

DO NOT FAVOR THE PRESIDENT AND MR. CARLISLE NOT DESIRED BY THE GOLD MEN.

Leaders Say Principle Should Govern at the Present Time and Not Men.

Candidates Must Be Men for Whom a Good Democrat Can Readily Cast His Vote.

PREPARING FOR THE CONVENTION.

Conference in Chicago Concludes Its Labors by Appointing a Committee Which is to Issue a Call from Indianapolis August 7.

A statement was made in St. Louis Thursday by B. O. Flower, editor of the Arena, that the gold standard Democrats were formulating a plan to nominate President Cleveland as the head of a third ticket, with Carlisle for Vice-President.

The gold conference at Chicago finished its labors yesterday by appointing an Executive Committee which will meet in Indianapolis August 7 to complete the details of the call for the coming national convention.

GOLD DEMOCRATS READY.

Location of the Third Convention Will Be Determined at Indianapolis on August 7.

Chicago, July 24.—As was announced in last night's dispatches the gold standard Democrats will hold a National Convention not later than September 2, while by today's action of the Executive Committee a formal call for a convention will be issued from Indianapolis on August 7.

The members of the Executive Committee and States represented at the meeting today were: Indiana, John R. Wilson; Iowa, Henry Vollmer; Ohio, S. H. Holding; Michigan, W. R. Shelby; Kentucky, G. M. Davis; Missouri, L. C. Krauthoff; Wisconsin, W. W. ...

W. Vaughan, General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, was chosen chairman, after which the Executive Committee discussed the pros and cons of the situation.

The majority report, which was adopted by the larger conference at its adjourned session, provides for the holding of a National Convention of gold standard Democrats not later than September 2. The question of representation of States will be decided by the Executive Committee.

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

A majority report was as follows: Your committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, First—That it is the sense of this conference, composed of gold standard Democrats of the States of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Missouri, Michigan, W. R. Shelby, Nebraska, Iowa and Nebraska, that a thoroughly sound and patriotic reorganization of the Democratic party be enacted, and that candidates for President and Vice-President in accordance therewith be nominated.

Second—That the Democrats in the several States who are in sympathy with this reorganization and unaffiliated opponents of the declaration of independence of the Chicago platform be requested to reorganize a National Democratic Committee.

Third—That the National Committee thus selected meet at the city of Indianapolis on Friday, the 24th day of August, 1896, at 10 o'clock p. m., 1896, for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a National Democratic Convention to be held not later than the 24th day of September, 1896, at such place and on such date as such member as said National Committee may determine.

Fourth—That the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Convention be appointed by the chairman of this conference, and that such committee be authorized with authority and directions to name a suitable person in each State to act as a delegate to the appropriate steps to cause State meetings to be held with all convenient speed, for the purpose of selecting members of such committee, or if no committee can be selected in any State, to designate a member to represent such State temporarily. Resolutions fully submitted.

EDWARD S. BRAGG, Chairman. GEORGE M. DAVIS, Secretary. MOVEMENT NOT SECTIONAL.

While the States represented at today's meeting and at last night's conference were almost without exception middle Western States, the news received at headquarters today, the leaders say, would indicate that the movement is by no means confined to a sectional area.

The arrival of Comptroller Eckels, fresh from discussing the situation with the President and members of the Administration, has given considerable impetus to the movement. It is considered that a straight party candidate for whom to cast their votes and for whom they might make speeches, was welcome news to the gold men.

No effort has yet been made to tabulate the summaries of the strength of holding Democrats, but the leaders guess at the result as they point to the heap of letters and telegrams on the desk of Secretary Ewing.

There is a vigorous rivalry between cities for the convention. Not less than four are contending for the honor of entertaining the gold standard Democrats. Indianapolis telegraphed an offer to provide all necessary funds. The friends of E. S. Bragg are working for Detroit. Minneapolis has asked for it, and for some time the friends of the gold standard are clamoring for St. Paul. And Chicago is a claimant.

After the adjournment of the conference at 11:30 today the Executive Committee of five gathered at the upper end of the club-room. The committee is composed as follows:

DON'T WANT SEWALL. Ignatius Donnelly, the Journal's Special Correspondent, Says with His Name Off the Ticket All Would Be Plain Sailing.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal: The third day of the convention has been a very important and decisive one. It will probably end tonight in the nomination of Mr. Bryan for President, and some thorough-going Populist from the South for Vice-President. We may get through in two hours to-night, and we may be in session until morning.

