HALF OF A TICKET

Silver Republicans Nominate Bryan for President.

LEFT THE VICE-PRESIDENCY OPEN

Committee Will Attend to That Part of It—Convention Was Nearly Carried for Towne.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—After a long and exciting debate, during which it looked several times as if Charles A. Towne would be nominated for Vice-President, in spite of his protest against such action, the National convention of the Silver Republican party adjourned sine die without making a nomination, the whole matter being referred to the National committee, with power to act.

W. J. Bryan was made the unanimous choice of the convention for President during the morning session, and it was the intention to complete the ticket in the afternoon by the nomination of ex-Congressman Towne. The action of the Democratic convention, however, in placing Mr. Stevenson in nomination took the delegates off their feet, but most of them asserted their determination to nominate Mr. Towne notwithstanding. For two hours Senator Teller, ex-Congressmen Shafroth, of Colorado, and Cheadle, of Indiana, and others made speeches in favor of indorsing the Democratic ticket, but it was not until Mr. Towne himself appeared and appealed to the convention not to nominate him, but to concentrate their forces, that the delegates calmed down and the Vice-Presidential nomination was referred to the National committee.

The Day in Detail.

The delegates were very late in assembling this morning, notwithstanding practically all the important work of the convention was scheduled for today. It was past 10 o'clock when Chairman Brown rapped for order.

For a few minutes previous to convening, the delegates were entertained by speeches and prayers delivered from a phonograph, and this resulted in one rather touching incident. The prayer delivered by Dr. Bigelow, of Cincinnati, at the opening convention, and which brought cheers from the delegates, was repeated amid dead silence. At its conclusion a white-headed delegate from Ohio started singing "John Brown's Body." One by one the delegates joined in the old war song, until the auditorium rang with the thunder of a thousand voices.

A committee was appointed to invite ex-Assistant Secretary of State Webster Davis to address the convention.

The committee on resolutions announced that it was ready to report, and D. C. Tillotson, of Kansas City, took the platform to read the party's declaration of principles. [The platform in full will be found in another column.]

Great cheering greeted the reading of the silver plank, the indorsement of the initiative and referendum and the Nicaragua Canal. The most enthusiastic demonstration occurred when the speaker read the plank extending sympathy to the Boers, the delegates rising en masse and cheering for over a minute.

"We would like to hear from the committee on conference," shouted a delegate.

"The committee is still in session," said Senator Teller. "There has been no formal expression by the Democratic members, but I betray no confidence when I say a majority of the members are friends of Mr. Towne. Let us do what the friends of Mr. Towne in the Democratic convention want us to do, wait and give them a chance to show the convention that Mr. Towne is the logical candidate of the Democratic party."

"But there is no objection to nominating Bryan now, is there?" asked a delegate.

"No, sir," replied Senator Teller. "He has been nominated for the past four years."

A storm of cheers came from the delegates at the mention of Bryan's name. Senator Teller, though still hoarse from his speech of Wednesday, then launched into an eloquent tribute to W. J. Bryan. He knew every other Democrat of prominence in the party and he asserted that there was none of them who had a ghost of a chance of a nomination, nor had they had any such chance since 1896. Senator Teller's eulogy of Bryan became fervid and the speaker alluded to him as the Lincoln of the Silver Republican party.

Bryan in Nomination.

Senator Teller, in conclusion, placed William J. Bryan in nomination as the candidate for President of the Silver Republican party.

Long continued cheering followed the nomination. Delegates stood on their chairs, waved hats and flags and shouted acclaims of the Nebraska statesman until they could shout no more.

H. S. Hazard, of California, made the first seconding speech of the nomination of Bryan, and he was followed by Senator Ransom, of Nebraska, who declared that the Silver Republicans of Nebraska were not for Bryan because he was from Nebraska, but because he is an American and has no English ideas. Senator Ransom concluded:

"We nominate him as the incarnation and personification of Americanism."

Brief seconding speeches were also made by Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson, of Idaho; Captain H. B. Mason, of South Dakota; H. A. Turner, of Kansas; Judge Van Voorhis, of Indiana; Judge Sparrier, of Iowa; S. L. Cary, of Louisiana; Judge S. W. Hopkins, of Michigan; W. T. Foster, of Missouri, the latter being cheered for stating he seconded the nomination of Bryan in "behalf of 25 members of the Missouri delegation who voted for Fremont, 70 who voted for Lincoln and a hundred who served in the Civil War."

Henry Drum, of Colorado, and Judge George Groot, of Ohio, were given an ovation when he concluded an unusually eloquent seconding speech, as was Major John Brown (colored), of Kansas, who pledged the colored vote to the support of Bryan.

Rev. S. W. Sample, of Minnesota, made the final seconding speech.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Speaker Brown, "the name of William J. Bryan has been placed in nomination for the Presidency. It has been numerously seconded. Are you ready for the question?"

