BRYAN NOMINATED

For President by the Democratic Convention at Chicago.

SEWALL CHOSEN VICE PRESIDENT

On the Fifth Ballot Illinois Went For Bryan.

WORK OF THE CONVENTION.

Bland Led On the First, But His Strength and the Strength of Others Dwindled Thereafter.

THRILLING SCENES IN CONVENTION

A Summary of the Proceedings of the First Days.

The National Democratic Convention was called to order at noon Tuesday in the Coltseum at Chicago, John W. Daniel was elect ed temporary chairman over David R. Hill by a vote of 556 to 349, the silver men carrying out their determination to turn down the choice of the National Committee. After a long aspect from the temporary chairman and the announcement of committees, the convention, at 4:39 p. m., adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

The Committee on Permanent Organization selected Stophen M. White, of California, for permanent chairman. The gold men on the committee presented the name of Senator Hill. The vote in committee was: White, 38; Hill, 6.

After a long and stormy session the Committee on Credentials decided to seat the four contesting silver delegates from Michigan, thus making the delegation solid for aliver. by a vote of 556 to 349, the silver men carry-

THIRD DAY.

Platform Discussed-The Minority Report on Coinage.

Thursday's session was consumed in dis cussion and adoption of the platform. At the evening session the cominations for the presidency were made.

After the platform was reported in the

After the platform was reported in the Democratic convention Thursday, Senator Hill, of New York, representing the minority gold plank men, submitted a report which contains a strong plank favorable to the existing standard. The use of the word "gold" in the plank is conspicuous. The text of the minority report follows:

"To the Democratic National Convention:
—Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they cannot give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well recognized principles of the party.

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"The minority content themselves with this general expression of their dissent without going into a specific statement of these objectional features of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority regard as vital Democratic features as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to as the only just and true expression of Democratic faith upon this paramount issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial planks in the majority report: "We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United



(Democratic Candidate for President.)

Mr. Hill said he did not desire a call of States upon his two financial amendments, but he did desire a vote by States on the resolution commending the administration. The second roil call was begun at 3:57. The result was: Yeas, 357; nays, 564; not voting and absent, 2. Total, 339.

NAMING THE CANDIDATES.

Committee, mounted his chair and placed in nomination ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. Mr. Mattingly, of the District of Columbia, seconded the nomination of John R. McLean, of Ohio.

Delegate Miller, of Oregon, added to the list of nominations the name of Sland, Bryan, Bois, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

Bland, Boies, Blackburn, Bryan, Matthews

and McLean Named. The convention was called to order at p. m. by its presiding officer, Senator White, of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Congressman Richardson, of Tennesses, who acted as president pro tem. this evening as well as during the moraling

resident.

The chairman informed the convention

LEGIS CHURCHEN

CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS HELD.

States alone of free silver coinage, and a change of the existing standard of value independently of the action of other great nations, would not only imperial our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor, and indict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry.

"Until international co-operation among"

"Until international co-operation among"

When Georgia was called H. T. Lewis, of

Bryan, Bots, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Patitison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

The first ballot resulted: Bland 223, Boles 36, Matthews 27, McLean 54, Bryan 105, Blackburn 83 Campbell 2, Pennoyer 19, Tillman 17, Teller 8, Hill 1, Russell 2, Stevenson 12, Pattison 96, absent and not voting, 185.

The result of the second ballot was as follows: Bland, 281; Bryan, 197; Pattison, 109; McLean, 53; Blackburn, 41; Matthews, 34; Boies, 37; Teller, 1; Pennoyer, 8; Hill, 1; Stevenson, 19, Absent and not voting, 160. Grand total, 839.

The result of the third ballot: Bland, 291; Bryan, 219; Boles 36; Matthews, 34; McLean, 54; Blackburn 27; Pattison, 97; Stevenson, 9; Hill, 1; not voting, 162.

Fourth ballot—Absent or not voting, 162: Bland, 221; Boies, 33; Matthews, 36; McLean, 46; Bryan, 280. Cheers greeted announcement of votes for Bryan. Attempt to stampede convention being made.

The fifth call was begun, and Foote of California declared, "California for the first time is solid and easts 18 votes for Bryan." Floridia carried 8 votes to Bryan from Matthews and Bois.

Kentucky being reached, Ollie James loomed up and shouted: "While Kentucky loves her great Democrat and would be glad to vote for him, they seem not to want himbecanses he was a confederate soldier. Therefore Kentucky easts her 28 votes for the world's greatest orator. William J. Bryan." A company of the sure world greatest orator. William J. Bryan." North Carolina cast 22 votes for the sure

a commotion.
"North Carolina cast 22 votes for the sure nominee of this convention, William J. Bryan," was the announcement of that

Bryan, was the announcement of that State.

