

# BRYAN NOMINATED.

### The Eloquent Young Silver Champion Chosen Standard Bearer.

### The Grand Climax Came on the Fifth Ballot—Nomination Made Unanimous—Condensed History of His Career—Gold Men Will Bolt.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At 10:37 yesterday Chairman White, who had recovered the use of his voice, stepped to the front of the stage. Running his eye for a couple of seconds over the crowd, he glanced down at the pit and with a blow of the ravel called the democratic national convention to order. With shuffling feet the vast audience arose and listened when Rev. Dr. Green, the chaplain, prayed for righteousness and peace.

Chairman White then announced that the convention was still on the call of the states for nominations and Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the national committee, mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Gov. Robert E. Pattison. This evidence that Pennsylvania would stand by the platform and participate in the nomination drew a cry of delight from the silver men and Pattison's name got a swinging round of applause from the galleries.

Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia, seconded the nomination of "that peerless champion of free silver, that firm friend of the farmer and laborer, John R. McLean, of Ohio."

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Penneyer, of Oregon.

Thus the names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Penneyer were before the convention.

Balotting by states then began. It remained for New Jersey to cause the first really sensa-

vote the Nebraska delegation mounted their chairs and set up a yell that drew around them all the other Bryan states with their respective standards. As each of the standards arranged itself in the bouquet a fresh yell went up from the galleries. After five or six minutes of uproar the procession of standards about the hall began, with Nebraska at the head, and the tall end was brought up by Kansas. Fourteen minutes were consumed in this demonstration, which gradually subsided, and the convention was able to proceed with business.

At this juncture, considering the fact that a number of delegates from the gold states did not vote, Chairman White ruled that a two-thirds vote of the total number cast would nominate a candidate for president and vice president.

The announcement of the chairman was received with great confusion. Order having at length been restored upon the floor, the chair directed the secretary to call the roll of the states for the fifth ballot. The roll call proceeded without incident until the state of West Virginia was reached, when that state requested to be passed. The 19 votes from Wisconsin that had been withheld from the first still declined to vote. The state of Illinois was also passed, as the delegation from Ohio marched to their committee room for consultation. The roll call having been completed in regular course, the secretary returned to call the names of the states which had been passed. Upon the second call, the state of West Virginia was still not ready to vote. Illinois, however, upon the second call, cast 48 votes for Bryan, amid the greatest enthusiasm.

The Bryan men were now confident. At this time John R. McLean, of Ohio, mounted his chair. The confusion still being very great, he had some difficulty in securing recognition, but finally succeeded. He said: "Ohio withdraws the name of John R. McLean, and casts her 46 votes for William J. Bryan." This announcement caused great enthusiasm and was decisive of the result.

After Ohio's vote was announced Gov. Stone, of Missouri, read a note from Richard P.

# BRYAN'S CAREER.

### A Short Sketch of the Life of the Democratic Nominee for President.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Mr. Bryan was born March 19, 1856, in Salem, Ill. At the age of 13 he went to the Whipple academy in Jacksonville, Ill., which is the preparatory department of the Illinois college located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college, taking a classical course. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there he was in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He left the law school June 18, 1881, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remaining at Jacksonville till October, 1887, when he removed to Lincoln, Neb., going into partnership with A. R. Talbot, a classmate of the law school. He had taken part in political campaigns since 1880 and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska and was nominated to represent the First district in congress in 1890. He was re-elected in 1892, in spite of the fact that the legislature had redistricted the state, and his district in the previous election had given the republican ticket about 6,000 majority, and was re-elected by 140 votes. In the Fifty-third congress he helped to frame the Wilson bill, being a member of the ways and means committee, and took an especially active part in the income tax provisions. At the close of the debate on the income tax in congress, replying to Bourke Cockran, August 16, 1893, at the special session, he delivered a three hours' speech against the repeal of the Sherman law, this speech being more largely circulated than the tariff speech had been. He also spoke in favor of the bill to coin the seigniorage, and spoke against Carlisle's currency and also against Cleveland's gold contract with the Rothschilds.