"Yes," thundered the delegates. A rising vote was called for and every delegate jumped to his feet shouting for Bryan.

Vote Was Unanimous.

"The vote is unanimous," shouted Speaker Brown, and again the delegates joined in a rousing chorus of cheering for their nominee.

Webster Davis was then introduced. Mr. Davis gave the convention a brief history of his trip to Africa and of his withdrawal from the Republican party. Mr. Davis' frequent reference to the ability of the American people to take care of their own interests, to have their own canal, to have their own gold, aroused the enthusiasm of the convention which became more heated as Mr. Davis apotheosized Lincoln and compared him with Bryan. "A plain child of the common people."

"I move we pass a vote of thanks to the modern Patrick Henry," shouted a delegate and the motion was adopted with great cheering.

The convention adjourned until 2:30 P. M., after passing a resolution making every delegate a member of a committee to attend the Democratic convention at once and work for the nomination of Towne for Vice-President.

Two minutes after Chairman Brown called the Silver Republican convention to order at 2:30 P. M. the convention voiced its feeling concerning the nomination of Stevenson by howling down Delegate Lewis, of Nebraska.

"I believed this morning it was our plain duty to nominate Bryan and Towne," said he, "but I believe now it is our plain duty to indorse Bryan and Stevenson."

They Wanted Towne.

A perfect storm of groans and protests arose from the delegates, many of them standing on their chairs.

"No, never!" "Sit down!" "Rats!" they shouted, and Mr. Lewis was finally compelled to take his seat.

Mr. Ransom, of Nebraska, gained the floor, and in an eloquent speech pleaded for moderation. "We came here as patriots," he said, "while we have met with a great disappointment, yet we must be sober, sensible and must act wisely."

Senator Ransom proceeded at some length in this strain, but he, too, was interrupted by the impatient delegates. "What do you favor?" asked one delegate. "Tell us now."

"I favor the nomination of Towne," said Senator Ransom, "but let us not act until we hear from him. He will be here soon."

Webb McNall, of Kansas, was then recognized.

"It is not necessary to go outside of our party for a Vice-President," said he, amid shouts of approval. "Do you gentlemen think to take the tail end of the Cleveland Administration? Do you believe it good judgment?"

The hall fairly tumbled from the storm of "Noes." "Nominate Charles A. Towne," yelled a delegate.

Amid much confusion and the pounding of the chairman's gavel, Mr. McNall shouted: "I move that Charles A. Towne be declared the unanimous nominee of the convention."

"I second the nomination," shouted a dozen delegates.

"Wait, gentlemen," shouted Senator Teller, springing to his feet, "we want some calm deliberation."

"We have had it for three days," interrupted a delegate.

"No living man should stand in the way of this cause," continued Senator Teller. "I believe this contest involves the life of the Republic; a contest for liberty, for the existence of free government. Let us wait, let us wait until we hear from Mr. Towne."

"Senator Teller, I would as soon vote for Stevenson as for a black snake," interrupted a Nebraska delegate. Cheers and hisses greeted this remark.

"Don't, gentlemen," pleaded Senator Teller, "be moderate."

Senator Teller Wept.

With his voice betraying deep emotion, Senator Teller said: "I am going to support Mr. Bryan and the ticket in every way I can, not for Mr. Bryan, but for the country which I so love," and then Senator Teller, with tears streaming from his eyes, took his seat.

W. T. Foster gained the floor, and insisted upon the chair putting the question. During the confusion that resulted, Charles A. Towne entered the hall, and in an instant the hall was a pandemonium. Cheer after cheer went up, and flags and handkerchiefs were waved by the excited delegates. Towne was immediately surrounded by those on the stage.

"Mr. Towne, we want to nominate you," said an Indiana delegate.

"I don't want you to do it," said Mr. Towne. "I understand what my duty is in this matter."

"We must insist on it," put in another delegate. "You have no right to refuse. You will break us to pieces."

Mr. Towne, pale-faced, but determined, shook his head emphatically. "Please give him a chance to be heard," shouted Chairman Brown, and the delegates one by one took their seats. Mr. Fleming, a delegate from New Jersey, mounted the platform and demanded recognition. He regretted to say that the proposed conference by a representative from the Populist party and one from the Silver Republican party with the representative from the Democratic National convention had not been held, and for himself, he believed that it was the duty of this convention to go on and complete the ticket by the nomination of Charles A. Towne for Vice-President. Mr. Fleming then gave way to Mr. Towne.

Towne Quieted Them Down.

"The Silver Republicans have made a good fight," said Mr. Towne. "They have been defeated. But it is your duty to support the ticket nominated by the National Democratic convention."

He insisted that there was an issue in the coming election which towers above men and he implored the convention to look at it as he did. He begged them to remember that Bryan was still at the head. The platform of the Democratic party was almost identical, at least in principle, with the platform of the Silver Republican party.