There is considerable dissatisfaction among the "middle-of-the-road" people against the nomination of Mr. Bryan, not so much out of opposition to Mr. Bryan himself as because of the complicated position in which it will leave matters in some of the States, especially the States of the South. There will be two hostile parties, embittered by the ill-feeling of years, working for the same ticket. It will require the greatest moderation and good sense to permit them to move in perfect harmony. This, I trust, will be done.

The turning down of Mr. Sewall, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is going to complicate matters somewhat. Should Mr. Sewall persist in remaining in the field as a candidate of the Democracy, there will have to be two electoral tickets in each State, and a division of the electoral vote between Sewall and the People's party nominee. It will be very difficult to get the full vote of the Populist party for those electors who are known to be favorable to Sewall.

There is nothing that the Populists are more emphatic and decided upon than their hostility to the banking interest, and to bankers generally, and many of them may refuse to vote for the entire ticket, or refuse to vote for the Democratic electors favorable to Sewall, and therein lies a peril to the ticket itself. The best thing that Mr. Sewall could do would be to withdraw, but of course it would be impossible for Mr. Bryan to present any such request.

It is supposed that Mr. Sewall was put upon the Democratic ticket because of his expected liberal contributions to the campaign fund of the party, and this, too, will make it difficult for the Democrats, who have cut loose from Wall Street, to get along without him. If, however, he should withdraw, and look to a Cabinet position as his reward, there could be perfect harmony and union among all the supporters of Mr. Bryan. It is to be hoped that such a conclusion will be reached.

There is another thing that the Democratic National Committee, if it is wise, will have to give their undivided attention to. In the South they have been for years persecuting and ostracizing Populist politicians. Many of them have gone to bloody graves. Others have been insulted and outraged. The tenants of the graveyards have had to do duty as voters many years after their departure from this sublunary sphere. They have appeared upon the voting list as present and casting their votes for Democratic candidates.

While this served to illustrate the truth of the doctrine of the immortality of the soul, it did not comport with the happiness or peace of mind of Democrats who were not of a religious temperament. The result has been an intense fight between the two rival organizations, a fight as relentless as fate, and, in many cases, as bitter as death. If the Democrats in the coming campaign persist in their bulldozing and ballot-box stuffing they will sow dynamite among the adherents of Mr. Bryan, and the result by election day may be most disastrous.

There can be no doubt that the coming campaign will be the fiercest and the most important that has been fought on the American Continent. Even the great battle which resulted in the first election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency was not so tremendous as this is going to be. On the one side we will have the combined power of all the capitalists of Europe. On the other hand will be 70,000,000 of people, many of them reduced to the greatest poverty, hundreds of thousands of whom have been forced from their homes and made wanderers on the face of the earth, while still other hundreds of thousands are mortgaged to the eyelids, and looking forward into a future as black as death and desolation.

The feeling will be most intense. Pulsations that will thrill through the country will have in them almost the fierceness of civil war. Men will deposit their ballots with the same vehemence with which they would fire their guns. Everywhere we hear: "If this election cannot settle peaceably by the revolution stands in the name of God, and it must not be forgotten that the men who entertain these sentiments are not only the most intelligent, but the most warlike, on earth. In their hands the bankers of Wall Street, with all their gold, would be as powerless as children. It is not well or safe to drive such a people to desperate extremities.

It will be the part of wisdom for those who have the most of this world's goods not to tumble them into the bloody vortex of war and anarchy in an effort to increase their wealth. The possessors of great fortunes can never safely engage those having nothing to lose and everything to gain by revolution.

The East is disposed to underestimate the West of this country. They simply know it by the vast trains of produce borne from the fields to the centres of commerce. They forget that these fields are occupied by men of their own race, a brave, patient, peaceful, Christian people, who can, however, by misery, be transformed into demons.

The different sections of the country must come to possess more just and fair conceptions of each other. The Eastern States are simply a semi-Europeanized fringe, standing between the New and the Old World. The real power of America is in the Valley of the Mississippi. It was from there that the great armies came which triumphed in the civil war. It was there that Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Logan, Sheridan and a host of other powerful heroes were nurtured and developed. It was not until these Western armies and Western generals were transferred under the leadership of the hero of Appomattox to the camps surrounding Richmond that the outnumbered armies of secession went down to defeat.

God forbid that the people of New York, Pennsylvania and New England should ever be called upon to face the united warriors of the South and West. In the struggle that would follow the whole face of society and the map of the world might be changed.

It is the part of the Eastern statesmen to look into these things carefully and not permit the continued existence of any system that will longer uphold the swindling and robbery of the bone and sinew of the country.

IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

Standard Democrat is acceptable to me. It is an odd thing, however, that in all the tickets which speculation offers us one name is almost invariably used. It is always Palmer and somebody. Palmer's name, by an almost universal choice, seems to be made a part of every suggested ticket. Sometimes it is Palmer and Gordon, sometimes it is Palmer and Hill, but it is always Palmer.

FOR A THIRD TICKET. Washington, July 24.—A. A. Wilson, United States Marshal of the District of Columbia—I am in favor of another ticket, but I have not thought anything about candidates. While I was at Chicago I heard a good deal of talk between Messrs. Hill and Whitney about another ticket, and I believe the people in many States want a gold standard Democrat, so that they can keep up their record of voting the Democratic ticket. I also hear it argued that a gold ticket would draw off sufficient votes from Bryan and Sewall to insure the election of Mr. McKinley. I think if the Populists conclude their talk matters will crystallize, and we will know where we are. I am surprised at the efforts of the Bryan men to secure the endorsement of the Populists. The Southern Democrats have always denounced these people because they fused with Republicans, and now they are seeking their companionship. I hope a gold Democrat will be put in the field.

HE IS A DEMOCRAT. Washington, July 24.—Domine I. Murphy, Commissioner of Pensions—I am not in favor of a third ticket. In the words of Senator Hill, "I am a Democrat."

FAVORS THE PRESIDENT. Albany, N. Y., July 24.—General

BENTLEY HER CANDIDATE. Helen M. Gougar Says the National Party's Platform is Ideal.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal: We have votes enough, if they can take the minority report from the table on a roll call, to adopt a woman suffrage plank overwhelmingly.

The woman suffragists in and out of the Populist party are up in arms against General J. B. Weaver because he has again and again told them that he would do all he could for woman suffrage, when, in truth, he in committee works against and defeats it.

I have told the women for years that he was not for us, and they now believe it, for he was the one who defeated it this time in sub-committee and fought it before the full committee.

At this time it looks to me as though this convention is going to do the unbusinesslike and impolitic act of nominating Bryan and repudiating Sewall. If this is done it would be wise to put in a straight Populist ticket. Otherwise monopolists will be given the control of the country for another four years by the election of Mr. McKinley, unless the people are wiser than the convention and vote for Mr. Bryan, which I think they will do.

The fact still remains that the National party, with Bentley and Southgate as candidates, is the only party before the people which appeals to the conscience of the voters and their best interests. Its platform is ideal, and only needs to be read to win the confidence of all true reformers.

HELEN M. GOUGAR.

OVERWHELMINGLY FOR BRYAN. Mary E. Lease Says the Populists Will Rush Through the Wide-Open Doors of Opportunity.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal: There could be but one result, the nomination of Bryan. Populists will not be governed by the nominations here, but will vote as they please. They will not feel restricted by the nominations. They will do thus because the doors of opportunity are wide open, and they realize they are given perhaps the last chance to settle peaceably the great question which confronts them.

If the silver sentiment grows in the future as it has for the past three weeks there will be an overwhelming majority for Bryan.

MARY E. LEASE.

BRYAN THEIR ONLY HOPE. Ella Knowles Haskell Says the Populists Cannot Do Better than Nominate Him.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal: I really and truly think the only thing the Populists can do is to nominate Bryan, because it is better for us as a party to obtain one grand result than to be defeated on every principle in the coming election.

By nominating Bryan there is a chance of success for the free coinage of silver.

I believe in retaining the party organization intact, national and State. After having gained one great victory we will be in a position to gain others in the line of reforms which we so heartily believe in as Populists.

ELLA KNOWLES HASKELL, Assistant Attorney-General of Missouri.

WHITNEY-HILL TROUBLE. An Article Which Reviews Their Differences and Sees a Great Fight for Ultimate Supremacy.

In yesterday's Brooklyn Eagle a long, double-headed article appeared, going into the history of the differences between Senator Hill and W. C. Whitney, the argument of which is that these differences are stronger than ever, and that, recognizing the breaking up of old alliances, each is trying to come out master of the situation.

The tale of the warfar, begins when Whitney opposed the nomination of Hill for President in 1892 and worked for Cleveland, and notes that Whitney has had no part in the events that have lost under Hill's leadership, New York State and city and the rest of the country.

Whitney forced the last nomination for Governor on Hill, the article says, that he might be defeated.

At Chicago they really pulled apart, but came back under an agreement that neither would make a public statement without the other. The two recent statements of Mr. Whitney are regarded by Hill as treachery. In addition, Mr. Hill now finds Flower against him, too.