The Ohlo men marched back and were again recorded for McLain, their conference having produced no change. The 24 votes of Tennessees stepped into Bryan's camp and almost immediately Virginia followed her with the same number, both of them deserting Silver Dollar Bland. Three territories, Arizona, New Mexico and Indian territory, marched after them from the Bland standard to Bryan, each one 6 strong.

The enthusiasm was aroused again when big Buck Henrichson called out the 48 votes of Blinois for Bryan, the most important desertion from Bland. The nomination of Bryan seemed imminent. There were cries, "Ohlo can do it," and John R. McLean appeared in a chair, holding a cane aloft, while under him the other leaders seemed to be squabbling.

"Ohlo withdraws the name of McLean."

squabbling.
"Ohio withdraws the name of McLean,

id that gentleman, "and casts 46 votes for

said that gentleman, "and casts 46 votes for Bryan.

His voice failed to carry many feet, so that the dramatic stroke was lost upon the gaileries. There was a commotion aflost in the Texas ranks, next door to the Ohio. Bryan had 492 votes. Montana with 6 and Oklahoma with the same number swelled it to 504, two-thirds of all the votes cast.

The scenes in convention during the four hours consumed in the balloting were of the most intense and exciting character. It was in the air that the drift was toward Bryan, that the breaks would be in his favor, and that he would be nominated. On the first ballot be had only 105 votes to 233 for Bland; on the second he rose to 190, and Bland advanced to 281; on the third the count stood Bland 291 and Bryan 219; but on the fourth the Bryan wave took on tidal force, and he secored 280 to 241 for Bland. The fifth and closing ballot witnessed the stampede of the convention to the young Nebraskan.

The usual scenes of the crisis of presidential balloting in national convention followed, the uproar lasting a quarter of an hour. The Bryan wave was irresistible. Bland and

tial balloting in national convention follow-ed, the uproar lasting a quarter of an hour. The Bryan wave was irresistible. Bland and Boies were withdrawn, and state after state was swept into line. When Indiana was called Senator Turple withdrew the name of Governor Matthews and moved the unani-mous nomination of William J. Bryan This was carried with a hurrah, the non-voting gold delegates not appearing to make any protest. Then there was another great de-monstration.

LAST DAY,

Arthur Sewall, of Maine, Chosen for Vice

The Democratic national convention clo ed its ticket Saturday afternoon and adjourned its ticket Saturday afternoon and adjourn-ed sine die soon after 3 o'clock. It selected as its vice president the veteran shipowner and shipbuilder, Arthur Sewail, of Maine, for many years chairman of the Democratic state committee of that state. This result was not reached without a struggle. The same number of ballots were required to ef-fect it as to make the nomination for presi-dent viz. five.

chairman of the Ohio delegation read a telegram from him stating that all votes east for him were cast against his expressed wish and without his authority.

Mr. Arthur slewall, of Maine, the successful candidate, though present in the city as a member of the national democratic committee, and in the convention just before his nomination, and though for many years he has been the chairman of the democratic state committee of Maine, was personally known to few members on the floor. He was placed in nomination by a delegate from the distant state of California, who gave no personal details as to the candidate. The seconder of Mr. Sewall, Mr. Thomas, of Colorado, added little to the information possessed by the convention, except that he testified to Mr. Sewall's tusiness ability as a shipbuilder, railroad president and bank president. On the first bailot Mr. Sewall received 100 votes. On the second these dropped to 37. They jumped up again to 37 on the third bailot. After the withdrawal of Bland and Sibley he reached second place on the fourth ballot, standing 261 to McLean's 298, and was nominated unanimously on the fifth ballot.

There was nothing more then for the convention to do but to pass the gustomer.

There was nothing more then for the con-vention to do but to pass the customary votes of thanks and adjourn.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

A General Sketch of the Nominee's Per sonal and Political Career.

William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic andidate for president, was born Maren 19, 860, in Salem, Ill. He wastaught under his 1860, in Salem, Ill. He was taught under his mother's care until he was 10 years old, when he went to the public school at Salem, which he attended for five years. At the age of 15 he went the Whipple academy in Jacksonville, Ill., which is the preparatory department of the lilinois college, located at the same place. He spent two years in the academy and four years in the college in the interstate oratorical contest in 1880 and was class orator and valedictorian in 1881. He then went to the Union College of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman. Trumbull, He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to Jacksonville to practice law, remain-

of Law in Chicago, and while in attendance there was in the office of Lyman Trumbull. He left the law school June 18, 1883, and went to 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 campaign since 1880 and made a number of speeches. He took part in the campaign of 1888 in Nebraska and was nominated by the First district for Congress in 1890. He was elected by the majority of 6,713, although the district had gone Republican by 3,400 when Secretary Morton had been defeated in 1888 and was though to be certainly Republican.