While Mr. Towne was speaking several attempts were made to interrupt him with questions. The convention howled down these attempts until Mr. Towne yielded to the questions, after which Mr. Towne again insisted that it was his wish that the convention should not nominate him. The convention gave Mr. Towne most respectful consideration, and while he was speaking it was evident that the convention was disposed to follow Mr. Towne's advice and wishes.

Mr. Towne was followed by Delegate Shafroth, of Colorado, who favored the support of the ticket nominated by the Democratic convention. Judge Voorhis, of Ohio, also pleaded for the endorsement of the Democratic ticket. Meanwhile, the greatest confusion prevailed. Delegates gathered in groups on the floor and excitedly discussed the situation. Senator Dubois was recognized and said:

"While there are many sad hearts here today, no one feels more keenly than myself the disaster which has overtaken us today. But we must view it as our leader, Charley Towne, wants us to. I move that the whole question be left to the committee with plenary powers."

Webb McNall, amid shouts of disapproval, approved the nomination of Towne. "I never heard of a National committee being given plenary powers while a National convention was in session," he said. "Let Mr. Towne decline after the nomination and then let the National committee act."

Judge Spurrier, of Iowa, appealed for moderation and compliance with Mr. Towne's wishes. "Do not condemn Mr. Stevenson because Mr. Cleveland was distasteful to you," he said. "Let us take a higher plane."

Chairman Brown urged the delegates "not to crucify Mr. Towne."

Amid the confusion the previous question was called for. It was on Senator Dubois' motion, and by an almost unanimous vote, it was carried and the convention adjourned sine die.

SEARCH FOR ANDREE.

Several European Expeditions Fitted Out.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, of Kansas Arctic fame, today said to an Associated Press representative that Captain Ernest Andree, brother of the Polar aeronaut, had just written him that several European expeditions have been fitted out to look for traces of his missing brother and his companions, Strindberg and Fraenkel.

Baron E. Von Toll will head the Russian expedition, which is to search the Arctic Coast of Europe and Asia. It will start from Norway, proceed by way of Novazembia, pass the ensuing Winter at Cape Chelynskiu, Taymir Peninsula, and, searching the Siberian Coast during the Summer of 1901, endeavor to reach Behring Straits. This dangerous project has not been attempted since its accomplishment by Baron Nordenskjold in 1871-73. Captain W. Bode will this Summer take a party of Germans to Franz Josef Land and communicate with the Italian expedition under the Duke of Abruzzi. A Swedish and Russian expedition will operate in Spitzbergen.

Three expeditions, one a Swedish, under Professor Vatthoff; a Danish, under Professor Amsdrup, and an English under Captain Robertson, have already started for the east coast of Greenland.

THEY PUT 16 TO 1 FIRST

PLATFORM OF THE SILVER REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

In Other Respects They Follow the Democratic Declaration of Principles.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The folowing is the platform adopted by the Silver Republican convention today:

We, the Silver Republican party, in National assembly, declare these as our principles, and invite the co-operation of all who agree therewith:

We recognize that the principles set forth in the Declaration of American Independence are fundamental and everlastingly true in their application to governments among men. We believe the patriotic words of Washington's farewell address to be the words of soberness and wisdom, inspired by the spirit of right and truth. We treasure the words of Jefferson as priceless gems of American statesmanship.

We hold in sacred remembrance the broad philanthropy and patriotism of Lincoln, who was the great interpreter of American history and the great apostle of human rights, and of industrial freedom and we declare, as was declared by the convention that nominated the great emancipator, that the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are those of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just rights from the consent of the governed"—is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions.

We declare our adherence to the principle of bimetalism as the right basis of a monetary system under our National Constitution—a principle that found place repeatedly in Republican platforms, from the demonetization of silver in 1873, to the St. Louis Republican convention in 1896.

Since that convention a Republican Congress and a Republican President, at the dictation of the trusts and money power, has passed and approved a currency bill, which in itself is a repudiation of the doctrine of bimetalism advocated theretofore by the President and every great leader of his party. This currency law destroys the full money power of the silver dollar, provides for the payment of all Government obligations and the redemption of all forms of paper money in gold alone, retires the time-honored and patriotic greenbacks, constituting one-sixth of the money in circulation, and surrenders to banking corporations a sovereign function of issuing all paper money, thus enabling these corporations to control the prices of labor and property by increasing or diminishing the volume of money in circulation, thus giving the banks power to create panics and bring disaster upon business enterprises.

The provisions of this currency law, making the bonded debt of the Republic payable in gold alone, changes the contract between the Government and the bondholders to the advantage of the latter, and is in direct opposition to the declaration of the Matthews resolution, passed by Congress in 1878, for which resolution the present Republican President, then a member of Congress, voted, as did also all leading Republicans, both in the House and in the Senate.