John C. Sheehan controls Tammany Hall, W. F. Sheehan is interested with Flower in business. It is argued therefore, that the intention of Whitney is also to freeze Hill out of any influence he still possesses in Tammany.

Both men were to do their best to keep everybody silent as to Bryan and Sewall until after the State Convention. In pursuance of this plan Hill went by yacht, and secretly saw Hugh McLaughlin to have the Kings County Committee advised.

Whitney, it is stated in the article, is trying to control the bolters and the third party movement, to ride it to a victory for himself. But the article says that Whitney or any one else realize that he is not king here.

THE ARTICLE CLOSING WITH THE TWO STATEMENTS that each man is trying to place himself as ruler when the gold ticket men are settled, and that the gold ticket men are going straight ahead, and hope to be able to make a victory for Whitney or any one else realize that he is not king here.

JOINED HANDS ON SILVER. Conference Committee of Populists and White Metal Men Fail to Indorse Candidates.

St. Louis, July 24.—The conference committees appointed by the silver and Populist conventions met this afternoon and reached an agreement, although for two hours the effort promised to be fruitless.

The organization of the committee was effected by making W. E. Irvin, of Minnesota, chairman. For two hours the committee debated all sorts of propositions, the right particularly centering upon the proposed endorsement of Mr. Sewall for Vice-President. The Southern Populist members of the committee, however, every suggestion likely to favor the Chicago nominee for Vice-President, and the silver men, on the other hand, were discouraged.

Confirmed their efforts to getting the parties united on "common ground."

This was effected by the adoption of the following: Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference committee that a union of all forces including the People's party, silver men, free silver Democrats and Republicans, is expected, and should be effected at once for the purpose of achieving victory for the advancement of free silver in November.

The action of the North Carolina delegation is a fair sample of the tricks and the manners of Mr. Butler, the young Senator from that State. He has split his delegation at every point where a test vote has been taken, and occupied at all times a strictly neutral position on the top fall of the fence.

Donnelly Makes a Protest. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, protested against the proposition reported from the committee on resolutions to allow the candidates to select the national chairman.

THROWN OFF THE YOKE "Coin" Harvey, the Journal's Special Correspondent, Says the West and South Will Now, Labor to Save the East from Ruin.

To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal: You have the result. The West is to furnish the President and the South the Vice-President if the allied forces are to win in November. The issue is joined and the struggle is now on, the result of which may change, for better or worse, the civilization of the world.

The contest comes as was anticipated some forty years ago—the West and the South against the East. The plans of the omnivorous West furnish the leader and the cotton fields of the South his second, while the representatives of the money power are bunched in the northeast corner of the Union. It is the frontiersmen and producers upon the one hand and the money changers and trusts, representing selfish wealth, on the other hand. Civilization hangs in the balance.

It is not in a sectional sense that the nation is thus divided. If the South and West win they will emancipate the tenants and wage earners of the East, who are slaves to a monied oligarchy. The principles of humanity are universal and, in that sense, there is no North and no South; no East and no West. But in the sense of a dominating influence it is believed by the spirit that guides this convention that the masses in the East are as much under the control of all that makes selfish despotism as are the people of England, Scotland and Ireland under the domination of the selfish wealth of Europe.

Whenever greed and vanity walk hand in hand, and the people worship mammon, the spirit of humanity is chloroformed. Tens of thousands may protest in vain against the chemistry of civilization that destroys manhood and womanhood, but when it has gone as far as it has in Europe and the northeastern section of this nation it requires a power higher than the people thus doomed possess to throw off the yoke of tyranny.

The South and West were staggering under the same poison that has enslaved the East, but by a supreme effort, just in time, before the poison had done its work, they have thrown off the baleful influence and reason has assumed its sway.

When I say that our victory will result in the emancipation of your people I should also include all of your people. The rich men of your section, who are not satisfied with comfort and luxury, but who, in the feverish pursuit of wealth, are seeking by trusts and combinations to place all the people of the United States in a position of paying tribute to them, are as much the slaves of mammonism as are the distressed people over whom they rule.

Many of them are such slaves to money that they are not acquainted with their own families and have no time to study problems of government or civilization. If we win they, too, will receive the benefits of the remedy we offer, as did the slaveholders of the South years after the aristocracy they had constructed had been destroyed. We don't mean repudiation, but we resist confiscation.

We don't mean to encourage anarchy, but to stop the process now at work that is making anarchists. We don't intend to resort to prejudice, but to appeal to reason. We believe that those who oppose us are not responsible for the opinions they hold. They are the natural product of the civilization that has produced them. If they retort on us that we are the product of a civilization that has made us we answer that since the earliest history of the human race it has been the most Western people upon whom the principles of liberty and free institutions have descended.

