

CALIFORNIA POPULISTS WANT A POPULIST PRESIDENT OUT FOR CALDWELL AND A POPULIST PLATFORM.

The Arkansas Judge Is Their Favorite Just at This Time.

DELEGATIONS LEAVE.

Populists Are Indignant at the Silver Indorsement of Bryan.

DEMAND A POPULIST NOMINEE.

To-Day Two Party Delegations Depart to Take a Hand in the St. Louis Game.

This morning the Populist delegation to the National Convention will leave San Francisco, and this evening the California delegation to the silver convention, which will also meet on July 22 at St. Louis, will take its departure on the overland train.

California has heretofore sent two delegations to the East on different dates, and here it will send forth two on the same day, both of which will cut quite a figure in not only the politics of California during this campaign, but in the politics of the Nation.

The Populist delegation will leave at 7 o'clock this morning. It may not properly be said to have any head, as it has not yet elected a chairman, and probably will not do so until it gets to St. Louis, but in the meantime E. M. Wardall, the chairman of the State Central Committee and one of the delegates at large, may be taken to be the head of the delegation. Some thirty Populists will leave on this evening's train, without style or brass bands, and they will sleep during the journey in second-class tourist-cars.

The silver delegation, which ostensibly will number forty-five and which will actually number about thirty, and which is headed by George W. Baker, a member of the National Committee from California of the American Bimetallite Union, general boss of the Pacific Coast silver representation and special correspondent of THE CALL, will leave this evening on the regular train in two special Pullman cars, appropriately decorated and emblazoned. The departure of these two delegations is attended by two new features. The California Populists' delegation is not centered upon any Presidential candidate; it contains but two or three partisans of W. J. Bryan, and its favorite is Judge Henry Clay Caldwell of Arkansas, who is not talked very much about in the papers just now, but who is likely to be one of the most-talked-about men whose names will be telegraphed from St. Louis five days from now.

The California Populist delegation also leaves, strangely enough, at odds with the California silver delegation. The reason is that the California silver delegation, dominated by George W. Baker, has declared in favor of the indorsement of Mr. Bryan, as has the Nevada silver delegation, which is said to be also largely dominated by Mr. Baker.

The California Populists are not by any means in favor of indorsing Mr. Bryan. They are not only in favor of an out-and-out, true-blue Populist as their Presidential candidate, but they also charge the Pacific Coast silver delegation with acting in bad faith.

When, in the latter part of July last, the committee of seven from the Populist State Central Committee, of which E. M. Wardall of California was a member, met

in Washington, the Senators and others who formed the American Bimetallite Union of the three or four then existing silver organizations, it was tacitly and honorably agreed among the leaders there assembled that neither the Populists nor the silver men should boom any candidate for the Presidency or otherwise take a leading part in the campaign until the two National conventions should convene in St. Louis. It was well understood that at those joint conventions conference committees should be appointed, and the Populists and the independent free-silver men should endeavor to agree upon a platform and a candidate.

This fact agreement has been kept by a part but not all of the leading men of both parties. The indorsement of Bryan by the silver delegation from California the other night was a distinct violation of this agreement; so was the silver indorsement of Bryan by the Nevada delegation.

This makes the Populist delegation feel sore. The California Populist delegation is not for Bryan, and while it recognizes the fact that the California silver delegation was not wholly bound by the conference of the silver leaders in Washington, still the Populists feel that in indorsing Bryan the agreement has been violated and an estrangement has resulted.

The unit rule has not yet been declared to be in force in the California Populist delegation, but it may be ordered before the delegation reaches St. Louis. The Populist National delegation is not torn by intense partisans of anybody. In it are many friends of Teller, the majority of whom would support Mr. Teller for the Presidential nomination if he would come out and declare himself a Populist.

The Populists, however, insist upon the nomination of a Populist. Bryan they do not trust very much as a rule. Judge Caldwell is at this particular hour the favorite of the California delegation. The delegation leaves San Francisco bound by no unit rule, uninstructed by anybody, divided as to preferences and ready to vote for the man who may seem the most available one when the party representatives convene next week.

