TELEGRAPHIC.

THE CONVENTIONS.

Populists Nominate Thomas E. Watson for Vice President.

DARKNESS AND PANDEMONIUM.

The Silver Men Nominate Bryan and Sewall—Mr. Stevenson Withdrawn.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 24.—Not more than half the delegates to the Populist convention were in their seats at 10 o'clock this morning when the massive form of Senator Allen, permanent chairman, appeared on the platform.

Capt. O. A. Lloyd of Rochelle, N.Y., and Mrs. Pennington, the "sweet singer of Arcadia," marched into the hall dressed in the costumes of Uncle Sam and Columbia.

John S. Dore of California created a sensation by declaring the rules of the Omaha platform, prohibiting Federal officers taking part in the deliberations of a Populist convention, should be enforced.

A committee of one from each state to confer with a committee of the silver convention was then appointed. The committee immediately retired to meet the silver committee.

Congressman Howard called upon the chair for a statement of the purpose of the conference and the power with which the committee was clothed. Senator Allen responded that the object was to ascertain if the two conventions could find common ground to stand on.

The minority report of the committee on rules was read. It recommended a change in making nominations so as to make the nomination of Vice President before that of President. This was a move of the middle of the road men.

Delegate McGrath of Illinois promptly moved to lay the minority report on the table. Congressman Howard and Barney Gibbs of Texas demanded a vote.

The vote was taken by states on the adoption of the minority report, proceeding the nomination for Vice President before President. When North Carolina was reported Congressman Skinner insisted on making a statement.

"North Carolina," he said, "stands with Nebraska. When we came here this morning we were for the minority report, but since then we have had assurances from Kansas, Nebraska and other Northwestern and Northern states that if we would permit the regular order to prevail, the cause of Populism in the South should be recognized by the nomination of a Southern candidate for Vice President. North Carolina therefore casts 58 votes for the majority report and 3 for the minority report."

Alabama and Texas attempted to challenge the vote of Tennessee, which cast 77 votes for the majority report, but the chair ruled this out of order. The announcement of the vote, 766 to 415, in favor of the minority report, was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration.

Gen. Weaver, chairman of the committee on resolutions, at 1:05 was recognized to read the platform as agreed to by the committee. When the Cuban point was reached someone in the gallery shouted "Amen."

At the conclusion of the reading of the majority report J. S. Casey was recognized to read a minority report recommending the issuance of non-interest-bearing bonds for the improvement of roads. Kearey of Texas wanted to introduce a new title to the minority report. He said he objected to the majority report because it was too prolific and too near akin to the Democratic platform.

The reading had not proceeded very far when someone moved to refer the report to the committee on resolutions, which motion prevailed amid considerable display of enthusiasm.

Henry D. Lloyd of Illinois moved to proceed to the election of a candidate for Vice President. The chair said the motion was unnecessary, as that was the business in order. The states were called for nominations. When Alabama was called, Col. P. O. Bowman mounted the platform and placed in nomination Harvey Ginn of Texas. Before he concluded his speech, however, the convention decided to take a recess of an hour and a half until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 3:02 the convention reassembled and Chairman Allen introduced Judge Jefferson Pollard of Missouri, who read the platform of the silver convention and a message about the nomination of Bryan and Sewall by it. The reading was repeatedly interrupted by delegates in various parts of the hall, who raised the point of order that the regular order was nominations for Vice President. Senator Allen overruled these points of order. Many of the planks of the Silver party's platform were enthusiastically received, but when the action of the Silver convention in nominating Bryan and Sewall was read it was joined by the middle of the road contingent.

Nominations were then called for, but the convention experienced a good deal of difficulty in getting under way, owing to a ruling made by the chair. When the parliamentary situation had been straightened out, Col. Bowman, who had been taken off the floor by the adjournment of the convention this afternoon, took the stage and placed in nomination Congressman Harry Skinner of North Carolina. Col. Bowman stated that a New York delegate, who was stylishly dressed and wore a distinguished Vanderbilt beard, had interviewed at length the situation.

Congressman Howard of Alabama placed then Thomas E. Watson in nomination in a speech in which he did ample justice to the ship of state of the People's party, and paid a high tribute to Mr. Watson's character as a man, a journalist and a statesman.

Mr. Howard was followed by J. R. Sovereign of Arkansas in a practical, straightforward speech seconding the nomination of Mr. Watson, whom he designated as a very suitable man.

Contests pending in New York and Pennsylvania delayed the proceedings. He had no time to consume in the point, immediately he mentioned Mr. Sewall's name it was greeted with loud applause mingled with a liberal supply of hisses. His speech took the shape of an argument, but the issue was defeated. He said he had met fifteen Populists today who were opposed to Sewall, whose average term of service in the party was two or three years. He asserted he had no personal interests in Mr. Sewall's success. "The vice presidency," he said, "does not amount to much unless the President is commonplace, and Billy Bryan is not a commonplace." Personally he would prefer Skinner or Watson, but he wanted to succeed in defeating McKinley.

Allan Murphy ascended the platform, and said a storm of handclapping seconded Watson's nomination.

