

BRYAN AND SEWALL

Nebraska and Maine to Lead the Democratic Hosts to the Fight.

EAST AND WEST JOIN HANDS ON TICKET

George F. Williams' Was the First Name Proposed for Vice President.

FIVE BALLOTS ARE AGAIN NECESSARY

Sibley Led on the First and Then Steadily Lost His Strength.

BLAND AND McLEAN MAKE GOOD RUNS

Convention Shows No Decided Preference Until Close to the End of the Struggle—Adjourns Since Die.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Today ended the most remarkable national convention since the democratic party in 1856 was reconstituted on the slavery issue. Today the convention completed the work which split the party in twain on the financial issue.

Over 150 delegates to the convention, all of whom, with the exception of the gold delegation from Wisconsin and a portion from the Alabamians, refused yesterday to participate in the nomination of the presidential candidate on a free silver platform.

Over 250 today declined to participate in a nomination for vice president. Many of the delegates had left the city in disgust.

Whether the seceders will plant a third silver platform in the field, as they did at Baltimore in 1880, is a matter for future development. The silver democrats, who controlled the convention absolutely and who allocated the east in order to erect the banner of silver, hope to secure support from the populists of the west, south and the silver Republicans to reconquer them for the loss which the platform and ticket must inevitably entail in the east.

The nomination of Sewall for vice president was more of a surprise than that of Bryan for president. Bryan had set the convention aflame with his eloquence and his name was on every lip when the balloting began, but Sewall's name in connection with the vice presidency had hardly been mentioned.

McLEAN STOOD ALONE. John H. McLean, the Cincinnati editor, was the most prominent candidate in the field, and had the nomination been made last night he would probably have been nominated. But the leaders declined to allow the balloting to go over till today, so that opportunity might be had to hear Mr. Bryan's wishes in regard to his running mate.

The names of Sewall, ex-Congressman Sibley of Indiana, who has recently been named for governor of the Hoosier state; McLean, Sibley of Pennsylvania, Bland and others were canvassed, and Senator Jones came to the conclusion that for geographical and other reasons the Maine man was the most available for the place on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. The strongest argument in his favor, perhaps, was that his nomination would at once silence the cry that the silver cause was sectional.

After the announcement of this vote Bland's name was withdrawn by Governor Stone of Missouri, who had previously declined to allow his name for the vice presidential nomination. The Bland votes on the fourth ballot went to Sewall in large blocks, but McLean captured enough to give him seemingly a safe lead of 294, against 261 for Sewall.

During this roll call three had been trouble in the Ohio delegation, which was polled and showed fourteen anti-McLean votes locked up by the unit rule. There was also a big revolt against Governor Altgeld's domination in the Illinois delegation.

Ex-Congressman Fithian made a fiery protest against the nomination of the Ohio editor. It was the first time since the late Mr. Leavelle's telegram was read by one of the Ohio delegates. The telegram stated that it was Mr. McLean's wish that he should not be balloted for. Delegate Sloan, however, after reading the telegram, distinctly stated that while the telegram expressed Mr. McLean's wish it did not reflect the sentiment of Ohio, for on the fifth ballot the delegates cast forty-six votes for McLean.

The telegram, however, shattered the McLean forces and Indiana, Iowa and other states flocked into the camp of the Maine man. Sewall's nomination was unanimous before the conclusion of the roll call, small scenes of jubilation and rioting in the course of which the state standards were paraded about the coliseum in the wake of the colors of Nebraska and Maine.

It seems probable tonight that the campaign headquarters will be transferred from New York to Chicago in order to bring them nearer to the center of the coming fray. Senator Jones of Arkansas, who has made himself so conspicuous as a leader in the battle for the supremacy of silver in the party,

SILVER IS DOOMED

London Looks on Bryan's Defeat as Being Among the Certainties.

BUSINESS IS NOT AT ALL DISTURBED

Action of the Chicago Convention Does Not Either the Bankers.

SMALLEY'S PICTURE OF THE PROCEEDINGS

Lurid Accounts of the Delegates' Doings Served Up for the Times.

BIMETALLISTS KEEP THINGS MOVING

English League Not Openly in Sympathy with the American Movement, but Active on Their Own Account.