Still, their favorite is Judge Henry Clay Caldwell of Arkansas. This man was much and seriously talked about during the early conferences of the Populists and Silverites. He is the sort of a man that the majority of the Populists are looking for. He was born in Virginia, was reared in Iowa, and in 1860 became a volunteer officer in the Rebellion. In 1864 he was appointed a District Judge in Arkansas by

There will not, however, be more than three votes for W. J. Bryan.

While the Populists will not discuss for publication the possibilities of a fusion with the Democrats it is made very evident that if Bryan be indorsed at St. Louis the Populists will demand in turn a very large share of the Congressional plums throughout the Nation. They may be willing to let Bryan have the White House and all that goes with it if he can get it, but their price will be the law-making power. It will be hard and in fact practically impossible for National party authorities to carry out a deal which might here and there give the Congressional elections to the Populists as far as the Democrats are concerned, because State and district influences will be apt to vote independently.

So the smallness of the chance of a fusion between the Democrats and Populists is thereby seen to be still more remote.

The silver delegation, which will leave to-night on the first-class overland train will have a little more style, money and possibly clean shaves about it than may be observed in the Populist special cars which leave in the morning.

There may or may not be much news of great importance floating backward from the silver delegation on its trip to St. Louis, and when it reaches St. Louis it is possible that the silver convention will do nothing more than ratify the nomination of W. J. Bryan and thereby cast into outer darkness a large proportion of the strength that now belongs to this inchoate movement.

CAN PROVE AN ALIBI.

John Sommers, Grocer, Charged With Threats to Kill by F. J. Gordon, Saloon-keeper.

F. J. Gordon, saloon-keeper, 1633 Market street, swore to a complaint in Judge Joachim's court yesterday charging John Sommers, grocer, Brady street, with threats to kill.

He said that Sommers went into his saloon about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and started him by telling him that if he turned out with the Bryan Political Club of the Thirty-seventh Assembly District he would kill him.

Sommers was arrested and booked at the City Prison, but was released on bonds. He denied making any threat to

If Not, California Populists Will Knife Him at St. Louis.

A PROPOSED PLATFORM.

It Will Be Submitted for Adoption at the St. Louis Convention.

ITS PROMINENT FEATURES.

Dr. G. W. Daywalt, One of the Delegation, Speaks of the Chances of Fusion.

For some time the leading members of the Populist party in California have been at work preparing what is termed "A Proposed National Platform of the People's Party."

The intention is for the same to be carried to St. Louis by the California delegation and there to be submitted to the National Convention.

Much pains has been taken by the persons to whom the duty of drafting this platform was assigned. It is as concise in form as the authors deem compatible with force and clearness.

The rough draft was first made by Taylor Rogers, who afterward pruned and revised the original document. In this revision he was assisted by Dr. G. W. Daywalt, one of the California delegation, and E. M. Wardall, chairman of the Populist State Central Committee.

The most prominent features of the proposed National platform, and those on which the greatest stress is laid, are the questions of finance, transportation, land and direct legislation. Questions regarded as important but not so urgent of immediate adoption are civil service, corporate monopolies, income tax, tariff, election of President and Senators, pensions, Monroe doctrine, issuance of Government bonds, funding bill, immigration, Cuban independence, woman suffrage and continuance of settled policies. At the last the author makes a strong plea to his fellow-countrymen to study well the proposed platform and take heed unto the present condition of National affairs.

In full the proposed platform is as follows: The People's party of the United States, represented in National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 22d day of July, 1896, hereby proclaims these as its principles upon finance, transportation, land and direct legislation, and it promises to enact them into laws immediately upon its accession to power:

FINANCE.
First—1. We demand a National money, issued directly by the General Government, and to be a full legal tender for all debts, and issued without the agency of any private corporation or bank, and in circulating volume equal to and responsive to our needs, and speedily to be increased to \$50 per capita of the entire population.

Such money shall consist of gold, silver and paper, each dollar thereof endowed with the same function, immediately by the stamp thereon and not dependent for its value upon the price of the material used. Each dollar shall be interchangeable with but not redeemable in the other, and shall be denominated respectively gold, silver or paper money.

All National debts being payable in either at the option of the Government.

2. As the United States is a free and powerful Nation, and the financial and industrial life of its citizens should be independent of the action of any other Government, we demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver by the United States at their present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without reference to the course of any foreign nation.

