

BRYAN AND SEWALL

Our Eloquent Young Statesman Named for President by the Chicago Convention.

ARTHUR SEWALL OF MAINE

For Second Place on the Ticket After a Little Preliminary Reconitering.

A REMARKABLE CONVENTION.

It Lasted Five Days and was a Tumult of Enthusiasm From Beginning to End—Gold Men not Participants.

CHICAGO, July 11.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, the young classic featured orator from the plains of the Platte, swept the convention off its feet yesterday and was nominated for president on the fifth ballot.



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

Hts, but Thursday he made an impassioned speech and stirred the convention to frenzy by his eloquence. That speech overthrew the diligently organized work of months and weeks.

Were Looking for a Moses.

The cause of silver was uppermost in the minds of the delegates when they assembled here. For the cause they deliberately placed the eastern wing of the Democratic party on the altar.

Had Found Their Candidate.

Some of the gray-haired leaders saw and feared it. Thursday night when he was placed in nomination those who thought they had found their candidate were confirmed in their opinion.

Yesterday morning, when the convention met to ballot, Bryan showed second on the first roll call. He had already overhauled Boies.

beaten. The nomination was made unanimous on the next ballot. Some have sought in the nomination of 1880 of Garfield, who was not a candidate, a parallel with Bryan's nomination.

IN DETAIL.

When Alabama was called the chairman said that five of her delegates being gold standard men, desired to vote for "That splendid type of New England's Democracy, William E. Russell," but under the unit rule she cast her 23 votes for Horace Boies.

The 16 votes for Arkansas, announced for Bland by Senator Berry, gave the supporters of "the great Missouri commoner," as he designated him, an opportunity to yell, which they improved.

California's vote was much scattered; Blackburn, 9; Boies, 2; Campbell, 1; Bryan, 2; and Matthews, 2. Blackburn's name was given a cheer, while the others failed of recognition.

John F. Salisbury of Delaware voted for Bryan and three others from that state for Pattison. Bryan's first cheer came at the announcement of Georgia's solid vote for him.

Indiana and Iowa, in succession, cast their solid votes for their favorites, Matthews and Boies, respectively. Then Senator Martin of Kansas cast the solid vote of the Sunflower State for Missouri's great commoner, Richard Parks Bland.

Mississippi's vote for Bryan and Missouri's vote for Bland were cheered. Nebraska's announcement of 16 votes for "The silver knight of the west, William J. Bryan" created great enthusiasm.

It remained for New Jersey to stir the really exciting passage. McDermott from his chair shouted: "The state of New Jersey respectfully declines to vote." (Hisses.) The gold adherents in the galleries attempted to drown the disapproval with their cheers, but were unable to do so.

Ohio cast 46 votes under the unit rule for John R. McLean. Delegate Holding of Cleveland challenged the vote, and the old row in the Ohio delegation, which has been the feature of so many national conventions, was found lurking behind the announcement.

A big row occurred when Wisconsin was called. General Bragg announced that he was instructed by the majority of Wisconsin delegates to cast no vote. One of the delegates challenged this and insisted on a call of the roll of the state. The result was that 18 delegates refused to vote.

Senator White's voice has been failing him and Richardson of Tennessee again took the gavel during this intermission. The result was announced by the reading clerk as follows:

Bland, 223; Bryan, 105; Boies, 83; Matthews, 27; McLean, 54; Pattison, 95; Pennoyer, 10; Blackburn, 83; Campbell, 2; Tillman, 17; Russell, 2; Stevenson, 3; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; absent and not voting, 185.

Three men who declined to vote asked a call of the state roll, but the chair refused. One Massachusetts man who had refrained from voting on the first call, came in for Matthews.

Under the unit rule Michigan's 38 votes went for Bryan. Bland gained two in Montana. Two New Jersey delegates who had abstained on the first ballot came to Pattison. Silence followed the call of New York.

Bryan of Nebraska was alarming the managers of wheel horses so that these gentlemen skirmished earnestly among the followers and invaded alien camp while the band discoursed a solemn air to give the clerk another opportunity to practice addition.