London, July 11.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram)—While the comments of the entire English press have been bitterly satirical concerning the platform and the nomination at Chicago there has been a singular absence so far of any serious alarm as to the consequences, even to foreign investors. This doubtless is because of the universally expressed belief that candidate and platform will be repudiated by an enormous majority next fall.

Mr. Chamberlain has told the readers of various newspapers that although he looks for a complete union between the populists and the democrats, "the free silver party will receive such a crushing and overwhelming defeat that the question will disappear for all time out of American politics."

After the coming election no politician will care merely for his own interests, to ally himself with so hopeless a cause. So miserable uncertainty will be at an end. Consequently there will be a revival of trade and prosperity. The democratic party, as at present constituted, will come to an end, and a new and sterner party, though not with the same name, will arise in its place.

The Statist, the leading financial newspaper of London, declares today: "It is the south which threatens once more to shipwreck the democratic party. It was its alliance with the south which broke up the party at the time of the civil war, and practically excluded it from office for the better part of a generation. It was southern industry again which led the party wrong a couple of years ago and prevented President Cleveland from carrying out a policy of currency contraction and reduction of the tariff, and now the south and west are again dragging the party into a currency policy which seems to an impartial foreign observer as absolutely suicidal."

Of course, it is always rash to predict what will be the result of an election months before it takes place. Here is what the best chronicler of the south and west, the Statist, has to say in regard to the coming elections in the United States: "Mr. Dewey also says: 'The real division is still not so much between the west and the east as between the north and the south. The most powerful section of the free silver faction is to be found in the old confederate states. They are in the rest of the country in education, in ideas, in development. The small farmers have lost money on their crops and have been obliged to borrow of the banks and mortgage their farms to keep themselves afloat. They believe that the bankers and the capitalists of the cities are becoming rich out of their misfortunes and thus they are willing to do anything against them.'"

SMALLEY PAINTS IT VIVIDLY. The Times alone among the London newspapers has had anything from its special correspondent which gives even an idea of the public feeling in the United States. The other newspapers contenting themselves almost entirely with the routine press reports of the convention. Here is what Smalley has given a lurid account of the disorder in the convention and the rule or ruin policy of the majority. "Their temper," he says, "was fierce, sullen, irreconcilable and reckless of consequences. Their anger against the east and all that the east represents is unspasmodic." And again: "Neither Senator Hill, Mr. Whitney nor any body else foresaw that socialism was so secure in the platform side by side with silver. Now it is seen that the contest is hopeless on all points and that the democratic party has ceased to exist."

He thinks Mr. Bryan the strongest and most dangerous man whom this convention could have nominated, "because of his unusual gift of oratory, which doubtless will be made known in an unexpected campaign led by himself as candidate. 'All over the country,' Mr. Smalley continues, 'Mr. Bryan is a kind of incarnation of the wild west, to which Nebraska belongs. He understands the people of the west, and they understand him. He evidently is popular in the south. There are tremendous forces behind him. He is no inadequate representative of the masses, in whose name he presents himself. If he does not strictly belong to them, he is in sympathy with them. There is in his speech, with all its rhetorical exaggeration something which sounds sincere. Yet it need not be supposed that he will win, nor that this country is ready, as the democratic party has shown itself ready, to abandon its principles or renounce its past or march to a political or financial or social catastrophe.'"

There is a remarkable absence, however, in all the London newspapers of any editorial expression hostile to the United States. All discuss the silverites as only a faction of crazy men or bankrupts with, as already said above, no real chance of success.

"What," asked the Times yesterday, "are you to think of a party whose best man gives utterance to that stuff and who listen to it with unanimous approval? Mr. Bryan is no fool. He knows his hearers and he suits himself to their intellectual capacity. They look to partly cheap money to raise prices for their products and this it will at least seem to do when the prices are reckoned in the debased currency which they demand. That it will lighten the debts is a more real benefit, but it needs Mr. Bryan's eloquence to raise this from the level of a dishonest trick to a grand principle and to retort with effect the charge of dishonesty of its opponents."

Mr. Smalley cables full extracts of Mr. Bryan's statement to the World. Other papers express views almost identical with those of the Times, except that the Chronicle, the leading organ of the extreme English radicalism, is strangely silent today. As shown by interviews called to the World and others forwarded by mail, it even the leading bimetallics in England are not outspoken in sympathy with the present policy of the silver party in America, so far at least as its precipitation of the free silver issue is concerned.