We declare it to be our intention to lend our efforts to the repeal of this currency law, which not only repudiates the ancient and time-honored principles of the American people before the Constitution was adopted, but is violative of the principles of the Constitution itself, and we shall not cease our efforts until there has been established in its place a monetary system based upon the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 by the independent action of the United States, under which system all paper money shall be issued direct by the Government, and all such money coined or issued shall be a full legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, without exception.

We are in favor of a graduated tax upon incomes, and if necessary to accomplish this we favor an amendment to the Constitution.

We believe the United States Senators ought to be elected by a direct vote of the people, and we favor such amendment to the Constitution and such legislation as may be necessary to that end.

We favor the maintenance and the extension wherever practicable of the merit-system in the public service, appointments to be made according to fitness, competitively ascertained, and public servants to be retained in office as long as shall be compatible with the efficiency of the service.

Combinations, trusts and monopolies contrived and arranged for the purpose of controlling the prices and quantity of articles supplied to the public are unjust, unlawful and oppressive. Not only do these unlawful conspiracies fix the price of commodities in many cases, but they invade every branch of the state and National Government with their polluting influence, and control the actions of their employes and dependents in private life until their influence actually imperils society and the liberty of the citizen. We declare against them. We demand the most stringent laws for their destruction, and the most severe punishment of their promoters and maintainers and the energetic enforcement of such laws by the courts.

We believe the Monroe Doctrine to be sound in principle and a wise National policy, and we demand a firm adherence thereto. We condemn acts inconsistent with it, and that tend to make us parties to the interests and to involve us in the controversies of European nations; and the recognition of the pending treaty of the right of England to be considered in the construction of an interoceanic canal. We declare that such canal, when constructed, ought to be controlled by the United States in the interests of American nations.

We observe with anxiety and regard with disapproval the increasing ownership of American lands by aliens and their growing control over our international transportation, natural resources and public utilities. We demand legislation to protect our public domain, our National resources, our franchises and our international commerce, and to keep them free and maintain their independence of all foreign monopolies, institutions and influences, and we declare our opposition to the leasing of the public lands of the United States, whereby corporations and syndicates will be able to secure control thereof and thus monopolize the public domain, the heritage of the people.

We are in favor of the principles of direct legislation.

In view of the great sacrifices made and patriotic services rendered, we are in favor of liberal pensions to deserving soldiers, their widows, orphans and other dependents. We believe that enlistment and service should be accepted as conclusive proof that the soldier was free from disease and disability at the time of his enlistment. We condemn the present administration of the pension laws.

We tender to the patriotic people of the South African republics our sympathy, and express our admiration for them in their heroic attempts to preserve their political freedom and maintain their National independence.

We declare the destruction of these republics and the subjugation of their people to be a crime against civilization. We believe this sympathy should have been voiced by the American Congress, as was done in the case of the French, the Greeks, the Hungarians, the Polanders, the Armenians and the Cubans—and as the traditions of this country would have dictated.

We declare the Porto Rico tariff law to be not only a serious, but a dangerous departure from the principles of our form of government. We believe in a republican form of government, and are opposed to monarchy and to the whole theory of imperialistic control. We believe in self-government—a government by consent of the governed, and are unalterably opposed to a government based on force.

It is clear and certain that the inhabitants of the Philippine archipelago cannot be made citizens of the United States without endangering our civilization. We are therefore in favor of applying to the Philippine archipelago the principle we are solemnly and publicly pledged to observe in the case of Cuba.

There being no longer any necessity for collecting war taxes, we demand the repeal of the war taxes levied to carry on the war with Spain.

We favor the immediate admission into the Union as states the territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

We demand that our Nation's promises to Cuba shall be fulfilled in every particular.

We believe the National Government should lend every aid, encouragement and assistance toward the reclamation of arid lands of the United States, and to that end we are in favor of a comprehensive survey thereof and an immediate ascertainment of the water supply available for such reclamation, and we believe it to be the duty of the general Government to provide for the construction of storage reservoirs and irrigation works so that the water supply of the arid region may be utilized to the greatest possible extent in the interests of the people, while preserving all rights of the state.

Transportation is a public necessity, and the means and methods of it are matters of public concern. Railway companies exercise a power over industries, business and commerce which they ought not to do, and should be made to serve the public interests without making unreasonable charges or unjust discrimination. We observe with satisfaction the growing sentiment among the people in favor of the public ownership and operation of public utilities.

We are in favor of expanding our commerce in the interests of American labor and for the benefit of all our people by every honest and peaceful means. Our creed and our history justify the nations of the earth in expecting that wherever the American flag is unfurled human and political liberty will be found. We protest against the adoption of any policy that will change, in the thought of the world, the meaning of our flag."

