

THIRD PARTY MEETS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE POPULIST NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Senator Butler Is Chosen Temporary Chairman—Gov. Stone Delivers Welcoming Address—Delegates Manifest Enthusiasm in Spite of the Heat.

Opening Session.
The national convention of the People's party was called to order in St. Louis shortly after noon Wednesday by Chairman Taubeneck of the national committee.

The hall in which the Populists met was the same in which the national Republican convention was held last month. There were the same arrangements as to seats. The State delegations were located in the pit, each marked by a guidon. The galleries reared themselves above the pit on all sides. The platform in front was flanked by the press benches. The decorations were not elaborate and were practically the same as those of the Republican convention. The delegates began to come in before 10 o'clock, but the spectators were slow in arriving.

Among the first to arrive were the Kansas delegation, with long, yellow ribbons on their breasts and many of them with sunflowers in their lapels. Ignatius Donnelly of Minnesota, short and round, with his small blue eyes a-twinkle and his good-natured face beaming, came in early and talked awhile with Sergeant-at-Arms McDowell, who stood on the platform, silver baton in hand, surveying the final arrangements.



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN ALLEN.

arrangements. Congressman Howard of Alabama, who wrote "If Christ Came to Congress," was a striking figure in his delegation. He is tall, powerfully built, with a swarthy complexion and long, straight black hair that gives him almost the appearance of an Indian. "Buffalo" Jones of Oklahoma sat with his delegation stolidly reading a newspaper. Here and there was a dark face. There was one colored delegate each from Colorado and Georgia. Gen. Coxey of the famous commonwealth army and his son-in-law, Carl Browne, came in together.

As the air in the hall grew oppressive the delegates did not hesitate to shed their coats. There were several women delegates on the floor, among them Mrs. J. O. A. Bush of Prescott, Ariz.; Mrs. Jennie B. Atherhold and Mrs. Iles of Colorado. Senator Allen received the first personal ovation. The Texas delegation grew demonstrative. A woman posed with a "middle-of-the-road" streamer pinned to her gown and they cheered wildly. She waved her handkerchief frantically in response and the enthusiastic Texans crowded about to shake her hand. She proved to be a Mrs. Jones of Chicago.

The day for the opening of the two national conventions broke clear and bright—in striking contrast to the dark and dripping sky which stretched a shadow over the preliminary days of the conventions. The Populist crowds were abroad early. The crowds in the corridors of the hotels where the delegates' headquarters were located were dense and noisy, but there was a striking absence of the brass bands which at the conventions of the old parties jarred the air with their clash and clamor.

Before 10 o'clock the crowds and delegates began moving in steady streams toward the convention hall. Bryan and the "middle-of-the-road" factions were both girded for the fray, and both claimed the victory. The first test of strength was eagerly looked forward to.

