

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

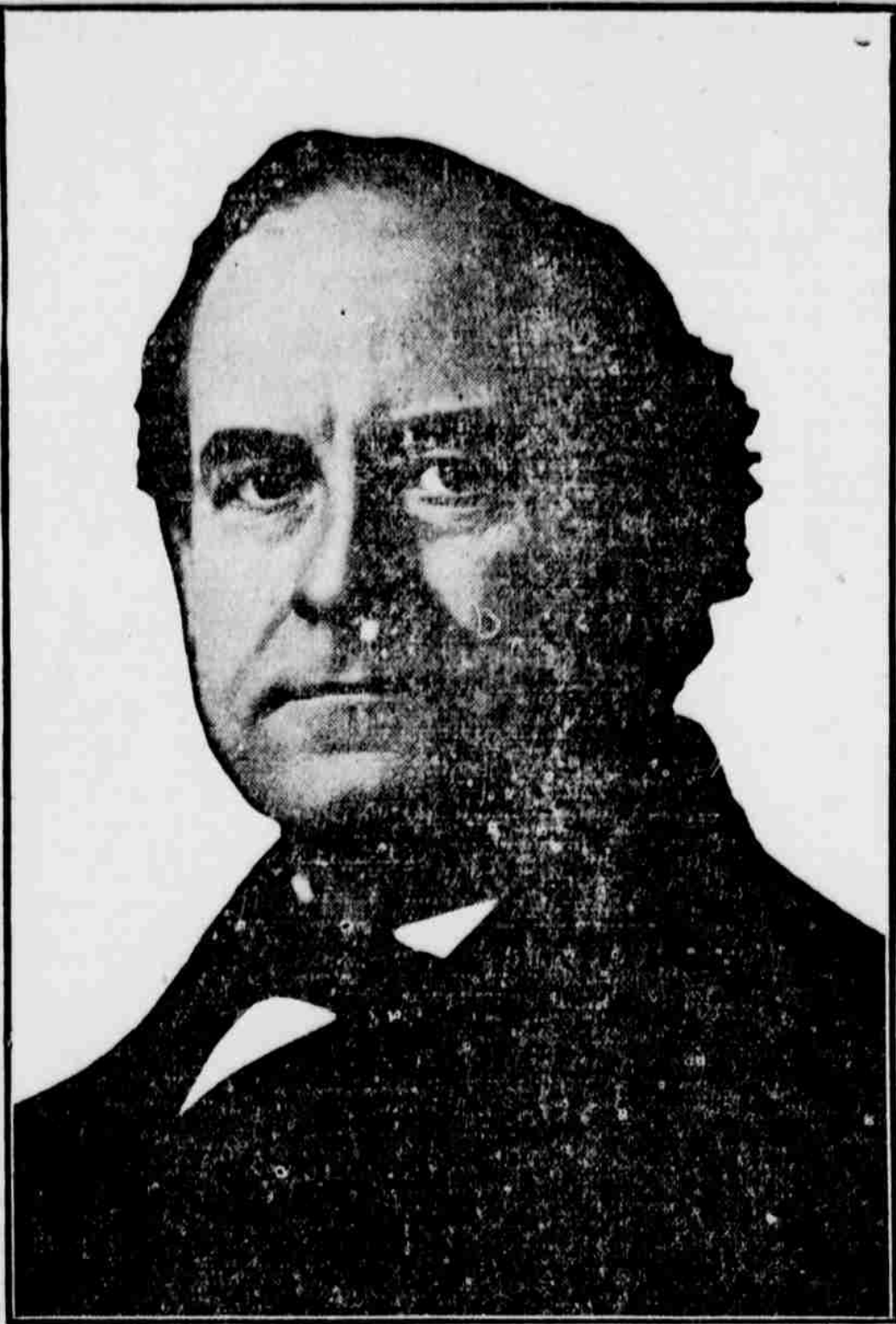


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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN AND JOHN WORTH KERN

Democratic National Convention at Denver Makes Its Choice of the Party's Standard Bearers During the Coming Campaign.

Denver, Col.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska is the nominee of the Democratic party for president for the third time. The Denver convention put him at the head of the ticket about three o'clock Friday morning, the first ballot giving him 892½ votes, to 46 for Johnson and 59½ for Gray. The nomination was made unanimous. The vote by states follows:

	Bryan.	Johnson.	Gray.
Alabama	22		
Arkansas	18		
California	20		
Colorado	10		
Connecticut	9	5	
Delaware			6
Florida	16		
Georgia	4	2	20
Iaho	6		
Illinois	54		
Indiana	30		
Iowa	26		
Kansas	20		
Kentucky	26		
Louisiana	18		
Maine	10	1	
Maryland	7	9	
Massachusetts	32		
Michigan	28		
Minnesota	40	22	
Mississippi	20		
Missouri	30		
Montana	6		
Nebraska	16		
Nevada	6		
New Hampshire	7	1	
New Jersey			24
New York	78		
North Carolina	24		
North Dakota	4		
Ohio	46		
Oklahoma	18		
Oregon	8		
Pennsylvania	40	1-2	9 1-2
Rhode Island	5	3	
South Carolina	18		
South Dakota	8		
Tennessee	24		
Texas	36		
Utah	6		
Vermont	8		
Virginia	24		
Washington	10		
West Virginia	14		
Wisconsin	26		
Wyoming	6		
Alaska	6		
Arizona	6		
Distric Columbia	6		
Hawaii	6		
New Mexico	6		
Porto Rico	6		
Totals	892 1-2	46	59 1-2

*One not voting. Clock is Stopped.