We are opposed to the importation of Asiatic laborers in competition with American labor, and demand a more rigid enforcement of the laws relating thereto.

The Silver Republican party of the United States in the foregoing principles seeks to perpetuate the spirit and to adhere to the teachings of Abraham Lincoln.

SPANISH TREACHERY.

Judge Day Says Plainly That the Maine Was Purposely Blown Up.

CHICAGO, July 6.—A special to the Record, from Canton, O., says:

A statement by Judge William D. Day, president of the Paris Peace Commission, and ex-Secretary of State, in his address here at the celebration of Independence Day, has been construed by many to mean that the United States Government held Spain responsible for blowing up the Maine. The following is the paragraph in question:

"In the realm of international law we have set a new and high example to the nations of the earth. Enduring, until patience ceased to be a virtue, the cries of an oppressed people, observing the obligations of neutrality until organized tyranny and oppression culminated in wanton treachery and the destruction of an American vessel and an American crew in a harbor where they had a right to be secure, the American Nation demanded not vengeance or pecuniary indemnity, but the termination of a sovereignty which made such a condition possible. And then came a National uprising, not of section against section, but of all the country."

When questioned today, about the paragraph, Judge Day said he meant in his speech just what the words said. Asked for a direct statement whether the Government did not regard Spain as the party responsible for the destruction of the Maine, he repeated that the words of Wednesday's address meant nothing more nor less than they read. He gave the following additional statement on the question:

"I do not think it requires elaboration. As is well known, the destruction of the Maine was one of the causes that led to the war. Undoubtedly, while anchored at a pier chosen by Spanish officials, the Maine was blown up by the explosion of a mine outside of the vessel. Just who did this has never been demonstrated, so far as I know. It must have been by some one who knew the location of the mine and had access to the means by which it was exploded."

Judge Day then quoted a statement from the protocol.

CUBAN POSTAL FRAUDS.

Strong Evidence Against Charles F. W. Neeley.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Ernest Lee Conant, the lawyer retained by the Government to prosecute the men involved in the Cuban postal frauds scandal, has just landed, after detention in quarantine, because of the arrival from Havana.

"The evidence in regard to the postal frauds," he said, "is practically all in. Most of it is in my hands. It is fair to assume that there will be further arrests in a short while. I do not think it proper to discuss at the present just whom our evidence implicates. There will not be arrests of petty clerks."

Mr. Conant said his visit north was due to various legal matters, the Neeley case among others.

"I shall have nothing to do with the extradition proceedings, however," he said. "I am only retained to conduct the prosecution, assisted by the fiscal of the court of Audencia, in Havana, Senor Freyre. He corresponds to our District Attorney.

"How do the intelligent Cubans regard the postal frauds?" was asked.

"They have been very generous in refraining from criticism," said he. "They never speak of them except when asked their views, and then they say: 'Well, as there are dishonest Cubans, so, we suppose, there are dishonest Americans.'

"Neeley's defalcation at first was thought to be about $36,000, but it is now known to be over twice that. The case against his is absolutey perfect. Three minor officials arrested in the matter are only slightly involved. As for Thompson, the postmaster of Havana, we have no proof of his connection with Neeley's fraud. He was simply guilty of a violation of a postal regulation, so far as we know.

"Director-General Estes G. Rathbone told me that he had tursted Neeley, and was deceived by him. He gave Neeley the whole run of the postoffice. Rathbone's connection with the Neeley matter was made the subject of an investigation by special agents. Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow carried the results to Washington. I saw the papers, but I am not willing to say what they showed."

What Will Become of China?

None can foresee the outcome of the quarrel between foreign powers over the division of China. It is interesting to watch the going to pieces of this ancient but unprogressive race. Many people in America are also going to pieces because of dyspepsia, constipation, blood, liver and stomach diseases. We are living too fast, but strength, vigor and good health can be retained if we keep off and cure the above diseases with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

THE POPULISTS OBJECT

DECLINE TO SUBSTITUTE STEVENSON FOR TOWNE.

The Silver Republican Conference Committee Agreed to Accept the Democratic Nominee.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—A protracted meeting of the conference committee of the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican parties was held at Lyceum Hall tonight, at which the Vice-Presidential situation was discussed, with a view to bringing about, if possible, an agreement between the three parties. The members of the Democratic committee urged the Populist and Silver Republican representatives to use their influence in uniting their parties in support of Bryan and Stevenson.

"The Democrats from all over the country," said Committeeman Johnson, turning to the Populists, "know that Mr. Bryan is your kind of a man. If the two parties were to unite and the factions agree, every Democrat knows that Mr. Bryan would be found with our party."

Democrats felt that the nomination of Mr. Bryan was in deference to the more radical reform element of the party, and that a selection should be made for Vice-President to hold the conservatives. This brought Mr. Stevenson's nomination. There was a time that Mr. Towne had a show of success. It was finally decided to hold a conference later between the Democratic committee and the subcommittees from the Populists and Silver Republicans, the result to be reported to the full committee of the two latter parties for their approval.