In the meantime many voices from the galleries called "Hurrah for Bryan." One shouter who called: "What is the matter with Bryan?" being answered by many voices, "He's all right."

On the second ballot Alabama sought to check the rout that had already begun by changing her vote from Boies to Bland, but Bryan was overtaking him. Bland gained 48, while Bryan advanced 92. Boies was the principal loser. His vote dwindled to 37.

The result of the second ballot was as follows: Bland, 281; Boies, 37; Matthews, 34; McLean, 53; Bryan, 197; Blackburn, 41; Pattison, 100; Pennoyer, 8; Stevenson, 10; Hill, 1; Teller, 8; absent or not voting, 160.

On the third ballot Colorado gave up hope of Teller, the mention of whose name had been cheered and hissed by the galleries, and Oregon gave up Pennoyer.

The third ballot resulted as follows: Bland, 291; Boies, 35; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Bryan, 219; Blackburn, 37; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; absent or not voting, 163.

On the fourth ballot Alabama, the first state to vote, headed the stampede to Bryan, after which Idaho, California and other states followed. The revolt in the other delegations spread, even among those bound by resolutions of instruction. Kansas, Illinois, Ohio and even Iowa were tottering.

On the fifth and last ballot, Kansas went over. Illinois and other states came tumbling along in her wake. When Ohio was reached Bryan had 446 votes of the 504 required to make a two-thirds majority of those voting. Chairman White had ruled that two-thirds of those voting constituted the two-thirds majority under the rule. Ohio hesitated.

The Bryan men in the delegation demanded a poll of the vote. The friends of McLean saw that the end was in sight and McLean himself mounted a chair. He withdrew his name as a candidate and cast the 46 votes of Ohio for Bryan. This gave him 492, 12 less than enough to nominate. Montana changed her six votes to Bryan and Oklahoma followed with her six.

Honor Belongs to Oklahoma. To the territory of Oklahoma, therefore, belongs the honor of nominating the Democratic candidate for president in 1896, as to that of Arizona belonged the honor four years ago.

The other states then scrambled over each other. Governor Stone of Missouri read a note from Bland withdrawing in favor of the leader. Delegate Van Wagenen of Iowa said that Governor Boies also placed the cause above the man, and he, too, cast the vote of his state for Bryan. Senator Jones

changed the vote of Arkansas, which was instructed for Bland, to the Nebraskan. Other states tumbled into the foaming wake. Montana and West Virginia changed their votes amid great enthusiasm and Senator Turpie withdrew the name of Matthews and on his motion the nomination was made unanimous.

The following is the final ballot in detail:

Table showing the final ballot results for various states and candidates (Bland, Boies, Matthews, Bryan, Pattison, Stevenson, Absent and not voting).

Massachusetts cast one vote for Hill. Ohio changed from McLean to Bryan during ballot. West Virginia cast one vote for Turpie. Oklahoma changed from Bland to Bryan during ballot.

Note—The above is the fifth official ballot as announced. Changes were made thereafter, giving Bryan more than the necessary 512 votes.

There were 179 gold men who refused to vote. They declined to participate in the nomination on the platform which had been adopted. The latter recognized that the gold men would probably place another ticket in the field, or, if they did not actively oppose the nominee of this convention in the campaign which would follow, that they would, passively at least, give aid and comfort to the political enemy.

There was frequent Bryan demonstrations throughout the day. The most dramatic scene occurred at the conclusion of the fourth ballot, when it was apparent that Bryan would be nominated on the next ballot.

The colors of his state were again propped and the Coliseum for 14 minutes shook with the storm of cheers, while frenzied men marched and sang and hysterical women became frantic.

The convention then took a recess to 8 o'clock, and on reassembling it was found the leaders were not ready for selection of a vice president. After a few minutes the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock Saturday morning.

THE LAST SESSION.