Prof. Francis A. Walker of Yale is to address the bimetallic league by invitation next Monday. Arthur Balfour will be on the platform. Prof. Walker fully discussed the situation made by the Chicago convention. Coincident with the expression of the Chicago convention on the income tax the new French finance minister has introduced a bill for taxing rentes or government obligations. Although the downfall of the Bourgeois cabinet was primarily due to its income tax bill the hostile clamor of the electors because of its defeat has been so great that Premier Melie is attempting to silence it by this less far-reaching measure, but which is based on the same general principle.

BALLARD SMITH. SPANISH PRESTIGE IN CUBA GONE. Antonio Maceo Declines All Is Ready for the Fight. NEW YORK, July 11.—T. Estrada Palma, head of the revolutionary party in America, has received a letter from Rebel General Camaguey, Puerto Principe, June 20, and it says: "This letter is written with the object of taking a glance at the events which have taken place in this country since the beginning of the war. Simultaneously with the uprising Spain sent to the colony one of her best generals, provided with all sorts of resources to quiet the rebellion, but in spite of the strenuous efforts of the justly famed Martinez Campos the uprising could not be suppressed.

The Spanish general, trusting more in the help of the discredited political parties of the island than in the strength of his army, took little care to measure the proportions of the revolution. On July 1, 1895, Campos first attempted to go into the interior and first appeared in Bayamo, but Antonio Maceo awaited him, and the Spanish had hard work to reach the historic city of Pinar, having been badly beaten.

All this the revolution took a path that obtained for it an uninterrupted series of triumphs. The Cuban army could not be held any longer in the east—Camaguey and Las Villas—and naturally commenced its march to the western provinces. We undertook that great enterprise without forming illusions about our strength; we knew we had but few, but we were compelled to move on, feeling that in the end all things would be advantageous for us. Our army did not mind any obstructions the Spanish placed in their path and continued on their way till they triumphantly planted their flag in the boundaries of the western provinces. At the sound of our horses' hoofs in that district the government of the colony trembled, but it was not for the best of the Spanish general, who had to leave his post to replace, nor for the destruction of the public wealth, for that can be raised and increased again with labor. It trembled because it was losing forever the false prestige of its power.

"At present nothing is left to the Spaniards in Cuba, not even the ground where they stand. Their prestige is lost, and as the Spanish general retire to Spain the time of Pinto and Narisco Lopez will that of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, has been the sepulcher of many attempts made by the Cubans to obtain their most precious rights.

"Our soldiers enjoy splendid health. Their cartridges are full of ammunition. We have received lately three valuable expeditions from the interior, which have joined ours and stand here. Now what is left to do? To triumph. To obtain this the foundation is laid in all the extent embraced by the territory of the island."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Generally Fair, Continued High Temperature.

1. Sewall of Maine for Second Place.

2. London Not Seared at Bryan.

3. Plans for a Bryan Reception.

4. Lancaester Pops Endorse Bryan.

5. When the Candidate May Return.

6. Last Week in Local Session.

7. Deceased Wife's Sister Bill Passes.

8. Dr. Goodrich Killed Out Omaha.

9. Counties Delinquent in Tax Returns.

10. Exposition Directory in Session.

11. Council Bluffs Local Matters.

12. Base Ball Games of Saturday.

13. Weekly Gossip of Sporting Gossip.

14. Echoes from the Ante Rooms.

15. Railroad Men Are Stopped Up.

16. "Rodney Stone."

17. "House that Jack Built."

18. Woman: Her Ways and Her World.

19. Editorial and Comment.

20. Home Life of the Family.

21. Structure of the Silvered System.

22. Early Days of the Bee.

23. In the World of Wheels.

24. Commercial and Financial News.

25. Fourth of July with the Stars.

ARRANGE FOR THE ROYAL WEDDING.

Princess Maud of Wales to Be Married to Prince Charles of Denmark.

LONDON, July 11.—Arrangements for the garden party at Buckingham palace on Monday are a gigantic scale. Two tons of fruit, specially picked for the occasion, will be sent from Windsor castle orchards. Such a large crowd is anxious to be present that it is expected an overflow party will be given at the palace within a fortnight. It is uncertain whether the queen will be present on Monday, but if she comes to London she will only stay a couple of hours and return to Windsor on the same afternoon.