The conference of the representatives of the three parties developed a peculiar situation in some respects. The Democrats were anxious for the withdrawal of Towne from the Populist ticket, and the Silver Republicans said that so far as they were concerned they would, through their committee, nominate Stevenson for Vice-President, although profoundly disappointed that Towne was not named by the Democratic convention.

The Populists were not in favor of the withdrawal of Towne, and maintained that the Populist National Committee, acting under instructions of the Sioux Falls convention, would be compelled to put another candidate in the field if Towne were withdrawn, and that the committee could not withdraw him. More than this, they asserted that if Towne should be withdrawn and they should not put another man in his place, their organization would be endangered and such action would result in Populists going over to the middle-of-the-road ticket, nominated at Cincinnati. This would lessen the chances of carrying states in the West and inter-mountain country.

It was also said that Mr. Bryan had been apprised of the situation and that several men had received word from him to keep Towne in the field and to run a double-tailed ticket in order to hold the Populists and Silver Republicans in the Western States. The fact that a number of United States Senatorships depended upon the success of the fusion of all forces was given as a reason why the Populist ticket should be kept in the field. It was claimed by the Populists that two Senators in Nebraska, one in South Dakota, one in Kansas, one in Colorado, and possibly one in Wyoming depended upon perfect fusion of the three forces. The Populists made a plea for delay, saying that 30 days from now they would have an opportunity to confer with their people, and the conditions which might make necessary the withdrawal of Towne or his retention would be then better understood.

When the conference broke up, no conclusion had been reached, the Populists and silver men going back to their respective National committees with the understanding that the conference should be renewed in the morning. Whatever the outcome as to the Vice-Presidency, it was decided at the conference that the parties work in harmony so far as possible in every state and Congressional district. An advisory committee of three members from each of the three parties was appointed and this committee will, wherever possible, work to effect fusion on state and Congressional tickets.

A meeting of the Silver Republican National committee was held immediately after the close of the conference, and at the end of a brief discussion, it was voted unanimously to place Adlai E. Stevenson in nomination for Vice-President and co-operate in every way with the Democratic party for the success of the ticket. No opposition to this action was made by any member of the committee, the debate being solely on the question as to the best time to take such action. It was finally decided that delay would result in no good and Stevenson was accordingly placed on the ticket, the committee having power to do this by action of the convention.

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—The Populist committee met at the Lyceum and was in session until after 2 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The debate over the result of the conference covered a wide range on account of the peculiar conditions existing in some of the Western states, as viewed from a Populist standpoint. Several of the members advocated requesting Mr. Towne to withdraw in the interest of the principles which they all advocate and for the sake of insuring harmony and concerted action, thus allowing the endorsement of Mr. Stevenson. This course was strongly opposed by the more radical members of the committee, who insisted that the party retain its integrity. The committee finally decided to take no action until after Mr. Towne shall have had a conference with Mr. Bryan. Mr. Towne will leave for Lincoln today.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Organized by Re-electing Senator Jones Chairman.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The National Committee of the Democratic party met at the Kansas City Club after the adjournment of the convention and immediately organized. Senator Jones, who was not a member of the committee, remained outside until the preliminaries were over.

Thomas Taggert, of Indiana, who has been mentioned as a possible chairman, nominated Senator Jones for re-election, and he received the unanimous vote. The Senator was sent for, and in accepting the chairmanship said that the committee entered the campaign in much better shape than four years ago. Then the members were all new and untried in party affairs, which had been in the hands of men who were overthrown in the great issues dominating the 1896 convention. Now they had complete organization and were ready to go ahead and make the best fight possible. He complimented the action of the convention, both as to platform and candidates.

The matter of selecting the executive committee was left to Chairman Jones, who will make the appointments after he has had time for consideration. It is understood that many of the members of the last committee will be chosen.

A committee consisting of Tillman of South Carolina, Johnson of Indiana, Williams of Massachusetts, Osborne of Wyoming and Wilson of Idaho was appointed to confer with the representatives of the Populist and Silver Republican parties as to the best plan of campaign. The contests for National committeeman from the District of Columbia and Indian and Oklahoma Territories were referred to a committee consisting of Jones of Arkansas, Blanchard of Louisiana, Stone of Missouri, Taggart of Indiana, Gahan of Illinois and Ryan of Wisconsin. They will not take up the contests until there is an opportunity to make a thorough investigation and ascertain what the Democrats of the district and the territories desire.

A delegation from Columbus presented claims for that city as headquarters for the campaign. The matter was referred to the executive committee, but Senator Jones told the delegation that the city which presented the best facilities for carrying on the campaign would be selected, whether the committee liked the city or not.

