TELEGRAPHIC.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Afternoon Session of the Democratic Convention.

AND THE DISPLAY OF ORATORY.

Diversity of Opinion Among the Members of the Committees on Resolutions.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—It was 4:15 when the temporary chairman, Mr. Foster, appeared on the platform to call the afternoon session of the convention to order.

There were no demonstrations as the eminent ex-Governor ascended the platform, but the applause was more crowded than at the first session and the proportion of ladies was not so large.

At 4:35, as Gov. Flower rapped for order. The report of the committee on credentials was first presented by Chairman Brennan of Wisconsin. The statement in the report that there were present 924 delegates to the convention, representing forty-six states and three territories, was hartily applauded.

The report of the committee on organization not being ready, Dr. Everett of Massachusetts was introduced to the convention and made a political speech.

When Dr. Everett declared that Massachusetts was opposed to sectional cities, and again when he said that the convention would uphold the hands of Mr. Cleveland in maintaining the credit of the nation, the delegates jumped to their chairs and joined in a stormy demonstration. Fans, handkerchiefs, flags, everything that was available, were waved amid frantic cheering. His touching references to the last words of ex-Governor William F. Russell of Massachusetts, who, in 1892, died at a broken hearted, in one of the duty of his party at Chicago, was received with rousing cheers.

There were loud calls for Bragg, Tim Ranney and others, when Dr. Everett took his seat, but the committee on permanent organization was ready to make its report. The report was read by Delegate Roberts of Missouri. It recommended Senator Caffery of Louisiana for permanent chairman, John H. Wilson of Indiana for secretary, and Walter Kessler of Indiana for sergeant-at-arms. It also reported an order of business. The report also recommended that the organization of the party be made permanent and that the committee be empowered to call future conventions.

The report was adopted and Mr. Ballard of Pennsylvania and Mr. Lawler of Minnesota escorted Senator Caffery to the platform.

In assuming the gavel Senator Caffery made a strong speech. Without using cards, he in an impressive speech, one in logic, both in statement, eloquent in gesture. He referred ceremoniously to his manuscript. The convention listened closely and frequently interrupted him by applause.

At the conclusion of Senator Caffery's speech, John F. Irish of California was called for and responded with a speech. Mr. Irish has quite a reputation as an orator and he fully justified it. He said there was something appropriate about the selection of the Bourbon for this convention, as here is the edge of the war Democrats assembled under the threat of shotted guns and declared their faith. They are now threatened with something worse than physical excommunication. Their cause had been flushed and their principles delaunched by those who has injured their cause with a crowd to which the Democratic party had been opposed ever since there had been a division of parties in the country. He paid his respects both to Mr. McKinley and Mr. Bryan, both of whom, he said, were preaching the gospel of high prices—the former by an endless throw as protection, the latter by showing the patronizing power of money.

"We stand," he cried, "where Jefferson, Jackson and Cleveland stood. We say to these apostles of the Hessians, 'a plague upon you both.'"

His characterization of Mr. Bryan as the "agent of the silver syndicate and the commercial agent of the millions new mine-owners, coining the country for bullion," raised a laugh which ended in a round of applause when he declared that the general public should not be made the tool of this "puppet of syndicates."

He concluded a glowing peroration with these words: "When this contest is over it will be found that if we have not vanquished one daughter of the house-in-h, we have at least left her without a sister."

Immediately after Mr. Irish's speech the convention at 5:30 adjourned until 8 o'clock evening at 11 o'clock.

PLATFORM DRAFTS.

The committee on resolutions was in session for nearly an hour and a half today, and it is that time it was developed that there is a wide disagreement between the members of the committee as to the form the declaration of principles should take. From twenty-five to thirty drafts of platforms and portions of platforms were submitted, several members offered the complete platforms of their various states. It was found that the opinions were so diverse that it would be necessary to appoint a subcommittee for the purpose of sifting the different platforms submitted and making a draft suitable for the convention.

The subcommittee of the majority for a declaration for the single gold standard was rather surprising to those who hoped that something might be done adopting bimetallism or an international agreement. Several members, notably A. H. Nelson of Minnesota, favored a declaration in favor of international agreement, but his supporters were silenced by the overwhelming majority for a clear declaration for the present single gold standard.

There was considerable opposition to a remote plank which was proposed and which stated that the expense of the government was largely increased by a pension policy more than liberal. While some of the members favored this plank, several thought that the delegation might not to go so far.

No opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks was developed.

It is understood that a financial plank, which has been drawn by Secretary Carlisle, and is before the committee on resolutions, declares distinctly for a single gold standard, and makes no apology or excuse for such issue.

It was finally determined to recast the platform to a subcommittee of ten, which was completed as follows: William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; G. Var Hamm, Maine; C. P. Lowle, New Jersey; V. F. Kline, Ohio; James H. Ehrett, Illinois; Edmund Cooper, Tennessee; T. G. Jones, Alabama; A. P. Tribe, California; H. W. Lamb, Massachusetts, and Albert Watkins, Nebraska.

The full committee adjourned and the subcommittee went into session on the promise that it would have a draft of the platform ready to submit to the full committee by 11 o'clock.

A GOLD MAN MEETING.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Although the Democratic convention proper held no session tonight, as much interest as attached to the proceedings centered upon the mass-meeting held under the auspices of the inaugurating committee at the convention hall. Some of the most popular orators in the country, who are delegates to the convention, were billed to speak and their names drew a brilliant, wellpleased audience, one which filled the galleries and the floor and included a large proportion of ladies.

Many decorates were in their seats wearing their state goldens. The speakers were late, so that the band filled the waiting time until half past eight o'clock, when J. McDowall Tremble of Kansas city called the meeting to order in place of Hon. W. D. Byrnes, who was unavoidably absent.

One of the strongest speeches was made by Hon. Charles T. Lewis of New Jersey, who, although unknown to many of the audience, was received by the strength of his sentiments. When toward the close of his speech he declared that for all the elements of greatness, the general public should experimentally—the greatest man in the world today is Grover Cleveland, the delegates came to their feet with a rush, some of them mounted and waved hats and handkerchiefs.

Col. Fellows, in introducing Mr. E. H. Farrar of Louisiana, referred to the congress convention, Popular Monroe, who, Mr. Fellows remarked, "so generously wasted the somewhat arid waters of his Google."

Mr. Farrar referred to the "Populistic assembly that swallowed the Chicago convention" and assured his hearers that the "people" had not labored in vain on everybody in his part of the United States. His speech was decidedly bitter against the platform and principles of the Chicago convention and included in references to cowards, cracks and counterfeits.

Col. Fellows, advertising to the front of the platform, introduced Mr. Russell, some months pioneer, and said: "Mr. Breckinridge has declined to speak on account of the interest we have kept him left the hall for our success." This announcement brought down howls of disappointment and there was much grumbling, while the galleries were waving handkerchiefs.

The hour was 11 o'clock. Col. Breckinridge had not been visible to the hall and he said there during the meeting, and there was much speculation concerning the circumstances of his failure to appear.

LI HUNG INTERVIEWED.

He Tells the Reporters Why He Goes by Way of Canada.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Li Hung Chang was interviewed at Waldorf today by a number of reporters. In response to a query whether the earl, who had such very pleasant things about the Americans had an unfavorable comment to make, his excellency replied he would not say anything about this subject. He added, however, to thought there were too many political parties here and asked why the newspapers did not bring them together. When asked to make a comparison between this country and England he declined, saying he had nothing materially to say of either. In answer to a question what he was most interested in, he said our tall buildings were very wonderful, but they would hardly do in China on account of typhoons.

Earl Li was asked whether he expected any modification of the Geary law. His reply he hoped for it.

"We your excellency is focused in determining to go home through Canada by the treatment of Chinese in the Pacific states, especially California?"

"I cannot go through Canada for two reasons. First, because were I was high commissioner in China, I was constantly receiving memorials and complaints from emigrants in San Francisco that they were not allowed the rights which under American laws they were entitled to. My assistance was constantly invoked to secure them these rights. Instead of being able to do so, I was compelled to see them deprived of their rights, and more their allegiance. I do not go through China where Chinese have been so treated, and I know I should be obliged to Chinese in California having such complaints to make.

"For second reason," he said, "he was prompted by his advanced age to take care of his health.

"I was told in China," he continued, "that the staunch The Emperor of China was interested in the construction of the Canadian Pacific road and decided to go by way of Vancouver instead of taking a smaller steamship at San Francisco.