CHICAGO, July 11.—The convention was very slow in assembling this morning. Although 10 o'clock was the hour fixed for assembling, at 20 minutes after that hour there was not more than 100 delegates in the pit, and the galleries were not half filled.

The delegates had been worn out by the exciting struggles of the past week and public interest seemed to have culminated yesterday in the nomination of the presidential candidate.

The Hon. John R. McLean of Ohio, who was the most formidable candidate last night, had positively decided not to allow his name to be presented for the vice presidential nomination, had left an open field for the second honor.

The silver leaders stood about with their heads together discussing the availability of the various candidates. Ex-Congressman Ben Shively of Indiana, who has recently been nominated for governor of that state, was strongly talked of by the leaders, despite the disposition of the Indiana delegation that his nomination would confuse the program in their own state.

The fact that he was from a doubtful state in the middle states greatly strengthened him. Arthur Sewall of Maine, Boies of Iowa, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Fithian of Illinois, each had earnest advocates, and there was a warm sentiment of regard for George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. The leaders were disposed to look strictly to political consideration in the selection of Mr. Bryan's running mate.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 11 Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 4,000 persons in the Coliseum. More than half of the gold delegates were absent. Contrary to the usual custom the proceedings were not opened by prayer.

Chairman Harry of the national committee and Finley of Ohio moved the ratification of delegation selections for national committee. Indiana and Missouri had not yet made selections. Colonel Shanklin and Governor Stone were respectively named from those states.

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.

J. T. Sullivan, the fiery young delegate from Massachusetts who has often attracted the eye of the convention by his outbursts of enthusiasm, walked to the platform to place in nomination George F. Williams of the same state.

Although Mr. O'Sullivan was not a graceful orator, his sentences were so well turned and ringing that they held the close attention of the convention.

He referred to the sullen delegation

from New York, and urged the convention to prove that it had turned down New York's leader, referring to Hill, not because he came from the east, but because he was for gold. He told how Williams had fought the corporations in Massachusetts, and therefore "had been antagonized," the speaker said, "by Henry Whitney, a Standard Oil magnate and brother of the Whitney who sat silent yonder," pointing to the New York standard. Mr. O'Sullivan exhorted the convention to select a man from the Atlantic coast, that the east and west might join hands on the ticket, and ended, "we do not want a man with a barrel to inaugurate this peaceful revolution."

Mr. Marston of Louisiana nominated John R. McLean, and Delegate Maloney of Washington nominated James Hamilton Lewis of Washington. J. C. Curry nominated Judge Walter Clarke for his state, North Carolina. George W. Fithian, Governor Pennoyer, and Richard P. Bland were also nominated.

California struck hands with Maine when William A. Burke from that far western state named the veteran Democrat, Arthur Sewall of the far east.

The voting began amid the usual confusion and it was developed at once that there was to be a big field of candidates. The Southern states at the beginning went for Sewall, with the solid votes of Arkansas and Florida cast for him. Sibley made his first great strike with the solid delegation of Illinois.

Notwithstanding his withdrawal, it was evident that some of Mr. McLean's friends were standing by him. He received Michigan's solid vote. Connecticut with two votes and Delaware with three, honored William F. Harry, whose impartial exercise of his powers in opening the convention made him popular with both factions.

When New Jersey announced that she declined to vote, and New York followed with the same statement, the gold gallery gods sent up a shrill yell which the silver people answered with hisses.

Chairman Smythe of Nebraska said that he was prepared to accept the combined wisdom of the convention, and asked to be excused from taking part in the contest.

The result of the first ballot was as follows: Sewall, 100; Sibley, 162; Williams of Massachusetts, 76; Fithian, 1; McLean, 11; Williams of Illinois, 2; Bland, 62; Clarke, 56; Lewis, 11; Boies, 20; Harry, 21; Blackburn, 20; Teller, 1; Daniel, 11; White, 1; Pattison, 2; not voting, 258. Total, 930.

Before the second ballot was begun Delegate Van Wagenen of Iowa withdrew Governor Boies name.