On the following day, however, she will come to London for Princess Maud's wedding, Wednesday, and proceed to Osborne on Thursday.

The arrangements for the ceremonial of the royal wedding are giving a great deal of trouble, owing to the constant changes. It has now been decided that there will be three processions from the state apartments to the private chapel, the members of the royal family and the royal guests, the bridegroom and his supporters, and the bride and bridesmaids. The queen will be wheeled to the entrance of the chapel, which she will enter alone, just before the bride. The guests, the reporters outside of the chapel will herald the arrival of each procession with a fanfare.

Princess Maud has already received five bicycles as wedding presents.

Regarding the marriage settlement, it appears that Princess Maud will have £10,000 (\$20,000) out of the allowance granted by Parliament to the prince of Wales in 1889, and the crown princess of Denmark makes an allowance of \$50,000 to Prince Charles. The couple will occupy a suite of rooms in the palace of the king of Greece, at Copenhagen, and they will also occupy a villa near Bernstorff castle as their country residence in Denmark, while a small mansion at Appleton, near Sandringham, will be the English home of the couple. Thus they will have £14,000 to £15,000 a year and no rent to pay. Princess Maud has lately taken to "poker work," which consists in tracing and working out curious oriental patterns with red hot irons on wood. The princess has applied this work to the ornamentation of book covers.

It is announced that after the annual maneuvers the duke and duchess of York will go to Australia on board the cruiser Blenheim, the fastest cruiser in the British navy.

The duke of York has led the fashion among royalties of wearing a new Alphen hat in straw, so that they will soon be in fashion here. The prince of Wales will prefer a soft brown Tyrol hat.

South Londoners had an unusual sight on Wednesday—that of seeing the duchess of Albany riding on a fire engine, clinging to the brass work, while the horses were galloping at a great pace. The duchess of Albany had been visiting the duchess of Widdowburn, and had been visiting the chief fire station, where they saw the fire escape and water tower drill. The princess then went for a drive in answer to a supposed alarm of fire.

RAILROAD ACCIDENTS IN JAMAICA.

TAMPIN, Fla., July 11.—General Gomez has commissioned Generals Collazo and Zayas to cross the trocha with 400 men and to carry 80,000 rounds of ammunition to Maceo. Since June 20 there have been 1,900,000 cartridges landed in Cuba. Dr. Castillo, who left for Jacksonville today, said they would send 2,000,000 before September 1.

ITALY HAS A CABINET CRISIS.

ROME, July 11.—The Chamber of Deputies was crowded today when the Marquis di Rudini announced the resignation of the minister of war and added that the king had charged him with the formation of another cabinet. The marquis then asked the Chamber to adjourn and it did so, sine die.

ACCIDENTS TAKE A COACH RIDE.

LONDON, July 11.—A large number of the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, started this morning from the Hotel Cecil in coaches for a drive to Richmond and Wimbledon.

TRIED TO KILL CEILL RHODES.

CAPE TOWN, July 11.—During the recent anti-boer meeting at the Colonial Forces and the Matielie insurgents at Thabane, an anti-boer fired point blank at Ceill Rhodes, but missed him.

LAURET PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 11.—Mr. Laurier was sworn in president of the privy council this afternoon.

OHIO ROAD GETS A NEW PRESIDENT.

COLUMBUS, O., July 11.—Mr. W. E. Guerin was today elected president of the Columbus, Sandusky & Hoeking railroad.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN VESSELS, JULY 11.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Venetia, for Berlin, via Copenhagen—Etruria, for Liverpool; Presence, for Hamburg; Massachusetts, for London; Sails, for Bremen, via Copenhagen; Orlund, for Rotterdam, via Boston; At Havre—Sailed—La Gasconne, for New York, for Glasgow.

At Philadelphia—Sailed—Pennland, for Liverpool.

At London—Arrived—Mohawk, from New York.

At Lisbon—Arrived—Peninsula, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Sailed—Werkendam, for New York.

At Havre—Sailed—La Gasconne, for New York.

At Southampton—Sailed—St. Paul, for New York.

UNION PACIFIC PIONEERS WRECKED

Excursion Train Smashed by a Fast Freight Half a Mile West of Logan.