3. We demand that all National banks be abolished, and in lieu thereof that the Government establish a postal bank in each city, town and village of the United States containing a population of 1000 or more.

These banks shall receive deposits of money from the people for safe-keeping.

Through them the Government shall transmit money from place to place by the medium of postal exchange, issued and secured by National authority.

4. Being opposed to all interest bonds, we demand that Congress authorize the Government to loan money to municipal corporations, cities, towns and villages, for the purpose of public improvement only, and not to exceed in amount one per cent of the assessed value of the taxable property in each municipality or county.

Such loan shall declare void every provision inserted in any such contract or judgment which requires payment thereunder in any specified coin.

TRANSPORTATION.
Second—1. We demand that the National Government own and operate the railroads for the purpose of transportation, and that that purpose a department of transportation shall be organized, and through it the Government shall acquire or build a system of railroads commensurate with the public needs.

2. We demand that the Government shall operate the telegraphs and telephones of the country as a part of the postal system.

LAND.
Third—1. Land, air, water and sunshine are the necessities of all human life and the natural resources of our world, and being created by no man are intended by God as gifts for all, and hence they should not be held for speculation, but should be held in order to decrease and finally destroy land monopoly, we demand that land held in private ownership shall be classified, and the owner thereof be compelled to pay a graduated tax rate, upon the value of the holding.

2. All lands now held by railroads or other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens shall be reclaimed by the Government upon just recompense as a part of the postal system.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.
Fourth—The people have the right to determine their will on all domestic policies of the Government, and to elect their representatives to the National Convention, and therefore we demand that the National constitution be so amended as to provide for action therein by direct legislation.

RESOLUTIONS.
We, the People's party, express our views upon the questions and policies embraced in the following resolutions, but do not regard them so urgent for immediate adoption as we transportation, land and direct legislation, as above stated.

1. We believe that in each and all of the departments of the Government a civil service system should be at once adopted, thereby making the appointment to any Federal employment, save in the hands of such departments, depend upon fitness and good character, and continuing the tenure thereof upon the same terms.

CORPORATE MONOPOLIES.
2. In order to abolish the evils of corporate monopolies now used for private profit we declare that every enterprise, in the form of a public utility which requires the aid of the sovereign power of eminent domain or taxation should be owned by the Government or

State or city affected and operated by it for the benefit of all the people.

INCOME TAX.

3. Under our present system the greater part of the idle and interest-bearing wealth of the country escapes a just taxation, and we therefore believe in an amendment of the constitution which shall give to Congress the power to enact a law levying a graduated tax on the incomes of all persons residing or corporations operating in the United States.

TARIFF.

4. In view of the constant agitation of the questions involved in tariff legislation and the unsettled condition of business arising therefrom, and until a permanent tariff system shall be devised for raising just revenues, we believe that Congress should create a non-partisan tariff tribunal with its members selected from the different States and annually reporting its action to Congress for general information.

That within sixty days after the final passage of the general appropriations by Congress the rates of duty on the goods subject thereto so as to raise the amount of money required to pay the annual appropriations so authorized and years to pay one-twentieth of the National debt.

All tariffs shall be so framed by the tribunal as to be collected upon import and determine the goods subject thereto so as to raise the amount of money required to pay the annual appropriations so authorized and years to pay one-twentieth of the National debt.

Protection to American citizens in general and not to any class or section shall be a cardinal rule in the selection of the subjects of duty and the rates imposed.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND SENATORS, ETC.

5. The fundamental principle of our Government is that its powers are derived from the consent of the governed, and therefore we believe that the constitution of the United States should be so amended that the President and Vice-President should be elected by a direct vote of the whole people, and that each Federal Senator be elected by the direct vote of the people of his State.

We further favor an amendment that, if a proposed general law of Congress shall be vetoed by the President, it shall then be submitted to the Supreme Court; if it shall then be submitted to a popular vote and, if approved, it shall become a law.

PENSIONS.

6. We are in favor of granting liberal pensions to all ex-Union soldiers and sailors who were in active service in the war of the Rebellion and who were disabled therein or have since become so by sickness or old age.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

7. The Monroe doctrine should be maintained as the permanent policy of the Government, and it should be so enforced that no European, Asiatic or other foreign power can acquire any territory in North or South America.