At the very beginning of the second roll call Alabama tried to start a stampede for Bland by announcing that Alabama, which had on the first ballot divided her vote among five candidates, cast her vote solid, 24 votes, for Richard Parks Bland, "whose name means 16 to 1."

Some of the leaders tried to check the stampede to Bland on the next ballot. Senator Jones of Arkansas brought back Arkansas to Sewall, Maine followed, as did also California with 18 votes for the Maine Democrat.

The chairman of the delegation, as he made the announcement, said: "California thinks the time has come when a New England man should be placed on the ticket."

Indiana gave a big impetus to the McLean candidacy by casting 30 votes of the delegation for the journalist; Iowa followed into the McLean camp with 26. Michigan came into the Sewall column with her 28 votes, but Mississippi put in her 18 for McLean. This time Missouri concluded to throw off her coquettishness and vote for her favorite son, Richard P. Bland.

Second ballot was as follows: Sibley, 113; Sewall, 37; McLean, 164; Williams, Mass., 16; Bland, 258; Clarke, 23; Harry, 21; Williams, Ill., 13; Pattison, 1; not voting, 255. Total, 930.

While the convention was awaiting the announcement of the vote the band played "Grover, Grover, Four More Years for Grover." But the rollicking song, which 20,000 frenzied men sang in the wigwam in this city four years ago, passed without notice. Even the galleries did not give it a hand.

Third Ballot—Bland, 355; McLean, 210; Sibley, 50; Sewall, 97; Williams (Mass.), 15; Harry, 19; Clarke, 22; Pattison, 1; Daniel, 6; not voting, 255.

After the announcement of the third ballot Gov. Stone stepped forward. He thanked the convention for the honor it had shown his state. Then he continued: "I am in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Bland. He says substantially that he would deem it unwise and unpolitic to nominate both candidates from west of the Mississippi river. He desires me to say that the nomination of Mr. Bryan has his warm and hearty approval, and thinks the nomination for vice president should be made for itself alone and strengthen the ticket. Accordingly he desires his name withdrawn."

The Bland men cheered this announcement and the workers on the floor began to readjust plans to meet the situation.

Fourth Ballot—McLean, 298; Sewall, 261; Harry, 11; Williams (Mass.), 23; Clarke, 46; Pattison, 1; Daniel, 54; not voting, 250. Total, 930.

The fourth ballot having been announced, Mr. Ulrich Sloane of the Ohio delegation who had placed Mr. McLean in nomination, read a telegram from the Ohio man which was as follows: "Any vote cast for me for vice president is against my expressed wish and without my authority."

Sewall nominated at 2:55, during the fifth ballot, on solid Illinois vote going to him, and his nomination was made unanimous.

Among the usual resolutions of thanks was one offered by Blanchard, thanking the city of Chicago for the many courtesies received, and voting Chicago the greatest convention city in the world, and then the convention adjourned sine die.

BIMETALLISTS ARE FOR BRYAN.

Issue an Address Indorsing the Chicago Platform and Ticket.

CHICAGO, July 13.—After a two days' secret session and conference with prominent members, the executive committee of the American Bimetallic union adjourned yesterday and formally announced its approval of the Democratic platform and candidates. The committee appealed to the silver organizations of the country who intend to send delegates to the St. Louis convention to unify the silver forces in indorsing the work done at the Coliseum.

Thirty odd members of the committee and outsiders attended the council which reached this decision. General A. J. Warner, president of the union, presided. There was no division of sentiment as to indorsement.

PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTS.

Table showing Presidential Ballots for various states and candidates (Bland, Boies, Matthews, Bryan, Pattison, Stevenson, Absent and not voting).

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NO MOSS ON HIS BACK.

THAT'S WHY SENATOR PEPPER FAVORS BRYAN'S INDORSEMENT.

HAS CHANGED HIS VIEWS.

General Peffer in Kansas That the Populist National Convention Will Indorse the Chicago Nominees—Emporia Republican Bolters—Other Late Political News.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 15.—One of the surprises following the nomination of William J. Bryan for the Presidency by the Democratic national convention at Chicago is the manifest willingness of United States Senator William A. Peffer of Kansas to lead the People's party into the Democratic camp.