In 1894 he became a candidate for the United States senate and announced that he would not be a candidate for the lower house of congress. He was nominated for United States senator in the democratic convention and the populist candidate in his district was endorsed by the democrats for the house of representatives. The ensuing state legislature being republican, John M. Thurston was sent to the senate, and the republican candidate in his former district, J. B. Strode, was elected by 5,000 majority. After his retirement from congress he took up the practice of law in Lincoln again, but the silver campaign opening he found that the calls upon him for speeches were so frequent that he was forced to give up his law practice. In September, 1894, he became the editor-in-chief of the Omaha World-Herald and had control of its editorial policy on state and national questions.

Mr. Bryan is a man of many moods. He was married October 1, 1881, to Mary Baird, of Perry, Ill., who attended the female academy in Jacksonville when he was in the other school at the same place, and who graduated the same week that he did, and was also the valedictorian of her class. She studied law and was admitted to the bar, without any idea of practicing, but simply to be more thoroughly companionable to him. She is a year or two younger than he. Three children have been born to them. Ruth, ten years old; William J., Jr., about 8, and Grace, five years old.

# SHORT EVENING SESSION.

### The Convention Met for 25 Minutes Then Adjourned Till Saturday Morning.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The crowds stormed the Coliseum last night in anticipation of another oratorical display such as they listened to Thursday night. They were doomed to disappointment, as the leaders had decided after consultation not to proceed with the nomination of vice president. But all unconscious of their determination, the public pushed on to their places in the galleries. They cheered and shouted while the band played.

At 8:55, Chairman White, by dint of much rapping, managed to bring the convention to order. After making a formal announcement, Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, appeared on the stage to make a personal explanation. "I rise on a question of state privilege," he began, and reminded the southern members that they knew what that meant. Some gentlemen, he complained, had, last session, during the absence of the delegation for consultation, stolen the state colors and joined in the Bryan parades and he wished to put the record right by having it understood that he trailed not the Wisconsin badge behind the candidate of the majority of this convention."

Hisses and a few cheers followed this defiant stand and the chairman declared that he would entertain no factional questions, and introduced Gov. Stone, of Missouri.

"The work so far done by this convention has been so well done that it will meet the enthusiastic and instant approval of this nation," he began. A very important work was yet to be done.

When quiet was restored, the chair announced a recess would be taken until eight o'clock in the evening.

The result of the fifth ballot was not announced, but the unofficial figures are: Bland, 13; Bryan, 624; Pattison, 93; Stevenson, 6; Hill, 1; not voting, 102.

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# TO CALL A CONVENTION.

### Illinois Gold Democrats No Decide in a Meeting Last Night.

CHICAGO, July 11.—At a meeting of the state executive committee of the gold money democracy of Illinois, held at the Richelle hotel in Chicago last evening, a resolution was adopted in favor of the calling of a national convention of the democratic party of the United States for the purpose of nominating a democratic candidate for the office of president and vice president upon a democratic platform. To that end the advice and co-operation of the sound money democrats of the other states of the union are invited.

It was resolved that the chairman of the sound money organization of Illinois be directed to appoint a committee to prepare an address to the democrats of the United States stating the grounds and reason for putting a national democratic ticket in the field. Six delegates from Texas to the national democratic convention were present and adopted a resolution endorsing the action of the Illinois sound money democrats.

# A MODERN PATRICK HENRY.

### George R. Peck, the Noted Kansas Republican, Gives His Estimate of Bryan.

CHICAGO, July 11.—George R. Peck sat on the platform back of the speaker's stand Thursday while William J. Bryan was making his speech and gave his undivided attention to the words of the Nebraska statesman. When Bryan had finished Mr. Peck turned to a friend and said: "That was a most wonderful speech. Bryan is the Patrick Henry of to-day. He fired up the audience with enthusiasm as no man could have done. He fired those who did not believe what he said. He fired me. His speech will live in history."