In consonance with this idea our Government should proceed to at once acquire the Nicaragua canal, and own and operate it for the people, and to the exclusion of every private person or corporation.

ISSUANCE OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

8. We denounce as unconstitutional in law, and as unjust in morals, the acts of the administration in issuing bonds, whereby, in times of peace, there has been added to the National debt, in principal and interest, many millions of dollars.

To prevent further action in this direction we believe that Congress should prohibit the Secretary of the Treasury from issuing any bonds of the United States, except when expressly so authorized by a law fixing the amount and purpose thereof.

FUNDING BILL.

9. We are uncompromisingly opposed to any legislation which proposes to give to the Pacific railroad corporations an extension of time in which to pay to the Government the debts due from them, and each of them; and we hereby denounce as vicious the act known as the Pacific railroad funding bill.

The Government should enforce on maturity the collection of all debts, principal and interest, due it from these companies.

IMMIGRATION.

10. Congress should exclude all foreign immigration which directly or indirectly competes with the American laborer; and in order to accomplish this we are in favor of a law requiring an educational qualification for all immigrants and levying a per capita tax on them, payable to the Federal treasury.

CELEBRATION.

11. Our sympathy is due to the struggling patriots of Cuba, and we believe that our Government should extend to them belligerent rights.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

12. The right to vote ought to be based upon intelligence, with regard to sex, and hence we believe that the elective franchise should be granted to women on like terms as to men.

CONTINUANCE OF SETTLED POLICIES.

13. We firmly believe that as the right of

NEW TO-DAY DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL CLOSING-OUT SALE

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS AND MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

In connection with the many other bargains of our GREAT JULY SACRIFICE SALE we will hold a Special Closing-Out Sale of the following STYLISH AND SEASONABLE LINES

AT GIGANTIC REDUCTIONS!

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS!

At 80 Cents. LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, laundered collar and cuffs, in fancy checks and stripes, will be closed out at 80c each.

At 85 Cents. LADIES' LAUNDERED SHIRT WAISTS, in all fancy shades, regular price 75c, will be closed out at 85c each.

At 50 Cents. LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, in heavy percales, stripes and checks, bishop sleeves, regular price \$1, will be closed out at 50c each.

At 75 Cents. LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, in all fancy shades, bishop sleeves, made of good percale, regular price \$1.50, will be closed out at 75c each.

At \$1.50. LADIES' SILK WAISTS, in light shades, lined all through, regular price \$5, will be closed out at \$1.50 each.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR!

At 25 Cents. LADIES' MUSLIN DRAWERS, made of heavy muslin, finished with tucks and embroidery, will be closed out at 25c each.