Captain Burnham of Tennessee nominated the Hon. A. L. Mimms of Tennessee. He declared it to be a foregone conclusion that Bryan should be nominated with a Populist as a yoke-fellow. This pleased the convention and was applauded.

G. W. Miller of Illinois seconded the nomination of Mr. Mimms, and Judge A. A. Ousey that of Mr. Watson.

Prof. L. C. Bateman of Maine, the Populist candidate for governor, nominated Mann Page of Virginia, president of the Farmers' Alliance of that state.

THE BALLOT.

Arkansas started off with 25 votes for Watson. Tom Patterson of Colorado cast the 45 votes of his state for Sewall amid a round of applause from the Bryan men. Indiana gave her 30 votes to Watson. Kansas gave Sewall 82 of her 92 votes. Louisiana gave the bulk of her vote to Watson. It looked as if Watson might be nominated on the first ballot, while North Carolina cast her 61 votes for Skinner, Tennessee for 78 for Mimms, and Texas for 103 for Barnett.

This split up the large delegation. After the roll call was completed, however, Texas changed her votes to Watson, and there were other changes in favor of the Georgian. Col. Bickett of Mississippi went to the stage and withdrew his name.

This Skinner withdrew in Watson's favor. The Georgian already had votes enough to nominate, but the vote of Tennessee was finally transferred to his column. Some one made a motion to make the nomination unanimous, but it was carried with a whoop.

Then some one called attention to the fact that the nomination of Watson was announced at exactly 10 minutes to 7. This thrilled the middle of the road men, and they shouted "Hurrah," "Hurrah," and yelled "Hi! Hi!"

The lights went out at the point and the convention was left in total darkness. Pandemonium reigned. Men shouted out of the inky blackness; others sang and a few cursed. The band struck up a lively air. A few candles were secured to be the presidium and the delegates crowded about them, pushing and swaying in the flickering lights. Several suggested that it was an ill omen, but a chorus of voices shouted that it was a put-up job.

A few minutes later the lights were turned on, and after quiet was restored Congressman Howard of Alabama moved an adjournment until 9 o'clock tomorrow, and the motion carried.

TWO SILVER PLATFORMS.

Populists Declare Their Allegiance to the Constitution.

The Democratic Demand a Distinctively American Financial System.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Following is the Populist platform as agreed upon by the committee on resolutions and adopted by the convention:

PREAMBLE.

The People's party, assembled in national convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles declared by the founders of the Republic, and also to the fundamental principles of just government as enunciated in the platform of the party in 1892. We recognize that, through the carelessness of the present and preceding administrations, the country has reached a crisis in its national life, as predicted in our declaration our years ago, and that prompt and patriotic action is the supreme duty of the hour. We realize that while we have political independence our financial and industrial independence is yet to be obtained by restoring to our country the constitutional control and exercise of the functions necessary to a people's government, which functions have been heavily surrendered by our public servants to corporate monopolies. The influence of European money-changers has been more potent to shaping legislation than the votes of the American people. Executive power and patronage have been used to corrupt our legislators and defeat the will of the people, and plutocracy has thereby been enthroned upon the ruins of democracy. To restore the government intended by the fathers, and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which will make us markets of our own affairs and independent of European control, by the adoption of the following declaration of principles:

FINANCE.

First—We demand a national money, safe and sound, issued by the general government only. Without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, local and private, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and the population of this country, and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production.

Fourth—We denounce the sale of bonds and the issuance of the public interest-bearing debt made by the present administration as unnecessary and without authority of law, and we demand that no more bonds be issued except by specific act of Congress.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of the legal money by the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid, and we denounce the present and preceding administrations for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations exercise.

Seventh—We demand a graduated income tax, so the and that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation, and we regard the recent decision of the supreme Court relative to the income tax law as a misinterpretation of the Constitution and an usurpation of the rightful powers of Congress over the subject of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchanges.

TRANSPORTATION.

First—Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-partisan basis, so the end that all may be accorded the same treatment in transportation, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which result in the impairment if not destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizen, may be destroyed. Such ownership may be accomplished gradually, in a manner of consistent with sound public policy.

Second—The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys and the proceeds of enormous grants of land to the Pacific railroads should never have been alienated, mortgaged or sold, but should be carefully guarded and protected for the people whom it was created by the laws of which it was created. The foreclosure of existing liens of the United States on these roads should at once relieve default in the payment thereof by the debtor companies, and at the purchasers sale of said roads the government should purchase the same if it become necessary to protect its interests, as it may can be purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not for the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property, giving to all equal transportation interests equal privileges and equal rates for time and distance.

Third—We denounce the present funding scheme for refunding these bonds, and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

Fourth—The telegraph, like the post office system, being a necessary for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the people.

LAND.

First—The true policy demands that the national and state legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every resident and industrious citizen to secure a home, and therefore the land should not be monopolized or speculative purposes. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs should by lawful means be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only, and private land monopoly, as well as alien ownership, should be prohibited.

Second—We condemn the treaty by which the land grants to Pacific railroad companies have, through the connivance of the interior department, robbed multitudes of bona fide settlers of their homes and miners of their claims, and we demand legislation by Congress which will force the exemption of mineral land from such grants after as well as before patenting.