The committee met in the evening and adjourned until tomorrow to give the subcommittees of three parties an opportunity to confer. These subcommittees then entered upon a general discussion of the situation which the three National conventions had created. The Populists and the Silver Republican parties want representation on the executive committee, which is to have the management of the campaign.

The Silver Republicans.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—The National committee of the Silver Republicans organized by electing D. C. Tillotson, of Kansas City, chairman, and General E. S. Comer, of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The selection of an executive committee was deferred. Senator Dubois offered a resolution pledging the support of the Silver Republicans to Adlai Stevenson. There was opposition, and action was postponed until after a conference with the committee appointed by the Democratic convention.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

Winners of the Final Heats—Other Sporting News.

HENLEY, July 6.—Showers marked the final day of the great English rowing match. The attendance was far below the average. Howell, the American, in the final heat for sculls, was defeated by E. G. Hemmerde, of Oxford, by three-quarters of a length after a spirited contest, which so exhausted the American sculler that he fell out of his boat, and would have been drowned but for prompt assistance from the umpire's boat. The time was 8 minutes 42 seconds.

In the final heat of the Grand Challenge cup, Leander beat Trinity College, Cambridge, after a magnificent race. Time, 7:06.

In the Thames challenge cup, final heat, Trinity College beat Dublin University in 7:23.

In the Stewards' challenge cup, Leander beat Trinity College by 1¾ lengths. Time, 7:55.

In the Visitors' plate, Trinity College beat Magdalen College, Oxford. Time, 7:53.

In the final of the Ladies' challenge plate, Newhall, Oxford, beat Eaton by half a length. Time, 7:18.

Trinity Hall, Cambridge, won the final heat of the Wyfold challenge cup, defeated the Kingston Rowing Club. Time, 8:04.

The silver goblets were won by C. J. G. Goldie and G. M. Maitland, of Trinity College, Cambridge, who beat W. D. Ward and R. B. Etheridgton-Smith, of the same college. Time, 8:33.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Record Broken at the Opening at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, July 6—This was the opening day of the season at Brighton Beach. The race of the day was the first, in which the crack sprinter, Voter, ran the six furlongs in 1:12 1-5, and broke the record. He went through his field like a flash, and won just as he pleased, amid the cheers of the crowd. Results:

Six furlongs—Voter won, Firearm second, Law Kraft third; time, 1:12 1-5.

Selling, five furlongs—Screech won, Educate second, Maxinus third; time, 1:10 4-5.

Montauk, six furlongs—Commando won, Gresson second, Bedeck third; time, 1:14 1-5.

Saragossa, seven-eighths of a mile—Belle of Lexington won, Her Ladyship second, Mosley third; time, 1:27 3-5.

Eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Herbert won, James second, Mayor Gilroy third; time, 1:47 5-6.

Selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Maximo Gomez won, Rare Perfume second, Lindula third; time, 1:54.

Races at Washington Park.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Modrine was the only winning favorite at Washington Park today. Results:

Six furlongs—Modrine won, The Lady in Blue second, Parmenion third; time, 1:13¾.

Five furlongs—Likeness won, Kid Cox second, Small Jack third; time, 1:01¾.

Mile and a sixteenth, selling—Espionage won, Catastrophe second, Red Pirate third; time, 1:48¾.

One mile—Silver Garter won, Honey Wood second, George Krats third; time, 1:41¼.

Seven and a half furlongs, selling—Tuthill won, Star Chime second, Chappaqua third; time, 1:34½.

One mile—Livadia won, Limerick second, Great Land third; time, 1:39¾.

Races at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 6.—Results at the fair grounds:

Selling, one mile and 70 yards—Celtic Bard won, Forget Not second, Crossmolina third; time, 1:46¾.

Maiden, two-year-olds, five furlongs—The Butcher won, Walta second, Scorpolette third; time, 1:00¾.

Selling, two-year-olds, five furlongs—Money Muss won, Zoak Ford second, Orleans third; time, 1:02½.

One mile—Annie Oldfield won, Maude Wallace second, Tickful third; time, 1:42¼.

Selling, six furlongs—Randazzo won, Cotton Plant second, Leciell third; time, 1:15.

Selling, 6½ furlongs—Eight Bells won, Granter second, Macon third; time, 1:22.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Kitson Again Shut Out Cincinnati With One Hit.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Kitson duplicated his performance of yesterday and shut the Cincinnatis out with one hit. Stimmel was easy for the Champions. Attendance, 1100. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Cincinnati	0	1	1	Brooklyn	10	14	1

Batteries—Stimmel and Peitz; Kitson and McGuire.

Philadelphia Beat St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—The Philadelphias bunched their hits at opportune times. St. Louis outbatted the visitors, but their hits were badly scattered. Attendance, 900. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
St. Louis	6	14	3	Philadelphia	10	10	4

Batteries—Hughey and Robinson; Donohue and McFarland.