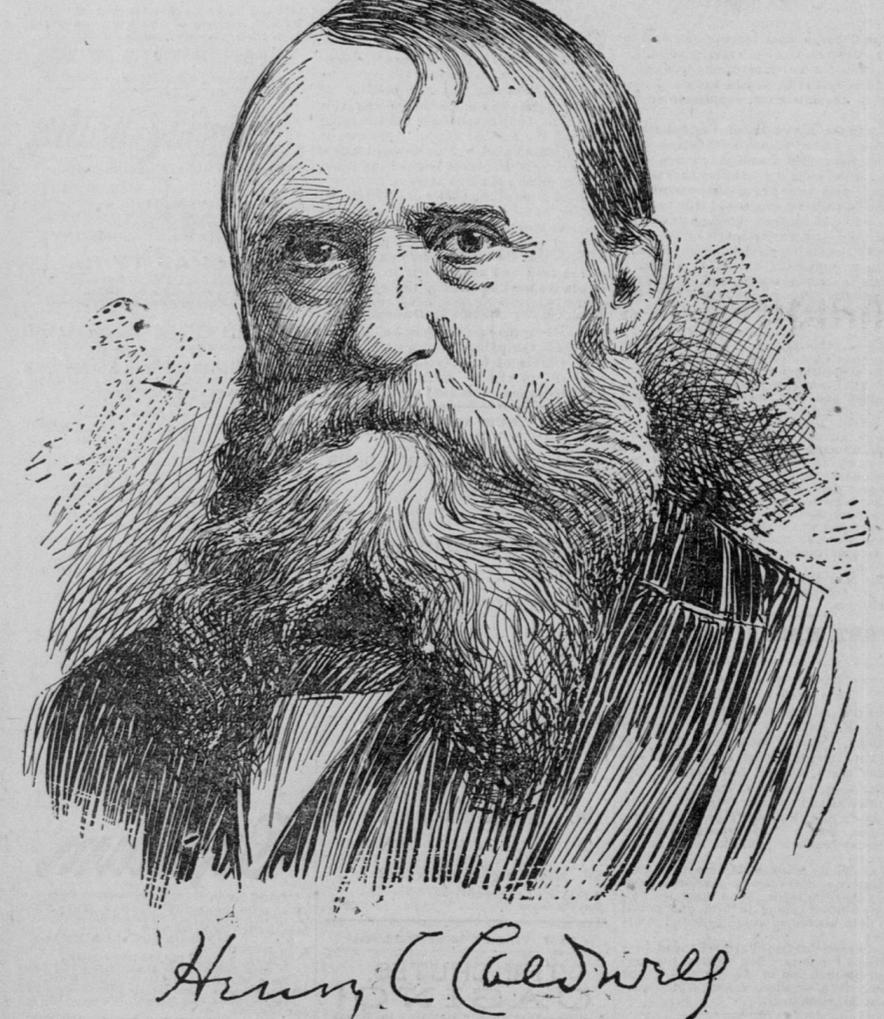
At 85 Cents. LADIES' GOWNS, made of good quality muslin, lined back, tucked yoke, will be closed out at 85c each.

At 85 Cents. LADIES' CHEMISES, made of heavy muslin, yoke of embroidery, neck and sleeves finished with edging, regular price 90c, will be closed out at 85c each.

At 75 Cents. LADIES' MUSLIN SKIRTS, yoke band, made of Wamsutta muslin, finished with ruffle of embroidery, regular price \$1.50, will be closed out at 75c each.

J. P. Orient & Co.

MURPHY BUILDING, Market Street, corner of Jones, SAN FRANCISCO.



Judge Henry Clay Caldwell of Arkansas, the Favorite Candidate Among the California Populist Delegates.



Three Populists Who Drafted the Platform That Will Be Submitted to the National Convention at St. Louis by the California Delegation.

ing's train, without style or brass bands, and they will sleep during the journey in second-class tourist-cars.

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Abraham Lincoln. In 1890 he was appointed Circuit Judge for the Eighth Circuit of the United States Court of Appeals, which includes ten States west of the Mississippi River. His decisions in corporation cases have especially endeared him to the Populist party.

Opinions are not freely expressed for publication by leaders in the Populist delegation, but Mr. Caldwell is unquestionably the favorite, if there is one. One may hear the California delegates talk nicely about Peffer, Allen, Holcomb, Judge Hines of Georgia, Page of Virginia, ex-Congressman Thomas Watson of Georgia, E. V. Debs and two or three others, and one may easily hear a great deal that is favorable to Teller, but when one has talked with a number of the California Populist delegation, he makes up his mind that the delegation do something or other that will depend upon circumstances which will be set forth at the convention.

"There is a positive opinion in the delegation," said John S. Dore yesterday, "in favor of the nomination of an out-and-out Populist. And we want some Populist who has been hatched long enough to have his pinfeathers showing. We are as far from one of the old parties as from the other."

Chairman Wardall will say little that is definite about what the delegation will do, but intimates that Mr. Caldwell would win the confidence of both the laboring and the capitalist classes.

So the California Populist delegation leaves this morning without pomp and without style to cast twenty-nine votes in a National convention which has great National significance, and it leaves with Judge Caldwell of Arkansas as its favorite, but ready to plump the twenty-nine votes for someone or other that may be drawn from the lottery that is just ahead.

kill Gordon or speaking to him about turning out with any political club.

"Why," said Sommers, "I haven't been inside Gordon's saloon for months and I can easily prove that I was certainly not there this morning. He must be dreaming. I am a witness in a case of robbery against John Kehoe, a friend of Gordon's, and perhaps he has done this to get even with me. I saw him in Judge Conlan's court on Monday and this morning, but I did not speak to him nor he to me."

