGRAMS NOT COUNTED

For Fear It Might Occasion a Fatal Surprise

More Rejoicing Over One State Than There Will Be Over the Half of Ninety-nine

Associated Press Special Wire

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.—Ever since Major McKinley returned to Canton from Columbus he has received at his home an immense amount of mail and telegraphic matter. But the conditions this week surpass that of any time since the campaign opened. Heavy as was the flood of telegrams and letters on his nomination, it does not approach that which has followed his letter of acceptance. The mail can no longer be handled in the ordinary manner of neatly tied packages, but is now delivered in sacks, and the number of telegrams, were they counted, would be surprising in the highest degree.

Such time as can be spared from callers and visiting delegations is being by the major devoted to personal attention to these messages. He has signed as high as 1360 letters of acknowledgment in one evening, and still those requiring attention continue to accumulate. Today came a flow of telegrams from the Vermont result, which everywhere in Republican circles seems to be accepted as a true index of the result to follow in November. A few of the telegrams on this subject follow:

Senator Redford Proctor of Vermont, writing from New York—Vermont ratifies the nomination of our candidates. Campaign too short to make it unanimous, but it is rapidly traveling that way.

John G. McCullough, North Benning, Vermont was not satisfied to scotch the make, but he scotched it outright. The November landslide is already here. The Republican majority is by far the biggest in its history, either during the war or since. Indications are that it will surely amount to 35,000 and probably more. It is the precursor of the November landslide.

Woodbury of Vermont—The free men of Vermont send greetings of 35,000 majority to you, the exponent of protection, prosperity and sound money. Vermont has set the pace. Let the column be kept well closed up.

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ANOTHER TEBLOR

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and declared the only way to kill dissension was to crush it by the "united determination of the people," and urged the convention to give the Irish leaders means of uniting the Parnellites with the Irish party. He appealed to the delegates to uphold the constitutional methods.

The discussion of Father Flynn's resolution, the first test of strength between the Dillonites and the Healyites, was long and bitter. The resolution was finally withdrawn in the interests of harmony.

Later the convention adopted resolutions recording the opinion of the convention that it was of importance that nationalists and representatives in parliament should be a reunited one favoring home rule, in which every supporter of that policy would be cordially received and treated according to his capacity to render service to the common cause.

Edward Blake, M.P., moved a resolution recognizing as an essential element of an effective party the hearty cooperation and cheerful subordination of each individual member of such a party. Mr. Blake spoke at length on this subject and during the course of his remarks asserted that a change was needed as otherwise there would be a collapse of the Irish parliamentary party. Continuing he said: "We must abandon the ship or reorganize the crew. The situation is intolerable and must be ended."

Mr. O. H. Higgins of Boston, Mass., supported Blake's motion in a speech which was full of defense of England, and the resolution was eventually adopted.

John Dillon, chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, who received an ovation when he arose to speak, moved the usual home rule resolution and called upon the men "whose names were the Shibboleth of factions" to meet in the autumn, abdicate as leaders and choose

GOLD DELEGATES IN CONVENTION

Only Four States Are Not Represented

SOLID DELEGATIONS OF ONE MAN

Plaintively Proclaim Devotion to Gold

FLOWER TAKES THE CHAIR

And Insists That Bimetallism Is Good Democratic Doctrine

Whereas There Is Not Even a Ripple of Applause

Senator Caffery Chosen Chairman and Plots a Speech—Repudiating Bryan and the Chicago Platform—Adjournment Taken Until Today

Associated Press Special Wire INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 2.—Forty-one states and three territories represented by 824 delegates, met today in Tomlinson hall, as the climax of a



EX-GOVERNOR ROSWELL P. FLOWER OF NEW YORK

a new leader to whom all can give unbroken support.

NO MORE PETTY BICKERING

Will Disturb the Peace of the Soldier Boys

The National Guard Is to Be Made Popular and Put in Very Much Better Shape

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Major-General James returned from Stockton today, after having a long conference with Gov. Budd Tuesday evening in regard to national guard affairs. Gen. James said that everything had been settled to the entire satisfaction of the governor, and that he was ready to begin making the needed reforms in the guard. He said:

"Everything will go on smoothly from this time. There will be no more bickerings nor petty jealousies. The governor is the commander-in-chief, and his orders will be executed. It is his intention to make the guard popular, and I will carry out his desires.