He supported Springer for speaker in the Fifty-second congress, from whose district in Illinois he came originally. This led to his being put on the ways and means committee in congress, of which Springer was chairman, and on March 16, 1892 he made a tariff speech that was the sensation of the day and was liberally distributed as campaign literature. He was re-elected in 1892 in spite of the fact that the legislature had redistricted the state und his district on the previous election had given the Republican ticket about 6,000 majority, and was re-elected by 140 votes. In the Fifth-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.

Mr. Bryan is a man of small means, He is a Presbyterian, having joined the Camberland Presbyterian church at the age of 14. He is now a member of the First Presbyterian church is father was Slias L. Bryan, who was a circuit judge at the time of his son's birth, and served in that capacity from 1860 to 1872 on the bench of Illinois. Judge Bryan moved on a farm a short distance from Salem when his son was 6 years old, and

His family came from Virginia. Bis father was born in Culpepper county, in that state, and died in Salem, Ill., in 1890. His mother, whose name was Maria Einzabeth Jennings, was born in Marion county, Illinois, and died in Salem a week ago last Saturday, after a protracted illness.

The speech of W. J. Bryan, was one of the remarkable incidents of the convention. It suddenly brought him into prominence as a formidable candidate for the nomination. The ovation which he received lasted nearly 10 minutes, and when it subsided Mr. Bryan began a speech that set the convention wild, and will go down in history as one of the most brilliant political orations ever delivered in a convention.

ARTHUR SEWALL

Candidate For Vice-President on the Democratic Ticket. Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., No-

ember 25, 1835. He has been a life-long temocrat, and has been chairman of the vember 25, 1835. He has been a life-long Democrat, and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate, in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great grandfather took title, only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crooker, of Bath. There are two children—Harold M. and William D. Harold M. was appointed during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States consul to Samoa, but has since gone over to the Repubcan party. Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in shipbuilding and ship owning. In the old days he built wooden whalers and coasters, for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been "Sewall & Son" for three generations. Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath national bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine central railway, which is the railway system of that State. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern railroad, but has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad building.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Members of the Organization for the Next

The following is the new Democratic Na-tional committee, all the vacancies except one having been illied: authorities are now considering the best course of action with respect thereto.

Alabama—H. D. Clayton.
Arkansas—Thomas C. McRae.
California—J. J. Dwyer.
Colorado—Adair Wilson.
Connecticut—Carlos French.
Delaware—R. R. Kenney.
Florida—Samuel Pascoe.
Georgia—Clark Howell.
Idaho—Georgia Algalia. Georgia—Clark Howell, Idaho—George Ainslie, Illinois—Thomas Gahan, Indiana—John G. Shanklin, Iowa—Charles A. Waish, Kansas—J. G. Johnson, Kentucky—Urey Woodson, Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard, Maine—Seth C. Gordon, Maryland—Arthur P. Garma, Louisiana—N. C. Blanchard.
Maine—Seth C. Gordon.
Maryland—Arthur P. Gorman.
Massachusetts—John W. Corcoran.
Michigan—E. G. Stevens.
Minnesota—B. W. Lawler.
Mississippl—W. V. Sullivan.
Montona—A. G. McHatton.
Nebraska—W. H. Thompson.
Neyada—B. P. Keating.
New Hampshire—A. W. Sulloway.
New Jersey—James Smith, Jr.
New York—John C. Sheehan.
North Carolina—Joseph Daniel,
North Dakota—W. G. Lustiko w.
Ohlo—John R. McLean.
Oregon—J. Townsend.
Pennaylvania—William P. Harrity.
Rhode Island—Richard B. Comstock.
South Carolina—Benjamin R. Tillman.
South Dakots—James M. Wood.
Tennessee—J. M. Head.
Tennessee—J. M. Head. Vermont—R. B. Smalley.
Virginia—P. J. Otey.
Washington—Hugh C. Waliaca.
West Virginia—J. T. McGraw.
Wisconsin—E. C. Wali.
Wyoming—W. H. Holliday.
Arizona—W. H. Burgage.
District of Columbia—Lawrence Gardner.
Indian Territory—Thomas Marcom.
New Mexico—V. A. Manzanares.
Okiahoma—Widte M. Orant.
Alaska—C. D. Rogers.

BEST IN THE NATION.

The Coliseum Conceded to Be a Model Convention Building.