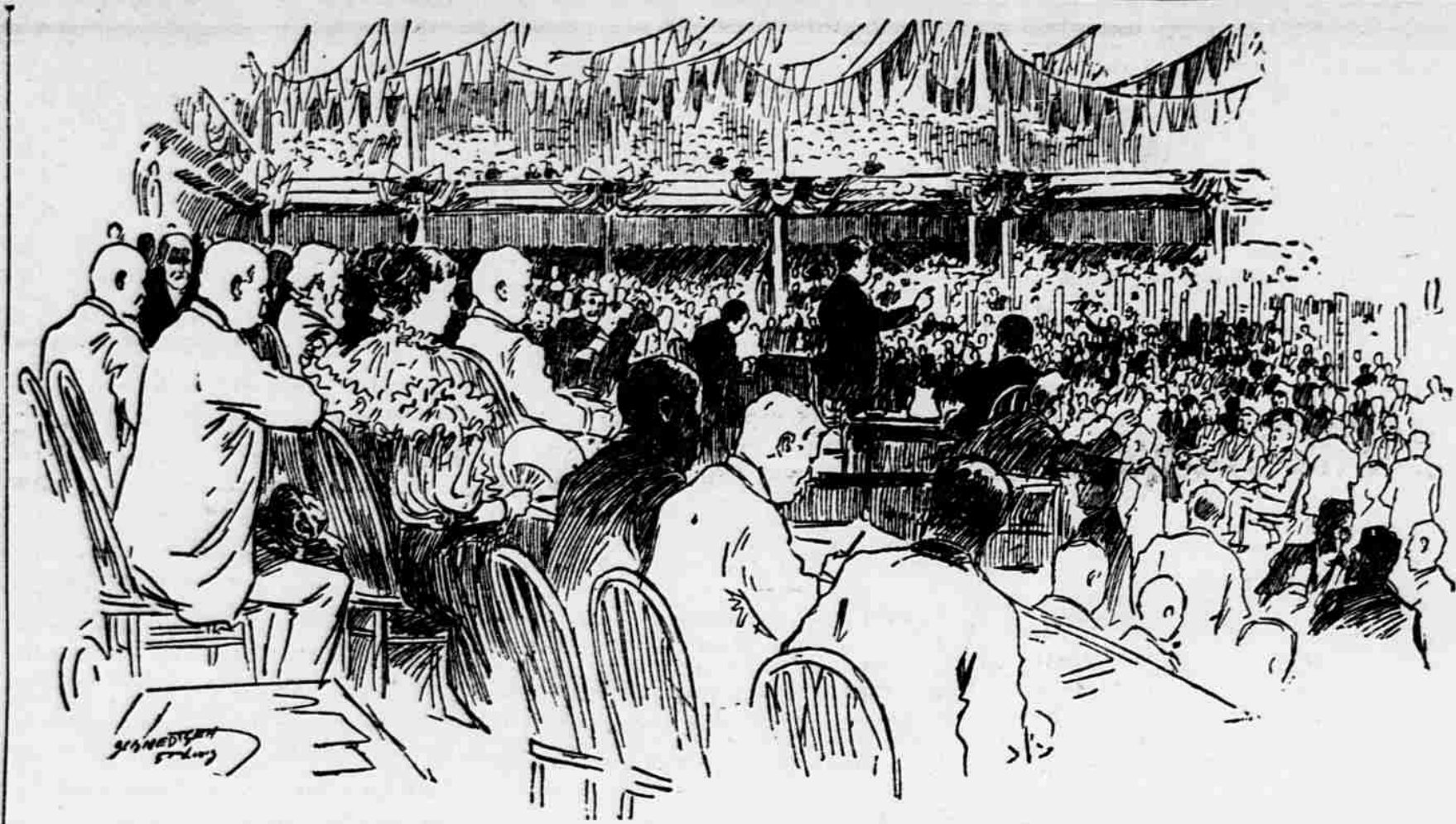
Welcomed by Governor Stone.
It was just 12:37 when Chairman Taubeneck called the delegates to order. Rev. R. H. Smith invoked the divine blessing, after which Gov. Stone was introduced, who, as the chief executive of Missouri, and not as a member of the Democratic national committee, made an address welcoming the People's party to St. Louis. Gov. Stone only hinted at the past differences of opinion between the Democrats



HERMAN E. TAUBENECK.

and Populists, and hoped that in the future they would unite for the welfare of the country. This allusion to a Bryan endorsement set the Nebraska's friends on the floor to cheering.

Ignatius Donnelly replied to the Governor's address in behalf of the convention. Mr. Donnelly made a "middle-of-the-road" speech, in which he mentioned the names of Lincoln, Jackson, Washington and Jefferson, thereby arousing enthusiasm. He paid an earnest tribute to the People's party, and, in brief, detailed its doctrines, which, he claimed, seek to array the people against those who would seek to deprive them of their rights. Mary Ellen Lease came into the hall as Mr. Donnelly finished his address and was greeted with enthusiasm. She was invited to a seat on the platform.