"The men will be protected and given all the rights they should enjoy under the law. I expect that in a year from now we will have twice as many men in the guard and it will be in far better shape. All the soldiers will be provided with proper arms, ammunition and equipment as soon as possible, and they will be compelled to take proper care of them. No more waste nor neglect will be tolerated.

"No orders regarding the management of the national guard will be issued except from the division headquarters. The guard will be conducted as near like the regular army as possible. In regard to matters relating to the property of the guard, the adjutant general, as quartermaster-general, will have charge of the control of the property supplied the guard rests with the quartermaster-general. When it becomes the property of the guard and any related to the more the master-general will have the 'pet' in charge."

Misguided Type. SACRAMENTO, Sept. 2.—A rumor has evidently been started over California that the state printing office is in need of compositors. At any rate, compositors are heading into the city on nearly every train, and State Printer Johnson's mail is flooded with letters requesting situations. He said tonight that no positions were open and that all places were filled.

San Diego Nominees

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 2.—The Republican county convention was held here today. E. S. Torrance and M. L. Ward were nominated for superior judges. J. W. Cox of Twin Oaks and W. R. Guy of this city were nominated for the assembly,

six week's campaign to repudiate the action of the Chicago convention and put forth a declaration of principles and name a presidential ticket. Senator Palmer, who called the body to order, termed it the first convention of the national Democratic party, while others referred to it as the Democracy who held its convention in 1852. Every seat in the space reserved on the floor of the delegates and alternates was taken and the galleries, except on the upper balconies in the rear of the hall, where the band was located, were comfortably well filled without being crowded, while the chairs in the rear of the platform reserved for the distinguished guests were nearly all occupied. The decorations were brilliant and lavish. There was an unusually large number of ladies in the galleries and in the chairs back of the stage. The big New York delegation of seventy-two members perhaps attracted the most attention. In it were such conspicuous men as Governor Flower, the temporary chairman of the convention; ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild, ex-Minister to Turkey, Strauss, General Tracy of Albany, Horace C. King, Colonel R. W. Perry, H. Belmont and John DeWitt Warner. From the old Bay State there was Dr. Everett and Godfrey Morse; Maine sent C. Vey Holman; Connecticut, ex-Congressman Sperry; New Jersey, W. J. Curtis; Pennsylvania, General Pickett and Assistant Secretary of the Interior Reynolds. The Old Dominion sent ex-Governor Cameron and Colonel Rives, the world famous engineer and father of Amalie Rives, author of The Quick and The Dead; Kentucky, General Buckner, W. F. Haldeman, Colonel W. C. F. Breckinridge; Ohio, ex-Congressman Outwater, Seney and Haynes; Illinois, Senator Palmer, Controller Eckels and ex-Mayor Hopkins; Wisconsin, General Bragg and Senator Vilas; Minneapolis, Daniel W. Lawler; Iowa, Henry Vollmar; Missouri, J. G. Broadhead and F. W. Lehman; California, John P. Irish; Colorado, Louis Ehrlich; Louisiana, Senator Caffery and John H. Pellman; Alabama, J. M. Falkner and ex-Governor Jones; Georgia, W. S. Thompson; Washington, Hugh C. Wallace.

There was plenty of enthusiasm and demonstrations were numerous. The delegates cheered at the sight of prominent men, in fact, anything and everything. The "What's the matter" man was there and kept them busy. Every reference to Mr. Cleveland was the signal for a scene during which men cheered and waved whatever they could get their hands on. Miniature flags found their way out of mysterious recesses and were wildly waved on every occasion. The convention held two sessions, but got no further than effecting the permanent organization.

Perhaps the most important action taken by the convention today was the adoption of a recommendation to make the organization permanent and to empower the national committee appointed

to carry out the program of the convention. The convention adjourned at 11 o'clock.

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