THIRTY-ONE KILLED AND FIFTY OTHERS INJURED

Terrible Catastrophe Overtakes the Merry Trainload of Excursionists as One of the Results of a Terrible Blunder on the Part of Someone.

Death never fell heavier on happy mortals than yesterday evening, when an appalling catastrophe turned a merry excursion into a waiting corse. Homeward bound from a day spent in the pursuit of pleasure, amid sylvan groves and rural delights, 1,500 dwellers of Omaha and Council Bluffs were hurled into a vortex of destruction. Not a second separated the dash from the gale of a successful picnic into the awful horror of a terrible railway collision. Merry songs and joyous laughter were overwhelmed in the crash of timbers, the crush of human bodies, the shrieks of the mangled and the groans of the dying.

And for hours and hours the friends and relatives of those who had gone on that ill-fated excursion waited for news from the loved ones whose lives were in jeopardy. Vainly they besieged the offices of the newspapers, the railway offices, the depot, the telegraph offices, every avenue from which a bit of information could be gleaned. It was impossible for hours to learn even the faintest details of the extent of the disaster. For some reason, known only to themselves, the officials of the Northwestern road declined to give out any information. Nor would the company allow reporters to accompany the relief train, sent early in the evening. Western Union operators dispatched to facilitate the handling of news were also refused transportation.

By midnight the Union Pacific company had received a partial list of the names of the dead and injured, and these were given out freely, but the announcement of a few being killed or hurt only added to the intensity of the anxiety. It was but a question of waiting until the return of the train, and this was delayed for many hours. More agonizing than the scenes at the wreck, where thousands had gathered to meet the train. Men and women, wives, mothers, sisters, fathers, brothers, eagerly pressed about to gain news of the train. It was useless. No word came. No train came. Hour after hour these people waited. Women with strained, haggard faces, men white with desperation, paced the platform waiting. Here and there nature gave way, and fainting followed with slight relief. Tears flowed and sobs broke the silence, but these could not break the spell that hung between the people and the news they sought.

When the train came to relieve the stragglers, there were scenes as wildly exciting as those formerly had been intensely touching.

THOSE WHO WERE KILLED.

Following is a list of the dead as returned to the coroner:

CHARLES McDermott, 1239 South Fifteenth.

PAT SKULLY, 223 Center.

FREDERICK COSGROVE, 1088 Grace.

MARGARET COSGROVE, 111 North Eighteenth.

JOHN COSGROVE, 1098 Grace.

JAMES COSGROVE, 111 North Eighteenth.

GEORGE LOURIN, 1188.

MRS. P. J. CARROLL AND TWO CHILDREN, 123 North Seventeenth.

MRS. B. F. BRADLEY AND CHILD.

W. L. DODSON, 224 Grant.

W. SUMMITT.

MRS. P. NELSON.

WILLIAM NELSON.

JOHN PERKINS, 142 North Nineteenth.

JOHN PIERSON.

MISS CLARK.

MRS. HART AND SON.

JOSEPH McKENNA, 1402 Park Wild avenue.

M. MACK.

MRS. TAYLOR AND CHILD.

MRS. TRACY.

B. CLARKE.

M. CLARKE.

JOHN KILCKER, violinist in Seventh Ward band, Seventeenth and Leavenworth.

It is not certain that the addresses of these are correctly given, but they are as accurate as could be obtained.

Among the injured are:

J. A. Lilly, Omaha; will die.

P. Montgomery, engineer; face cut.

Jack Taylor, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Leonard Mack, Omaha.

Michael Shannon.

John Perkins.

William Summitt.

Henry Conrad, Dayton, O.

James Fitzgibbon, Missouri Valley, Ia.

LEBT LOGAN WITHOUT ORDERS.

Station Agent Makes a Startling Announcement Too Late.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., July 12.—(Special Telegram)—Thirty three killed and a half hundred more or less dangerously injured are the result of the wreck that occurred on the Northwestern half a mile this side of Logan at 7:30 last evening.

The Union Pacific Pioneer Employees association excursion train was suddenly turned into a funeral cortege, and the town of Logan made an emergency hospital. The extra had just pulled out of Logan. The station agent at that place ran down to the switch and said:

"Has that excursion train pulled out?"

When he was answered in the affirmative he said: "Well they left without orders."

Just west of the town of Logan a half mile is a trestle bridge on a sharp curve. The excursion train was composed of seven-

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