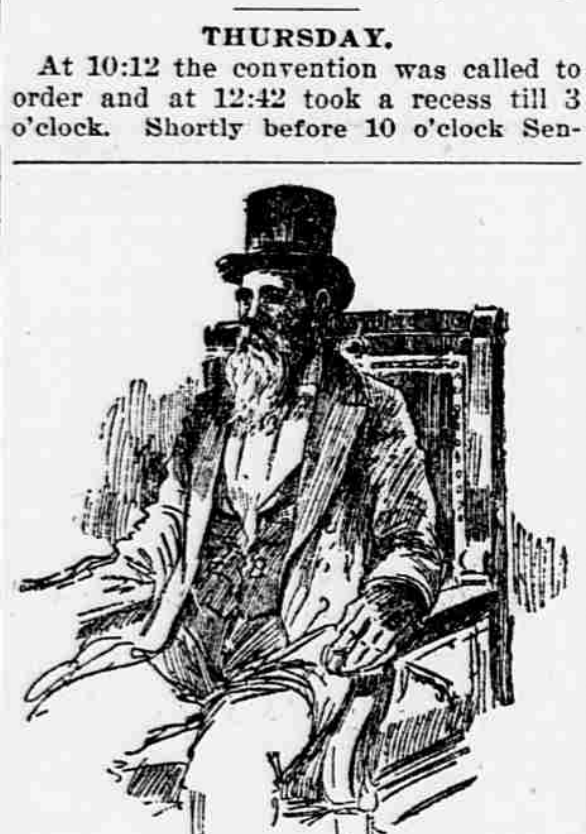
THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY IN SESSION.

Chairman Taubeneck announced that the national committee had named Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina by acclamation for temporary chairman. The fight which was expected on Butler's selection did not materialize. Somebody on the platform proposed three cheers for the new chairman, and they were given with a will.

Senator Butler's speech was long and his voice was not capable of penetrating the vastness of the auditorium. The delegates wanted to hear what he said, however, and regardless of the protests of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants, ran into the aisles and crowded around the platform. The Senator closed with an ardent appeal to the convention to stand together, no matter what might be the result of its deliberations.

The only routine business transacted by the convention was the formation of the usual committee, after which an adjournment was taken until 8 o'clock. A sort of free-for-all meeting was held after the adjournment proper had adjourned, at which many men prominent in the party voiced their views. The meeting lasted for nearly three hours.

No Night Session.
The attempt of the convention to hold a night session was a failure. Through somebody's omission no provision was made for lighting the hall, and when the delegates and spectators assembled there the interior of the big auditorium was dark. The telegraph companies sent for a supply of tallow candles, with which they lighted the tables of their operators. They also furnished candles to the newspaper correspondents, and the flickering lights burning in the two press sections were the only illuminations in the hall. They served to throw fantastic shadows across the floor where the delegates were assembled, but were not strong enough to enable the convention to proceed with business. Chairman Butler arrived long after 8 o'clock, and announced that as no arrangement could be made at that late hour he made for light, the convention would adjourn until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.



SERGEANT-AT-ARMS McDOWELL.

At 10:12 the convention was called to order and at 12:42 took a recess till 3 o'clock. Shortly before 10 o'clock Senator W. V. Allen of Nebraska was named for permanent chairman by the majority of the committee on permanent organization. This was a straight out-and-out Bryan recommendation, and the Bryan delegates stood on chairs and waved hats and handkerchiefs. Then the minority report was made. It recommended James E. Campion of Maine as the permanent chairman. With a whoop and a yell Texas' 103 delegates jumped up and Georgia followed, and soon the "middle-of-the-road" and anti-Bryan demonstration was in full blast. On motion the previous question on the adoption of the majority report was ordered. The call of States began in the midst of great confusion. Before it was finished darkness set in and after losing a quarter of an hour the electric lights were turned on and the roll call proceeded. Many of the States had their votes challenged, and each side watched the other closely.

The vote as announced was 758 for Allen and 564 for Campion, indicating a majority for Bryan. Instantly the convention became a mob of howling, shrieking, yelling, cheering men. The spontaneous outburst of Bryan enthusiasm put the previous anti-Bryan demonstration in the shade.

Colorado pulled its standard out of the socket and started the march around. State after State fell in line, until twenty-five States were in the procession. The excitement grew wilder and wilder every minute, men pulled off their coats and waved them frantically. Hats were thrown to the rafters and men tramped down the aisles with other men on their shoulders. The procession paraded all over the floor, and at last surrounded the Texas delegation whose members sat silent, looking out of sullen eyes.

The "middle-of-the-road" men were game, however, for one of them carried a banner to the front, and Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee and Ohio sent their standards to re-enforce it. The excitement reached its height at this point, and several personal encounters took place. At last, after a quarter of an hour of almost riotous enthusiasm, the delegates calmed down and Senator Allen was brought to the platform. When Senator Allen appeared the Bryan men gave him three hearty cheers. He was introduced by "Cyclone" Davis and addressed the convention in a speech of considerable length. It was nearly 10 o'clock when the Senator concluded, and shortly after the convention adjourned until the following morning.