The rage of battle is thrown down, but it is not, or should not be, the gaze of battle that array's man against man, but appeals to reason and admiration for the majority expression of the unselfish wisdom of the people.

If my telegrams have assisted the readers of the Journal in understanding the situation here I hope they will also assist in teaching the lesson of the brotherhood of man.

W. H. FARVEY, Author of "A Tale of Two Nations."

BRYAN MAY NOT ACCEPT. Continued from First Page.

ates, of which outfit Marlow Butler is the leader, were also wrought with Tom Patterson, of Denver, lawyer, capitalist and proprietor of the Rocky Mountain News, the great Populist paper of the West, was scoffed at and reviled when he argued in support of the majority and decanted upon the imbecility of a body of men whose principal political hope was free silver, and whose fear was a gold standard, preparing to take a step which could but retard, and might possibly prevent silver success.

Jerry Simpson also talked. As a matter of fact, nearly every one in the house talked. For two hours in the aggregate the majority were talking at the same time, and no man knew what another said. It was a bedlam, a babel of a convention, and it was a good thing to be away from it. At last the vote was reached, and it was apparent that the majority were in favor of nominating the President first.

The vote, as reported by the secretary, stood 740 in favor of the majority and 603 for the minority. When the vote was being cast there was a noticeable anxiety to know which way North Carolina was going. The Bryan men felt mightily relieved, and the "middle-of-the-roads" correspondingly said, when the Pine Tree State was declared 95 for the majority report.

Changed North Carolina's Vote. A sensation was created by Harry Skinner, who has all along fancied himself connected with the Populist lines. He got the attention of the Chair—a matter of some difficulty—and said:

"The vote of North Carolina was cast with the understanding that we should have a Southern man named for Vice-President, and there is some fear on the part of certain of our delegates that the agreement will not be carried out. We wish to be fully assured on this point."

"Is it your desire to alter the vote of the delegation?" inquired Chairman Allen.

"I think we'd better vote North Carolina 95 for the minority report," concluded Skinner, and it was so ordered.

This made the vote 704 for the minority report and 645 for the majority, and it was thereupon decided to depart from all precedent and name the tall end of the ticket prior to the head.

The action of the North Carolina delegation is a fair sample of the tricks and the manners of Mr. Butler, the young Senator from that State. He has split his delegation at every point where a test vote has been taken, and occupied at all times a strictly neutral position on the top fall of the fence.

Donnelly Makes a Protest. Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, protested against the proposition reported from the committee on resolutions to allow the candidates to select the national chairman.

"It may be," said he, "that when this convention adjourns there will be little chance of the People's party except the national committee. While I may be willing to support Bryan, if he is to be the choice of this convention, when the folly of the moment has passed away we want to clothe the skeleton that is left."

He wanted the national committee to select its chairman. "The middle-of-the-roads" cheered Donnelly lustily, and an Alabama delegate cried out that the convention should select the chairman.

Judge Green, of Nebraska, made a vigorous reply to Mr. Donnelly in which he declared that the People's party would emerge triumphant from the convention if it grasped the opportunity to achieve success to-day and return Monday.

COXEY INCENSED AT WEAVER. General Says the Iowan is Worse Than Carr Reed.

St. Louis, July 24.—"General" J. S. Coxeey has a grievance. Coxeey was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, of which General Weaver was chairman. Coxeey presented several resolutions which were repudiated by the committee. The "Commonweal" complained bitterly of General Weaver's rulings.

"Carr Reed," said he, "is not in it with Weaver. He made motions while sitting in the chair and then forced them through the committee. I believe if the conditions were the reverse as between the South and Kansas—that is, if the Democrats were our common enemy instead of the Republicans—Kansas would still be generous enough to endorse the ticket. I am and a telegram to-day from Lawrence saying our people will support the ticket irrespective of what is done here."

L. D. BELLWING, Ex-Governor of Kansas.

FOR BRYAN AND SEWALL. To W. R. Hearst, New York Journal.

I have always believed it good politics to nominate Bryan and Sewall. In case Bryan and a Southern man are nominated I have heard of no plan that is satisfactory to me or our people. The people of my State will vote for Bryan and Sewall, irrespective of nominations. I believe if the conditions were the reverse as between the South and Kansas—that is, if the Democrats were our common enemy instead of the Republicans—Kansas would still be generous enough to endorse the ticket. I am and a telegram to-day from Lawrence saying our people will support the ticket irrespective of what is done here."