Less than a month ago, following the repudiation by Henry M. Teller and other Republicans of the St. Louis platform, Senator Peffer, wrote from Washington an editorial which was afterwards published in his paper, the Topeka Advocate, emphatically declaring against a union of forces on Teller for the Presidency, or a coalition of any kind with the Democratic party.

Upon the Senator's return to Kansas a few days ago, he began to "hedge," and now he is quoted as saying relative to Bryan and the probability of his indorsement by the Populist and silver conventions in St. Louis next week: "I am clearly of the opinion that our duty is to secure a union of the silver vote of the country in some form. The situation is such that as patriotic citizens we can not afford to refuse assistance to this movement when our help will give it success. I do not think we ought to abandon our organization, nor our party name this year. It may be wise to do so next year, or sometime in the future but I think we can do more good for the present by maintaining our party identity and simply combining our strength with that of other silver elements. As to the nominee of the Chicago convention, he is a first-class man in every respect. To begin with he is young. There is no moss on his back. He is a clean man, vigorous and progressive. His candidacy will inspire young men and give courage and hope to the pioneer guard of reformers. In every way I look upon his nomination as an admirable achievement."

EMPORIA REPUBLICAN BOLLERS.

Another Kansas surprise comes from Emporia, where it was believed the Republican faith had been so strongly entrenched and fortified by the teachings of the late Senator Plumb. In that town H. C. Whitley, W. S. Jay, Charles Fletcher, Luther Severy, George Plumb, the latter a brother of the deceased Senator, and others who hitherto have been influential in the councils of the Republican party, have announced their intention to support the Chicago ticket, and will be among the Lyon county delegates to the State silver convention which will be held here Thursday. Colonel Whitley is a candidate for delegate-at-large to the St. Louis silver convention.

Here in Topeka Democrats, Populists and silver Republicans alike express the belief that the two national conventions at St. Louis next week will indorse the Chicago ticket and the financial plank of the platform, although they think it is not likely that the Populist convention will take any steps that would seem like abandoning the party organization.

The growing talk of a union of Populist and Democratic forces in Kansas has caused a discussion of the question of a proper division of the State and Congressional tickets. Senator Peffer said this morning that should fusion be agreed on, a fair division would be on the basis of the relative number of votes cast by the two parties in 1894, but he would not express any preference as to the names of the nominees.

Southern Cotton Factories Close.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 15.—A circular letter received from T. H. Martin, secretary of the Southern Textile Association, yesterday, states that of the 2,500,000 spindles in the South, 1,923,000 will be stopped for varying terms. The factories operating there are located as follows: Alabama, 138,000 spindles; Georgia, 460,000; North Carolina, 547,000; Tennessee, 40,000; South Carolina, 478,000; Virginia, 103,000; Mississippi, 39,000; Kentucky, 21,000; Louisiana, 57,000. Some of these agree to close until August 1, others for sixty days and the remainder until October 1.

A Kansas Debtor Law Overthrown.

FOUR SCOTT, Kan., July 15.—The Kansas law of 1889, known as the arrest and bail act, and providing for the arrest and incarceration of an insolvent debtor upon affidavit of his judgment creditors, agent or attorney, has been declared unconstitutional by Judges Johnson, Cole and Denison of the Southern department of the Kansas court of appeals. It is held that it is in violation of article 14, section 1 of the constitution of the United States, which declares that no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Oleomargarine Not Shut Out.

BERLIN, July 15.—The federal council has rejected the oleomargarine bill, which was recently passed by the Reichstag. Had it become a law it would, in effect, have prohibited the importation of oleomargarine from the United States.

A Boy and an Elderly Widow Married.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 15.—Charles H. Davis, aged 17, was married several days ago to Mrs. Mary Ann Kilpatrick, a 60-year-old widow. The bride has a number of adult children and it is claimed, some money.