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# ARTHUR SEWALL.

### Maine Man Nominated for Second Place on the Democratic Ticket.

### It Was Done on the Fifth Ballot After Several Candidates Had Withdrawn—The Nominee a Rich Man Interested in Various Corporations.

CHICAGO, July 13.—It was 11 o'clock Saturday morning when Chairman White called the democratic national convention to order. There were only about 6,000 people in the hall. More than half of the gold delegates were absent. Contrary to the usual custom, the proceedings were not opened with prayer. A few routine announcements were made before the names of the vice presidential candidates were presented. Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, announced the last meeting of the old national committee and W. Finley, of Ohio, moved the ratification of the delegations.

Nominations for the vice presidency were then called for, after a motion offered by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had been adopted limiting the nominating speeches to five minutes each.

Delegate Maloney, of Washington, without making a nominating speech, named James Hamilton, of Washington.

W. A. Miller, of Oregon, presented the name of ex-Gov. Penneyer, of Oregon, as one who could secure for the ticket the united vote of the laboring men.

William A. Burke, of California, named the veteran democrat, Arthur Sewall, of Maine, and C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, seconded it.

J. T. O'Sullivan, of Massachusetts, nominated George Fred Williams, of the same state; Mr. Marston, of Louisiana, presented John R. McLean, of Ohio; J. C. Curry, of North Carolina, named Judge Walter Clark, of the North Carolina supreme court; Ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio, nominated ex-Congressman George W. Fithian, of Illinois; Richard P. Bland, of Missouri, was named by Gov. Culberson, of Texas; Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, by J. D. Showalter, of Missouri; O. W. Powers, of Utah, named John W. Daniel, of Virginia, but Mr. Daniel would not be a candidate; ex-Congressman Fithian also withdrew his name.

The roll call of the states on the vice presidential nomination was then made and the official announcement of the vote was: Harrity, 21; Teller, 1; White, 1; Pattison, 2; Williams of Massachusetts, 76; McLean, 111; Clarke, 50; Sewall, 100; Sibley, 63; Fithian, 1; Daniel, 11; Bland, 42; Blackburn, 20; Williams of Illinois, 22; Boies, 20; not voting, 258.

The second ballot was at once taken and the official result was: Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; McLean, 164; Williams, of Massachusetts, 16; Bland, 28; Clark, 22; Harrity, 61; Williams, of Illinois, 13; Pattison, 1; not voting, 253. Total, 630.

After the announcement, Congressman Amos Cummings, of New York, was introduced and read a telegram, dated Meadville, Pa., as follows:

"Please do not permit my name to be presented. I so instructed my friends yesterday. —Joseph Sibley.

The third ballot was then taken resulting as follows: Bland, 25; McLean, 210; Sibley, 50; Sewall, 97; Williams, of Massachusetts, 15; Harrity, 19; Clarke, 22; Pattison, 1; Daniel, 6; not voting, 253.

Gov. Stone then withdrew Bland's name.

The fourth ballot resulted as follows: McLean, 298; Sewall, 261; Harrity, 11; Williams (Mass.), 9; Clark, 46; Pattison, 1; Daniel, 34; not voting, 270.

On the fifth ballot Sewall was nominated, Wisconsin's vote doing it.

The result of the fifth ballot was as follows: Sewall, 568; McLean, 32; Harrity, 11; Williams, 9; Clark, 22; Pattison, 1; Daniels, 36; absent and not voting, 241.

Then on Ohio's motion Sewall's nomination was made unanimous, and after the usual resolutions of thanks all round the convention adjourned sine die.

# A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE NOMINEE.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Arthur Sewall, of Maine, democratic nominee for vice president, is a man of strong character and picturesque personality. He was born in Bath, Me., November 25, 1835, and comes from a line of Puritans who trace back their blood to one of England's kings. John Sewall, who founded the family in New England, sailed from Coventry in 1634 and located at Newburyport, Mass. In 1739 the family became possessed of a large tract of land in Maine, where they settled, and it has been the home of the Sewalls ever since.