Third—We demand that bona fide settlers on all public lands be granted free homes, as provided in the national homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when the same are opened for settlement, and that all laws now pretended some under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION.

We favor a system of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum, under proper constitutional safeguards.

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS.

First—We demand the election of President, Vice President and United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

Second—We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their struggle for political freedom and independence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic sister world, should recognize that Cuba is, and of right ought to be a free and independent state.

Third—We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of the Territories as states.

Fourth—All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its products.

Fifth—In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

Sixth—The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for direct contempt and raising them by injunction should be prevented by proper legislation.

Seventh—We favor just pensions for every disabled Union soldier.

Eighth—Believing that the elective franchise and an untrammeled ballot are essential to a government of, for and by the people, the People's party endorses the business system of disfranchisement adopted in some of the states as an Republican and an Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several state legislatures to take such action as will secure a full and free and fair ballot and an honest count.

Ninth—While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands, and for the vindication of which its organization will be maintained, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties we cordially invite the aid and cooperation of all organizations and citizens agreeing with us upon this vital question.

SILVERITE PLATFORM.

Platform Devoted to the Money Question Exclusively.

The National Silver party in convention assembled hereby adopts the following expression of principles:

First—The paramount issue at this time to the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on one side, and the bimetallic standard, no bonds and government currency on the other.

On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctively American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver by the restoration by the government, independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver as the standard money, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be a full legal tender equally with gold for all debts and dues, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal-tender money by private contract.

We hold that the power to control and regulate a paper currency is inseparable from the power to coin money, and hence that all currency intended to circulate as money should be issued and its volume controlled by the general government only, and should be legal tender.

We are unalterably opposed to the issue by the United States of interest-bearing bonds in time of peace, and we denounce as a blunder worse than a crime the present treasury policy, inaugurated by a Republican House, of plunging the country by hundreds of millions in the vain attempt to maintain the gold standard by borrowing gold, and we demand the payment of all such obligations of the United States as provided by existing laws, in either coin or silver coin, at the option of the government and not at the option of the creditor.

The demonetization of silver in 1873 enormously increased the demand for gold, enhancing the purchasing power and lessening all prices measured by that standard, and since that subject and indebtedness set the prices of American products have fallen, upon an average, nearly 50 per cent, carrying down with them proportionately the money value of all other forms of property. Such fall of prices has destroyed the profits of legitimate industry, informed the producer for the benefit of the non-producer, increasing the burden of the debtor, swelling the gains of the creditor, paralyzing the productive energies of the American people, relegating to idleness vast numbers of willing workers, sending the shadows of despair into the home of the honest toiler, filling the land with tramps and paupers, and building up colossal fortunes at the money centers.

In the effort to maintain the gold standard the country has, within the last two years, in a time of profound peace and plenty, been loaded down with $262,000,000 of additional interest-bearing debt, under such circumstances as to allow a syndicate of native and foreign bankers to realize a new profit of millions on a single deal.

It stands declared that the gold standard can only be upheld by depleting our gold coin or by issuing more bonds. Shall we, in order to keep the price of our products below the European and even below the Asiatic level, and stable up to sell in foreign markets, thus aggravating the very evils of which our people are so bitterly complain, degrading American labor and striking at the foundations of civilization itself.

The advocates of the gold standard persistently claim that the cause of our evil distress is every thing except that we have produced too much that it has made us poor—which implies that the true remedy is to close the factory, abandon the farm and throw a multitude of people out of employment to destitution that leaves us unnerved and disheartened and absolutely without hope for the future.

We affirm it to be unquestioned that there can be no such cause, nothing produced as everything production and at the same time tens of thousands of our fellow citizens remaining half-clothed and housed, and who are piteously clamoring for the common necessaries of life.

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

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

Bryan's Declination.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The reports current at the convention hall brought that Mr. Bryan has announced his determination not to accept the Populist nomination for President in case of the selection of Sewall were based upon the following telegram exchanged between Senator Jones and Mr. Bryan:

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—To W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.:—The Populists will nominate Vice President Sat. If no Sewall, what shall we do? I never your declination in that case. Answer quick.

JAMES K. JONES.

Chairman National Democratic Committee.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 24.—Senator James K. Jones, St. Louis:—Letter agree with you. Withdraw my name if Sewall is not nominated.

W. J. BRYAN.

Senator Jones declined when seen to express any opinion beyond that expressed in his telegram. He said he had placed Mr. Bryan's dispatch in the hands of friends in the convention, but that he had done nothing more towards nominating Mr. Bryan's name.

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Through sleeping cars; call and enlightened trip through the mountains; famous scenery; comfortable equipment.

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Mr. J. W. Venable, of Downey, a pioneer of Los Angeles County, Cal., says: "Whenever I am troubled with a pain in the stomach or with diarrhœa I use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. I have used it for years, and it is to be a reliable remedy, and recommend it to every one." For sale by Druggists.

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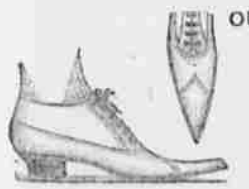

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