"I wish to say more about the exclusion act. The exclusion act cannot be set aside. Chinese labor is admitted by all who have studied political economy that competition, and competition alone, will keep the market in good health. Whether the interest is in commerce or labor, I Pat aside from your minds that I am a high Chinese official and mandarin, and look upon me as a man who is studying the best interests of his country. I say to you that to exclude Chinese labor or cheap commerce from your country is unfair and against the best interests of your country.

"By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it."

After the interview Earl Li called on Mayor Strong at the city hall and then proceeded to Brooklyn, where he visited the navy yard, Prospect Park and other places of interest.

Hammond and Jameson.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—[Copyrighted 1896, Associated Press.]—Reports having been in circulation in the United States that John Hays Hammond, an American who was manager of the Delbeers mines, South Africa, had a dispute with Dr. L. S. Jameson, the leader of the Transvaal raid, now undergoing a sentence of fifteen months' imprisonment for that offense, in Holloway jail, a representative of the Associated Press, has had an interview with Hammond on the subject.

When asked regarding the reported financial misunderstanding between himself and Jameson, Hammond said it was "absolutely untrue," adding: "I never had any money transactions of any kind with Jameson, and so far as personal feelings go, I admire the man, but I am other resources have one great grievance against Jameson, namely, that he has allowed me to remain under the impression of a warrant and has stated that he started for Johannesburg in obedience to our request."

BRINKLEY CONGRATULATED.

Letters and Telegrams Too Numerous to Read Now.

CANTON, O., Sept. 2.—Ever since Major McKinley returned to Canton from Columbus, he has received at his home an immense volume of mail and telegraphic matter. But the conditions of late 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 compare that which has followed his letter of acceptance. The mail was so heavy to handle in the ordinary manner of sorting tied packs, but is now delivered in crates, and the amount of telegrams were they counted, would be surprising in the highest degree.

A few of the telegrams on this subject follows:

Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont, writing from New York: "Vermont ratifies the nomination of our candidate. Campaign too short to make it overwhelming, but was rapidly growing that way."

John G. McCullough, North Bennington: "Vermont was not selected to sound the notes, but has filled it to order. The sweeter notes cannot be already heard. The Republican majority is by far the biggest in its history, either during the war or since. Increased majority in Rutland county is 10,000 and probably more. It is the precursor of the November landslide."

TELLER DENIES IT.

Silver Has Never Been Asked Have Sacrificed Free Coinage.

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 2.—During the past few years Senator Teller's speeches have indistinctly alienated the report that if the senior Colorado senator and his silver colleagues had been willing to accept it, they could have secured the coinage of the American silver product. Since the announcement of the candidacy of Maj. McKinley, and especially since his nomination, Mr. Teller's friends have been anxious to receive some outline of the story, some of them even going so far as to intimate that they have the information from Mr. McKinley himself. In reply to an inquiry concerning the matter, Senator Teller has written the following letter:

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 27.

Hon. E. M. Amsden, Ryan, Colo.:

Dear Sir—Your letter of the 25th of August, in which you ask the question, "If, in 1892, when the McKinley bill was passed, the silver men had agreed to accept a coinage of the American product?" is at hand.

This story has been industriously circulated throughout the West during the campaign of 1892, and I have heard it word of truth in the statement. There has never been a time when the people of such a bill could have been secured. Free coinage of the American product was always weaker in both houses than the unlimited coinage of silver.

There has never been a President since I have been in public life who would have signed a bill for the coinage of the American product, nor has there been a time when such a vote could have been had in either house of Congress.

At St. Louis there was introduced in the committee on resolutions, after they had voted down the free-coinage provision, a provision for the coinage of the American product, but it received exactly the same negative votes against it that the unlimited coinage of silver did.

Those who state that there has been a time when the free coinage of the American product could have been secured are either grossly ignorant of the facts or are willfully misleading. I never at any time favored the coinage of the American product, and my idea of compromise shows that he is not friendly to any measure favorable to silver.

Yours truly,

H. M. TELLER.

FAVORABLE TO FUSION.

That Seems to be the Sentiment Among Nebraska Democrats.

HELENA, Mont., Sept. 2.—As far as can be gauged at this time, the sentiment of the Democratic convention, which meets at Butte on Monday morning, will be favorable to fusion with the Populists. There is a strong minority, however, opposed to it, and some sore heads, who are not endeavoring to make it any time favored the coinage of the American product, and are bitter against the unlimited coinage of silver dollars