A Dramatic Outburst.
After the announcement of the committee on permanent organization the members retired. While other announcements were being made a middle-of-the-road man attempted a demonstration. It was dramatically arranged. A squad of middle-of-the-roads suddenly plunged into the hall through the main entrance and came whooping down the center aisle. Delegate Branch bore aloft a big white banner with the inscription: "Middle-of-the-road—a straight ticket." The Texas, Georgia, Maine, Missouri and Mississippi delegations mounted their chairs and yelled. At the same time a middle-of-the-road delegate stationed in the gallery over the platform hurled out through the air about a peck of small green tickets, which broke and fell like a cloud of stage snow over the pit. The green tickets contained the following financial plank:

"We demand a national treasury note issued by the general government receivable for all public debts and a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and loaned direct to the people through postal and other governmental banks at cost, for the benefit of the people, and the purchase and coinage of such amount of gold and silver bullion, at the ratio of 16 to 1, as may be necessary to pay the debts of the Government which

are made payable in coin. We demand that the volume of money shall speedily increase to an amount necessary to transact the business of the country on a cash basis."

There was a ripple of applause and a few shouts when the name of Jacob S. Coxey was announced as a member of the committee on platform from Ohio.



TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN BUTLER.

There were also demonstrations for Gov. Holcomb of Nebraska, Gen. Weaver of Iowa and ex-Gov. Leveillé of Kansas when their names were shouted out.

Afternoon Session.
It was half an hour after the chairman had called the convention to order for the afternoon session when the committee on credentials reported. When the matter of contests had been settled New York called for the report of the committee on permanent organization. Some of the delegates wanted to adjourn until 8 o'clock, but the anti-Bryan people objected.

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THE SILVER PARTY.
White Metal Men Hold a Convention of Their Own in St. Louis.
The delegates to the national silver convention in St. Louis were slow in assembling at the Grand Music Hall Wednesday, and there were not enough visitors to fill the galleries when J. J. Mott, chairman of the national committee, called the convention to order. He, too, was tardy, and it was long after 12 o'clock when he stepped to the platform and rapped for order. It was not surprising that the delegates, the visitors, and the chairman should have been slow in coming together. The weather was intensely hot. It was of that variety of heat that one finds in the steam room at a Turkish bath.

The hall had been attractively draped with flags and bunting, but the atmosphere was so close and hot that it was almost suffocating. When Chairman Mott came forward to call the convention to order the delegates for the moment ceased the use of fans and roused from the torpor caused by the awful heat and indulged in

enthusiastic cheering. Prayer was offered, after which Miss Lillie B. Pierce, of St. Louis, read the declaration of independence. This caused another outburst of applause.

When the call for the convention had been read, Congressman Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada, was introduced by Chairman Mott as temporary chairman of the convention, and the delegates gave him a vigorous reception. In his speech he urged the silverites to support the nomination of the Democratic party.

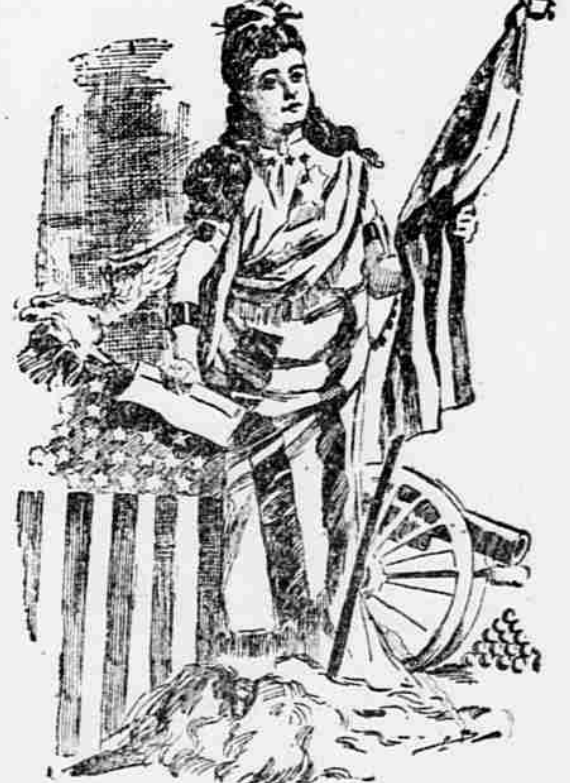
"The Democratic party," Mr. Newlands said, "has declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for international action. Whilst it has made other declarations in its platform, it has announced that the silver question is the paramount issue of the day, and that to it all other questions are to be subordinated. It has nominated a candidate of unimpeachable character, of exalted ability, of inflexible integrity, of high purpose, who has never faltered for a moment in his devotion to the cause of bimetalism. Firm, but not headstrong; confident, but not self-sufficient; near to the people, but not demagogic; determined for reform, yet without a single incendiary speech or passionate utterance to mar his record; possessing a happy combination of the oratorical and logical qualities; young, courageous, and enthusiastic; yet deliberate and wise, he stands as the ideal candidate for a movement which, though termed a movement for reform, really means a return to the wise conservatism of our fathers."