Leading up to the nomination were hours that began with picturesque enthusiasm, which grew into uncontrollable disorder. The nominating speeches were made amid scenes akin to panic at certain stages. At 12 o'clock midnight the convention clock was stopped, so that constructively the nomination of Bryan would take place at Thursday's session of the convention. Will the Friday hoodoo be overcome by this technical evasion? Is a question that was in the minds of enthusiastic Bryan Democrats, as they wended their way from the convention hall in the early morning hours. A wilder demonstration than that

over the first mention of Bryan's name on Wednesday followed the concluding word of the speech of Ignatius J. Dunn of Nebraska, which formally presented the name of Democracy's champion to the convention.

An hour and seven minutes, against the one hour and 28 minutes of the day before, marked the cheering and tumult, but the densely, overcrowded auditorium made the confusion worse confounded.

Johnson and Gray Named.

Gov. John A. Johnson of Minnesota and Judge George Gray of Delaware were placed in nomination along with Bryan. Small as was the following of either, in comparison with that of the Nebraskan, the scenes of confusion, owing to the uncontrollable size of the crowd, were approximately great.

Gov. Johnson was placed in nomination by Winfield Scott Hammond of Minnesota, Connecticut yielding to the gopher state. Judge Gray's name was presented by Irving F. Handy of Delaware. Mr. Handy felt how sadly he was in the minority when, after he had talked awhile, the crowd attempted to choke him off.

Seconding Speeches.

Seconding speeches for Bryan were made by Senator Gearin of Oregon, Gov. Glenn of South Carolina, and Gov. Claude Swanson of Virginia. Gov. Glenn's speech created much excitement, being devoted largely to a defense of Bryan against attacks branding him as a Socialist. At the conclusion of his remarks, which were not in accord with the spirit of the convention, Permanent Chairman Clayton, who at the day session has superseded Temporary Chairman Bell as wielder of the gavel, exclaimed that William Jennings Bryan needed no defenders, and elicited tremendous applause. The opening session lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention, with the resounding address of Congressman Clayton of Alabama, permanent chairman of the convention. When the session opened at night, every formality of organization had been accomplished and the decks were clear for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidates.

Clayton Delivers His Address.

The address of the permanent chairman, Mr. Clayton, proved to be a caustic arraignment of the failure of Roosevelt policies, and an enunciation

of Democratic doctrine. The ringing voice of the orator and the emphasis of his gestures stirred the listening thousands to frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic approval.

At 2:30 o'clock the platform committee was not yet prepared to report, and the convention took a recess until evening, so that all remaining differences of detail on the platform could be reconciled and the document be ready for adoption and the presidential nomination be reached before the adjournment of the night session.

It was 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute.

Pending the report of the committee of inquiry, Thomas P. Ball of Texas was invited to address the convention.

After his speech came talks by Senator Grady of New York, Judge Wade of Iowa and Champ Clark of Missouri.

"The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of president of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton.

"Alabama," called the clerk. The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"Knowing that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I. J. Dunn of Omaha will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated.

Dunn Nominates Bryan.

Mr. Dunn, who was to make that speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates and the spectators, is scarcely of middle age. His clean-cut, determined-looking, clean-shaven face is surmounted by dark brown hair, which owing to the emphatic manner in which he emphasized his speech with his head, was soon touching the center of his forehead. He spoke clearly and with a pleasing manner of delivery. As Mr. Dunn proceeded, almost every allusion he made to the character of Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically applauded, although he had not yet mentioned the name of the Nebraska candidate. When Mr. Dunn declared that his candidate was the choice of the militant Democracy of the country the convention broke in with wild cheers. The ever ready flags were tossed aloft and a roar of applause swept through the hall.

Big Demonstration Starts.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that promised to rival Wednesday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few moments after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever since the convention began. The appearance of the picture raised the pitch of the outburst, and the enthusiasm was still intense when the convention adjourned until 1 o'clock Friday afternoon.

KERN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Convention Names Indiana Man as Running Mate for Bryan.

Denver, Col.—At one o'clock Friday afternoon, the hour to which the convention had adjourned, not one-fourth of the delegates were in their seats, and they were coming slowly into the hall. The heat was even greater than

on Thursday and the temperature inside the hall was high and uncomfortable. The public, however, seemed to have as much interest as ever in the convention, and the galleries were packed long before any considerable number of delegates had arrived. The convention was called to order at 1:40.