Primarily, Arthur Sewall is a ship-builder. His family have been ship-builders for three generations. He built the first steel steamer ever constructed. Two years ago the Roanoke and the Rappahannock, two of the largest frame ships ever launched, were launched from his yards. To-day Mr. Sewall owns 60 vessels, when sail upon every sea. He is president of both the firms of Arthur Sewall & Co. and the Bath Ship-Building Co. Thus Mr. Sewall's interests have always been in the direction of free trade.

The Maine man has been both a banker and an officer and stockholder of railroads. He is president of the Bath national bank. Until a year ago he was president of the Maine Central railroad, and he has extensive holdings in various other railroad companies. He also has an interest in the Bath iron works, of which Gen. Hige is president, and this company has built a large number of iron ships for the government. Mr. Sewall's hereditary wealth has, by his splendid business ability been increased until he is reputed to be worth \$5,000,000.

In politics Mr. Sewall is best known for eight years of service on the national democratic executive committee. He has always been a democrat in tariff ideas, and six years ago he became a convert to the cause of free silver. While as firm as a rock in his convictions on this issue, he is, like large minds, tolerant of the opinions of others, and is uniformly courteous to those who differ with him.

# JONES FOR CHAIRMAN.

### The Arkansas Elected to Manage the Democratic Campaign—Bryan Favours Aggression.

CHICAGO, July 13.—United States Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, was elected chairman of the new national democratic committee Saturday night. He was the personal choice of Presidential Candidate Bryan and was acceptable to Vice Presidential Candidate Sewall. Mr. Jones was not a member of the committee, the member from his state being Thomas B. McKee. During the executive session Mr. Bryan spoke for 15 minutes. He said he was strongly in favor of "carrying the war into the enemy's camp." He thought it would be best to make an aggressive inroad into New York and the New England states. He said that the suggestion had been made to him that the notification exercises should be held in Madison Square garden and he approved the suggestion. Mr. Sewall followed with a promise to enter fully into the campaign work and Gov. Stone, of Missouri, and others urged an early and vigorous opening of "the campaign."

The history of this region clearly shows the influence of the rise and decline of the iron industry on the forest, the benefit of the substitution of coke for charcoal and the beneficial results in the way of reforestation when such lands are simply left to themselves and partially protected from fires.—Garden and Forest.

—The patent office of Great Britain does not require models.

# REGROWTH OF FORESTS.

### The Struggle of Nature to Repair the Outrages of Man.

At the present time the guard ranges of the Allegheny mountains, which extend into Monongahela county, W. Va., are covered with a mixed deciduous forest of second-growth trees. This is one of the best examples that have come under my personal observation of the natural power of forest reconstruction. During the early half of the present century this region, embracing several thousand acres lying across the north bank of the Cheat river, was the seat of an active iron-making industry. The mountains afforded a bog ore which was accessible and of great value. The mountain slopes were then heavily wooded, and as the iron industry became established a demand for charcoal was created, and to meet this demand the woods were harvested and converted into charcoal. This industry began about 1789, and was most active from 1822 to about 1852, and continued in a small way until in 1868. The largest proportion of the timber removed for charcoal purposes was cut during the most active period of the industry, and before the middle of the century.