Chicago Beat Boston.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Hamilton's misjudge of a difficult fly and his clean muff of another helped Chicago two runs, the other four arising from clean hitting. Boston could do nothing with Griffith until the ninth, when they hit him for three singles and a double. Attendance, 1400. The score:

	R	H	E		R	H	E
Chicago	6	10	2	Boston	4	7	4

Batteries—Griffith and Donahue; Cuppy and Sullivan.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Brooklyn	39	20	.661
Pittsburg	35	26	.574
Philadelphia	34	27	.557
Chicago	30	30	.500
Boston	27	32	.458
Cincinnati	25	34	.424
St. Louis	24	33	.421
New York	24	35	.407

The American League.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 8, Detroit, 6.

At Buffalo—Buffalo, 0; Cleveland, 8.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 9; Minneapolis, 7.

Narrowed Down to Two.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Walter J. Travis, of Garden City, L. I., and Findlay S. Douglass, of Greenwich, Conn., are now the only remaining players in the struggle for championship honors in the amateur golf tournament at Garden City. In the semi-final round today Douglass defeated Harriman by four up and four to play. Travis easily defeated A. J. Lockwood, who represents the Alston Club, of Boston, 11 up and 10 to play.

Maher Knocked Out O'Donnell.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Peter Maher knocked out Steve O'Donnell in the first round of what was to have been a 25-round bout, at the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. The bout lasted only one minute and 48 seconds.

BELIEVES THERE IS HOPE.

Shanghai Editor Thinks Foreigners in Pekin Are Safe.

SEATTLE, July 6.—J. D. Clark, editor of the Shanghai Mercury, and war correspondent of the London News, arrived here today on the Riojun Maru, from Shanghai. He has been a resident of China for 40 years. Speaking of the conditions there he said:

"I see by the dispatches that hope has been given up of the safety of the foreigners in Pekin. I cannot think the conditions warrant this belief, and am of the opinion they are yet safe and will be for a reasonable length of time. There are about 400 English-speaking people in Pekin, and these, we know, have taken refuge in the British legation. That building is a large, strongly built place, and, while there may have been discomfort on account of lack of sufficient food supplies, I am convinced it could withstand attack.

"Surrounding Pekin there were about 200 English-speaking people. Some of these succeeded in getting to the legation, others reached Tien Tsin, while more were slaughtered. Probably 125 persons, we believe, are within the legation.

"There is still a greater reason for believing the foreigners within the Legation have not been murdered. While the Boxers are in control of Pekin, and while the hue and cry is 'Kill foreigners,' they are wise enough to know the death-knell of the cause they espouse would be sounded in a wholesale slaughter of foreign diplomats.

"The German Ambassador lost his life, not on account of his position, but because he was a foreigner. He ventured out alone while the hideous cries of 'Kill the foreign devils' were being shouted from every corner. He was recognized as a foreigner, and, to my mind, the men who did the work were not aware of his official position. So I say we need not give up hope for the inmates of the British legation yet, although help must be rendered soon.

"I have the best hopes for the safety of Shanghai and the cities in the adjacent provinces. While the Viceroys are the appointees of the Empress Dowager, they are sensible to countermand anything that would rob them of their position. They are not really in sympathy with the Boxer movement, and are, at least, semi-friendly toward foreigners. Of course, while there is dilatory action on the part of the powers, the Boxers will gain strength, and to predict what they are capable of doing would be foolish.

"The backward policy of the powers on account of insufficient troops has added strength to the Boxers, and to those who know the country it is no surprise that the anti-foreign movement is extending southward. It will be necessary for the powers to gather a sufficient force, not only to take Pekin, but to capture the Emperor, Empress Dowager and other Boxer heads. Just as long as they are allowed freedom there will be trouble and atrocities."

Curtailing Cotton Goods Production.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 6.—The selling committee of the local Cotton Manufacturers' Association estimate that by next Monday 2,000,000 spindles will have joined the movement to curtail production for four weeks between July 9 and September 17. This means a reduction of 1,000,000,000 pieces and a loss of $500,000 in wages to 19,000 operatives.

Japanese Troops Arrive.

NEW YORK, July 6.—The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Times, in a dispatch dated July 3, says:

"Twenty-two hundred Japanese troops with 15 guns have arrived at Taku, and 800 are expected tonight."

An Honest Tired Feeling

Is caused by necessary toil and cured by natural rest. But very different is "*that* tired feeling," which takes you to bed tired and wakes you up tired. *That* tired feeling originates in impoverished blood and needs Hood's Sarsaparilla for its cure. The tonic effect of this medicine is felt by the stomach, kidneys and liver; appetite comes back and *that* tired feeling is gone.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. Price 25 cents.

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

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If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water