Wm. P. St. John, of New York, was chosen for permanent chairman, and when escorted to the platform addressed



the convention. What he said was quite in accord with the sentiments of the assembly and he got several salvos of applause.

The platform declares in favor of a distinctly American financial system, opposes the single gold standard and demands the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration of this Government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality, as they existed prior to 1873; the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. It holds that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be a legal tender. The declaration unalterably opposes the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and appeals to the people of the



MISS LILLIE B. PIERCE.

United States to leave in abeyance for the moment all other questions, and unite in one supreme effort to free themselves and their children from the domination of the money power.

Report comes from Pike County, Ky., that in a fight between a party of revenue men under command of Kid Greer of Floyd County and moonshiners on Elk-horn creek, three of the raiding party and two of the shiners were shot, though how badly is not known.

SENATOR BUTLER'S SPEECH.

Stirring Address Made at the Populist Convention in St. Louis.

Senator Marion Butler, of North Carolina, on being introduced as temporary chairman of the People's party convention in St. Louis, spoke in part as follows:

Two political parties have held national conventions this year. Both have had their say, made their promises, and put forward their leaders. Another political party, young, but a growing giant of strength (applause), has assembled to speak to the American people at this important and critical hour. We are here because there is need for us to be here. The two parties that have already spoken have between them had charge of the machinery of a great representative government, in which kind of government there are the greatest possibilities for good and for evil, the kind of government where the prosperity of the people or their misery can be affected to the greatest degree. The two parties have between them had charge of four government for over twenty-five years, and during that time a great and prosperous people, a people laboring to carry out the injunction to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, have performed their duty in the eyes of God and man. They have made this country blossom like a rose, as far as creating wealth was concerned; yet during this time of unexampled creation of wealth, of unexampled industry and economy on the part of the people, these two parties have succeeded in bringing this great nation to the verge of ruin.

Did they know better or didn't they know better? Were they honestly mistaken, or did they do it on purpose? In either event their leadership is a discredit to the existence of the party and the necessity of this organization is proven. Every candidate put before the American people since the war by both of these parties has been a man whose nomination and election has carried joy to the hearts of the aggregate capital and combined greed. They have selected the men who have stood in touch with the allied agents of the elements of powers that have brought this country to the verge of bankruptcy, and those powers which have destroyed every people in the east and will destroy this one unless checked.

These two great parties, under false leadership, have succeeded in keeping from the people the greatest issue in American politics. They have managed to array the great masses of the American voters with frenzied zeal on two sides of a great national campaign, when the issue was a sham, put up for the purpose of dividing the people. It made no difference which side won, the people lost. Wall street in the United States and the great street in England won. While these things were going on the great American heart was wrapped in prejudice of party. It was not until they had awakened from this condition and aroused themselves that they began to think upon these questions. Then it was that the great middle classes began to put their heads together for the common good, and when that small cloud appeared upon the horizon the hearts of the people of the country went forth and the great street in England won. While these things were going on the great American heart was wrapped in prejudice of party. It was not until they had awakened from this condition and aroused themselves that they began to think upon these questions. Then it was that the great middle classes began to put their heads together for the common good, and when that small cloud appeared upon the horizon the hearts of the people of the country went forth and the great street in England won. While these things were going on the great American heart was wrapped in prejudice of party. It was not until they had awakened from this condition and aroused themselves that they began to think upon these questions. Then it was that the great middle classes began to put their heads together for the common good, and when that small cloud appeared upon the horizon the hearts of the people of the country went forth and the great street in England won.