As soon as the charcoal burning became unremunerative from the exhaustion of the timber supply and the substitution of coke for charcoal in the reduction of ore, these lands, which were too steep and rugged for profitable agriculture or grazing, were allowed again to fall into the hands of Mother Nature. It is true that fire has done much injury from time to time. But even with the adverse conditions of soil, exposure and frequent fires, there is to-day upon these mountains a forest of second-growth chestnut, poplar and oak, worth many times the value of the land at the time the iron furnaces closed—a convincing example that our forests will reproduce themselves. This we are told is all well enough for the moist mountain districts of the Alleghenies, but will not hold in the deforested areas of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is no ground for this argument, for when the forests were removed no rational system of reforestation was attempted. Even the protection of the area from fire has usually been neglected, and this alone will suffice to explain why the land stripped of its forest cover still remains bare. Natural reproductive powers have not been allowed an opportunity to assert themselves. Trees are not grown so long as fires are allowed to run periodically over the exploited tracts; what might take place, were they suppressed and prevented, is another question upon which some light is thrown in the following remarks by Mr. H. B. Ayres, of Carlton, Minn., on "Forest Fires:"

"Even men of intelligence and prominence in the lumber business have said: 'Why prevent fire? Pine will never come in again after the marketable timber is once cut.' This assertion needs the strongest possible denial; the men who make such an assertion deserve ridicule. They were looking for saw-logs, and could not have looked for much else, for loggers in cutting often leave on an acre a hundred thrifty and vigorous young pines from four to ten inches in diameter, and from 20 to 100 feet high after the log-timber is cut, and on pine-stump land that has escaped fire 3,000 of little pine seedlings may be seen springing up. In order to be able to refute such misstatements utterly I have here the minutes of the exact location where young pines in excellent condition for timber growing may be seen, and right by may be seen burnt land cut the same year that could not be put into a condition as promising for timber for less than \$20 an acre. In fact, so favorable a soil, mulch and shade can hardly be made at once on burnt land at any price. Several acres on (sections) 16, 56, 22 were staked off and the trees counted; on one from which 32,000 feet had been cut, three years before were 32 thrifty sapling white pines, 8 to 11 inches in diameter, and 30 to 80 feet high; 10 poplar, 8 to 14 inches in diameter and 60 feet high; 1,600 poplar sprouts, one-half to one inch in diameter, and 5 to 12 feet high; a light underbrush of hazel and vine maple; and under all this were 1,267 little white pine seedlings two years old and 4 to 6 inches high. Another acre on the same section had 200 trees of white and Norway pine averaging 8 inches in diameter and 45 feet high. Are not these worth saving?"

This is a specific example of what may be expected from one of the families of trees which it is most difficult to perpetuate. Pines, as a rule, grow only from seeds. They cannot be managed under the coppice system, yet this single observation, carefully carried out and recorded, is sufficient to set the most skeptical to thinking. In the deciduous forests which occupy the outlying ranges of the eastern mountain systems the problem is less difficult, as most of the desirable species reproduce themselves from the stump.

The history of this region clearly shows the influence of the rise and decline of the iron industry on the forest, the benefit of the substitution of coke for charcoal and the beneficial results in the way of reforestation when such lands are simply left to themselves and partially protected from fires.—Garden and Forest.

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT.



JOHN R. McLEAN.

be done, he continued, and in order that no mistake should be made in the selection of a vice president he moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-day. This was changed to ten, and with great confusion on the floor a roll call was demanded and begun.

"When it became apparent the motion would carry, the thousands of spectators began to scramble out, filling the hall with a mighty roar, and the chairman grew red in the face hammering with his mallet and yelling "Sit down!" "Sit down!" It became impossible to hear responses, and Col. Nat Wall, a gentleman with a fierce mustache and long curly black hair who calls himself the original Florida "cracker," and who was calling the roll in a voice like a steam calliope, announced "Oklahoma votes aye: District of Columbia votes aye," and so on down the roll. The spectators were appressed by the information that their tickets would be good for the morrow, and at 9:30 the convention was adjourned.

# Brown Leaves the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—Rev. C. O. Brown departed for Chicago last night with his family, and will probably not return to the scene of his troubles. He may make Dubuque, Ia., his old home, his headquarters in the future.

The first state convention of the union bimetallic party of Oregon was held at McMinnville on the 10th. A full set of delegates was elected to the national bimetallic convention at St. Louis July 22. Instructions for Senator Teller were voted down.