MARGARET MURRAY'S ESTATE.

Charles Connell Claims That His Stepfather Is Appropriating It.

Charles Connell of Sonoma County yesterday filed a contest to the will of Margaret Murray, who died June 29, 1896, leaving property, mostly money in bank, valued at \$4323. Dennis Murray, husband of the deceased, filed the documents for probate and petitioned for letters of administration.

Connell is a son of Mrs. Murray's first husband and objects to his stepfather being appointed administrator, because of the latter's age and physical condition. Murray is 80 years old and the complaint recites that he is consequently possessed of poor judgment, helpless, senile and incompetent. Connell, who is 48 years of age, asks that he be given charge of the estate. It is also charged that Murray retained \$2500 of his wife's estate and appropriated it to his own use when the estate was appraised.

The other heirs are Mary O'Brien, Lenora McKeon and Gertrude, Nellie and May Gould, the first two being daughters and the others granddaughters of Mrs. Murray. All reside in San Francisco.

self-preservation belongs to the Nation, it may control or stop immigration, that the public school system should be generously supported and extended, so that no citizen can remain ignorant; that taxation should be limited solely to public uses and never devoted to sectarian purposes, and that to preserve the natural right of every citizen the free exercise of his religion in the church and the state should be left forever separate.

Be poor citizens, hear us: Beneath the stars and stripes our land proudly stands, with its resources unmeasured, capable of supporting in abundance the whole human race of fifteen hundred millions of people.

In contrast with this possible plenty you find poverty and misery everywhere and our 70,000,000 of population, figuratively, in the ashes of desolation.

Repeat that same banner there are 15,000,000 laborers endowed with every capacity and skill and furnished with marvelous machinery, the conditions equal to providing food, clothing, comfort and education in fullness for all.

In contrast with this happiness, naturally born of equality and justice, you find an insistent moneyed plutocracy, a law-breaking railroad syndicate and a dominating land monopoly, which are debauching all public service, and swiftly reducing our once free yeomanry to serfdom and vagabondage.

What are the causes of this poverty and criminality? There can be no other answer. Our laws by these criminal discriminations and soul-crushing burdens. These are the statutes and policies of the

Republican and Democratic parties—the monuments of their infamy.

Then, oh, suffering countrymen, in the name of an ancestor that broke the kindly inheritance of twenty centuries, to give us this Republic in the name of our civilization, which is imperiled; in the name of God, who planted in our souls the ideals of liberty, we call upon you to join us at the polls for the repeal of these vicious laws.

"Obeying the moral and economic command, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself,' and inspired by justice, mercy and fraternity, let us replace these infamous with the principles of this platform."

We believe these principles, enacted into laws, will bring happiness to our weary toilers, the year of jubilee to our now mortgaged homes, to purity in public office, and honor and exalted greatness to our beloved country.

When this consummation shall have come, then every American citizen can possess and enjoy the threefold attributes of liberty: The right to think unrestrained by authority.

The right to govern himself. The right to keep all that his own labor creates.

Dr. Daywalt was seen last evening and asked to state his views on the course likely to be pursued by the California delegation as regards indorsing Bryan.

"The Populists of this State," he replied, "feel very kindly toward Mr.

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"The Populists of this State," he replied, "feel very kindly toward Mr.

Bryan, and if he will indorse their platform—that is, the clauses which are its distinctive features and give vitality to it—there is very slight doubt but that he will be heartily indorsed.

"My reasons for this statement are, that while the Democrats are for the free coinage of silver—what the People's party has been continually advocating—yet that is only one of their demands.

"We demand that the Government come into competition with the banks to furnish the people a circulating medium by loaning money to municipalities upon non-interest-bearing bonds, redeemable by taxation. We further demand the Government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines.

"These things the Democratic nominees absolutely must indorse ere he can hope to receive the support of the Populists."

When asked if he thought there was any likelihood of Bryan subscribing to the foregoing Dr. Daywalt merely laughed quietly and then took on an owlish expression of countenance.

"I cannot answer that," was his answer; "but one thing is certain—either he will do so or he will find a Populist nominee in the field."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.