A few weeks ago the great national Republican party met in this city. The politicians wanted to straddle the great issue again that was before the people, but the People's party had exposed the straddling treachery. The logic of events caused them to express themselves clearly upon the question of the day, and consequently they went over bag and baggage to the great money kings of Wall street and of Europe. A few weeks after that the great national Democratic party met in Chicago and was forced there to take a position, for it could not evade the issue. The delegates were frightened; they were so alarmed, and some of them, no doubt, so conscience-stricken that they formed a new party to deliberately commit fraud and grand larceny by stealing the People's party platform almost entire. They almost tried to steal into our party. I am reminded of the fellow who had his Bible stolen. He said: "Faith, and I hope it will cure the disease." My friends, I hope it will cure the disease. My only surprise is that when they were stealing they did not steal all the platform. If they had been frightened a little worse I think they would.

The People's party came into existence to perform a great mission. There was a necessity for it, and it is going to stay here as long as there is any necessity for it. As long as the American people need an organization that will stand by them under all circumstances and give them the rights to which they are entitled, this party will continue to exist. We have done a good deal. No young party has ever accomplished so much in the same length of time as we have done. We have endured the bitterness of denunciation and the abuse and malignity of every faction. Right here comes upon us the greatest responsibility that has ever rested upon any party. We have raised an issue so universal, so important, that we have made both of the old parties in two. Now, we have either to save that issue or to renounce that we have gained and lay it down in defeat. The greater responsibility ever rested upon any convention.

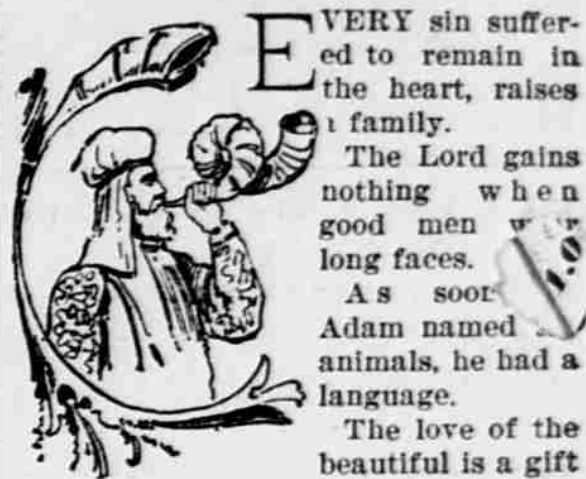
Shall it ever be said in the future that this great band of patriots who have had the nerve and the courage to leave the parties of a lifetime; this great band of patriots who have broken every tie that bound us and our fathers and our grandfathers in political organizations; shall it be said that we have forced this issue to the front; that we at this trying and critical hour shall our party control more and our party prejudices than by patriotism? The only way you and I have to build up this party is by appealing to the best element of the old parties and to the best element of the old parties and to the best element of the old parties, by telling them that this issue is greater than party. That is the only way we have ever taken a single man out of the old parties who was worth anything, and it is the only way we shall ever take any man out of them in the future who is worth having. In this solemn hour let us drop the bitter feelings that may have been engendered since we came here. Let us stop believing that in one small head all of wisdom and patriotism is contained.

My friends, I have enough faith in the faces before me and enough faith in the God above me to believe that this convention will not turn itself into a Democratic annex. I have got too much faith in its patriotism and in its sense to believe that it will turn itself into a Republican annex. I have got too much faith in its patriotism and in its sense to believe that it will turn itself into a Democratic annex. I have got too much faith in its patriotism and in its sense to believe that it will turn itself into a Republican annex. I have got too much faith in its patriotism and in its sense to believe that it will turn itself into a Democratic annex.

The doctrine I am now preaching is the doctrine we built the party on, and I tell you to-day if you waver from your position of consistency, from this high patriotic position your party is built on, you are no better than the old parties that you rose up to destroy. I believe that this convention is going to do what is wisest. We split both of the old parties and we split them on principle. We cannot split because we all stand for the same principles. And of course a party that has raised up a great principle and split two old parties is not going to be foolish enough to allow itself to split on method and detail. We will stand together and we will go home from here a united band of brothers. We will strip our coats for the fray and see the millions of organized capital and gold monopolists driven down in this country. We will do more than that. We will show you that this young giant, the People's party, comes out of that campaign stronger than it went into it. Remember that you are People's party men; that you have accomplished more in four years than the old parties have accomplished in a hundred. Remember that if we do our duty at this hour the time is not far distant when we will be the majority party in America.