The nomination of a candidate for vice-president was the only business before the convention. J. J. Walsh presented the name of Archibald McNeill of Connecticut. Gov. Thomas of Colorado named Charles A. Towne of New York. Thomas R. Marshall urged the claims of John W. Kern of Indiana, and the convention cheered the presentation of the name of the Hoosier statesman.

Gov. Folk of Missouri seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Gov. Hill of Georgia put in nomination Clark Howell.

Hill of Georgia withdrew Howell's name and seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Charles A. Towne also withdrew from the contest, and urged his friends to unite on Kern.

The withdrawals increased the vigor of the demonstrations in favor of Kern, and on the motion that he be nominated by acclamation, which was carried, the cheering resembled closely the enthusiasm which had been evinced at the nomination of Mr. Bryan the day before.

Veared by the two tumultuous sessions, the delegates left the convention hall and the great gathering was at an end.

Sketch of Kern's Career.

John Worth Kern was born in Howard county, Indiana, December 20, 1849. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1869 at the age of 20 years, with the degree of doctor of laws. His first official position which brought him into the public eye was when fulfilling his duties as a reporter of the supreme court of Indiana, which office he held from 1885 to 1889. For four years—1892 to 1896—he was a state senator. He became city attorney of Indianapolis in 1897, and held that office for four years. A year before he gave up the office he ran for the gubernatorial chair in Indiana, and was beaten. Four years later—in 1904—he also tried for the governorship on the Democratic ticket, and was again defeated. Later he received the complimentary vote of the party for United States senator.

WOULD ACCEPT BUT ONE TERM.

Mr. Bryan Asserts He Would Never Be Candidate for Re-Election.

Fairview, Lincoln.—The following statement was made by William Jennings Bryan when he received announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for president:

"The honor is the highest official possession in the world, and no one occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambition. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose. Believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term, I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that if elected I shall not be a candidate for re-election.

"This is a nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if elected, my obligation will be as purely to the people. I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion."

JOHN WORTH KERN.



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MARKETS OF MEXICO

OPEN AIR INSTITUTIONS FORM A PICTURESQUE FEATURE.

Lower Class of Mexicans Said to Be Born Tradesmen—Market Place in Small Town a Veritable Beehive of Industry.

City of Mexico.—One might travel the world around and find few more picturesque institutions than the markets of Mexico in the warm colors of a spring day. This does not refer to those big market places of the capital, and to those painfully new buildings to which the residents of various cities throughout the republic point with pride; but to those open-air, sun-bedecked plazas of bartering which one frequently runs across in the suburbs of Mexico City and the smaller towns and villages of the interior.

It is in these outdoor places of dicker that one may catch the true spirit of the lower classes in their most typical dress. It has been said that the lower class of Mexican is a tradesman, born to buy and sell, and that he would much prefer to haggle all day over a profit of ten cents than to earn a wage of 50 cents. But be this as it may, the market place is the great gathering place of small traders from far and near, who come to gossip over the latest news and trade small talk, as well as to dispose of their more marketable wares.

The market place of a small town is a veritable beehive of industry, or the semblance of industry, and it is



A Typical Market Woman.

only necessary for the sightseer to visit such suburbs as Coyocan to become convinced of this beyond peradventure.

The little market of a town is the goal of all ambitious tradesmen in its territory. It is at this point that traveling peddlers, street vendors and mountain Indians begin their day's labor, and they have usually spread out their wares before daylight.

Here may be seen the wandering Spaniard or Syrian, with his peddler's pack spread out, with all its gaudy attractions—highly colored handkerchiefs, combs, strings of glass beads, bracelets, necklaces and cheap finery of every description. His is the magician's bag to the poor Indian criada with only a few centavos to bespangle her natural charms, and his is one of the most attractive booths of the plaza.

But itinerant peddlers are common to all countries, and one must turn elsewhere to catch those typical wares of the people. There, spread out on the ground, one may see the cheap native pottery, in various and sundry shapes, serviceable and otherwise, which the Indians themselves have made in their crude fashion. There are the native fruits, luscious and tempting, but fast spoiling in the glare of the sun. There are native mantillas, shawls, rebosos and perhaps a booth with other wearing apparel for women. There are sombreros, and frequently one may run across charro suits of leather with spangles of silver pieces to catch the eye of the visiting ranchero. And there are rough native shoes, with long pointed toes, that were the style in the United States several years ago.

In fact, there is no limit to the variety of the wares which may be seen for sale within the limits of a very small market, though no grand places have been noticed in the display. There is everything, from a penny's worth of peanuts to a peso's worth of more substantial merchandise. And on a festa. It is indeed a scene of bright colors to catch the eye of an artist.

It is to the little market place that the Indian, Tarascan, Tarahumara, or whatever his tribe is, trots down from the hills to dispose of his handicraft, his baskets, his blankets or even his crude violins.