TRUMPET CALLS.

Ram's Horn Sounds a Warning Note to the Unredeemed.



EVERY sin suffered to remain in the heart, raises a family. The Lord gains nothing when good men wear long faces. A sinner named Adam named his animals, he had a language. The love of the beautiful is a gift that comes from God.

In one way the egg of a wren is bigger than a turkey cock.

When the mother of Abraham Lincoln took her babe to her breast, she lifted a race.

The Bible is the most attractive book in the world, when we know how to tell what is in it.

Men are alike in nature, but different in character. They are one family, but many children.

To make home a dismal place on Sunday, is to invite the devil to come and get the children.

The man who has no use for the golden rule in a horse trade, had better be watched everywhere.

One shot in the wing means a wounded bird, no matter how fast it may be flying when it is hit.

Love is the greatest thing in the world, and yet nine people out of every ten are after money.

The man who can say, "The Lord is my strength," will always be able to easily carry his burden.

The acorn that makes the forest is bigger than the forest, but we fail to realize it, as we pick it up from under our feet.

Some parents fail in leading their children to Christ, because the subject of religion is never mentioned in the home except at prayers.

Jesus never preached any higher about anything that he lived. He emphasized every sermon by showing what it meant in his own life.

A star is added to the soul winner's crown when an old man is saved, but when a child is put into the arms of Christ, it may mean a whole Milky Way.

THE TRUE HERO.

Brave in Presence of Danger, but Careful of Human Life.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, in his biography of Lord Clyde, better known as Sir Colin Campbell, the hero of the Sikh wars, draws unconsciously a sharp contrast between physical and moral courage. Sir Colin was the son of a carpenter in Glasgow named MacIver. His mother's brother, Colonel Campbell, took the boy at fifteen to the Duke of York, and asked for a commission for him. The duke assented, and remarking, "Another of the clan, I suppose," wrote his name down as Colin Campbell.

When they were in the street again, Colin anxiously said, "He did not get my name—MacIver."

"Bide a Campbell," said his uncle, gruffly. "I'll pay better among fighting men."

And Colin Campbell he remained while he lived.

The lad's strongest wish was to prove that he had courage enough to do honor to his Campbell blood and adopted name.

His first battle was at Vimiera when he was sixteen. His battalion halted under a fierce fire of artillery, but his company was protected, being in the rear of the column. His captain, at the lad's desire, took him out to the head of the battalion, and walked with him through the rain of bullets for several minutes. It killed the coward in him. When he was an old man he told the incident, saying:

"I have been grateful to that man all of my life."

At a subsequent assault he was severely wounded in both legs, and sent to the hospital; but finding that a battle was imminent, he deserted from the hospital and limped back to his company, taking command without leave. His courage was so marked in the fight which followed that he was promoted, while he was severely reprimanded for his disobedience.

But Sir Colin, grown old and wiser, and at the head of the English forces in the Punjab, was curiously tender of human life. He begrudged every man that fell in a battle, and planned so resolutely to save them that he was dubbed "Old Kubberdar" (Old Take-Care) by his officers.

He was urged by the Punjab government to invade the Swat territory, where the number of the swarming enemy would have brought annihilation on his troops.

"With reinforcements, yes," was his reply.

They were refused. "Then I will not go," calmly replied the old soldier.

Lord Dalhousie branded him as a coward; but the stern veteran persisted in his refusal, resigned and returned to England, to receive the rewards and honors of a grateful country.

The lad, marching aimlessly into fire, had physical courage; but the old man, returning in disgrace rather than sacrifice his troops to no purpose, possessed moral bravery and was the true hero.

The Shah's Jewel Quart Measure.

The jeweled quart measure, owned by the late Shah of Persia, was sold in London a few days ago for £2. The Shah used to measure his diamonds and pearls in it. It is called in Persia the "dek tzaninek," and was in the royal family for ninety years. The Shah's grandfather had another one, but lost it overboard, together with a quart of rubies and emeralds.