When the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled in the Colli-seum at Chicago they found themselves in earm at Chicago they found themselves in the largest and best equipped convention building that has ever been constructed. It has a seating capacity of 15,000, and the serried tiers of chairs for visitors are so arradged that everyone is able to see and hear all that takes place on the delegates floor or on the chairman's platform. By day this great hall, the square dimensions of which are 450×300 feet, is amply lighted by numerous windows and skylights, and by night more than 100 are large furnish litumination that rivals the light of day.

There is so much air space in the great hall, and the arrangements for ventilation are so vast and perfect, that, however hot the weather may be while the convention is in seasion, it is certain that neither the delegates nor the spectators will be seriously inconvenienced by high temperature.

The space allotted for the delegates is on the level floor immediately in front of the chairman's platform. Surrounding the space of the delegates on three sides is a raised platform, about a foot high, where seats for the alternates will be provided. Terraced platforms at each end of the stage were occupied by the reporters and newspaper correspondents, and the telegraph operators will do their work under the chairman's platform.

Accommodations for the committees on

correspondents, and the telegraph operators will do their work under the chairman's platform.

Accommodations for the committees on credentials, resolutions, etc., were arranged for in the northeest corner of the building, where commodious rooms have been partitioned off.

The decorations have been well looked after. Tri-colored strips of bunting, a yard or more in width, are draped around the rails of the galleries and swathe the mammoth steel arches that support the lofty roof. Hundreds of American flags hang from the high points of the ceiling, and the coats of arms of the various states of the are pissed at the posts of the galleries surrounding the hall. Directly over the chairmans table is a somewhat crude colored drawing, probably intended to be a reproduction of the national coat of arms. The eagle is there, and, as is mouth open, it is probably screaming, but the execution of this work of art is somewhat cardonish, and some of the people who have seen it expessed their opinion that there was room for improvement.

It is conceded by everybody who has attended previous rational conventions that the doliseum is the best hall seer designed to hold large gatherings of people. Architect Beeman, however, has other monuments to his genius in and around Chicago. To him belongs the credit for the picturesque beauties of Pullman, the Pullman building, the Grand Central railway station and the old and new Studebaker buildings.

A BIG WAR CLOUD.

Probability of a Great Conflict Between European Powers. A Striking prediction is made by Sir

Charles Dilke, conceded to have thorough knowledge of the relations of Engiand with continental powers. For years Sir Charles has been distinguished among English leadhas been distinguished among English leaders for his accurate foreasts. Sir Charles is of opinion that the time is not far distant when Great Britain, single-handed, will engage in a great struggle against Germany, France and Russia combined. The contest, he thinks, may open at any time within 10 years. It may come ostensibly about Egypt, but it will be really on account of Great Britain's colonial expansion. Frances regards England's occupation and domination of Egypt with great hostility. English plans in regard to the dark continent are the most daring and stupendous that the ambition and greed of nations has ever devised. They mean nothing less than a line of English colonies extending from Egypt to the Cape of Good Hope. English forces, commercial and military, are all the time advancing from opposite directions. The cape colonies afford a base to operate from the south, and Egypt from the north, until the two advancing forces meet in equatorial Africa. The Sondan expedition is part of the daring program, while in South Africa, on one pretext or another, England is all the time pishing its lines horthward. What makes war seem probable to Sir Charles Dilke is that in Africa England's advance comes in conflict with the claims and interests of France and Germany, while in Asia John Bull is now face to face with the advancing columns of the can. ers for his accurate forcasts. Sir Charles 1 any, while in Asia John Bull is now face t face with the advancing columns of the ezar. To meet the inevitable the English statesman To meet the inevitable the English statesman urges Great Britain to hold herself free from any alidance, which might only prove illusive, and to devote her energies to the development of her defenses. That probably means that England may toy with the dreiound as convenience offers, and then again with the Franco-German alliance.

RIVER WORK BEGINS.

Orders Issued Execution of Provisions of

the New Harbor Bill. As the result of a conference between President Cleveland and Secretary Lamont, orders were issued by the war department for the immediate execution of the provis-ions of the river and harbor appropriation act, with the exception of those sections of

ions of the river and harbor appropriation act, with the exception of those sections of the law providing specifically for the making of contracts for the continuation and completion of the works.

General Craighill, chief of engineers, issued orders to the officers in charge of the improvements in all parts of the country, to proceed at once with the ordinary government works in their respective districts. No action will be taken at the present time with respect to the important works for the completion of which the bill authorizes the making of continuing contracts. There are 36 items of this character in the bill, and the authorities are now considering the best

Killed His Landlord.

Killed His Landlord.

Sebastiano Sparacello, owed a board bill to John Tamburrini, of Charlerol. Pa., who refused him his clothes until the bill was paid. About 10.30 o'clock Monday night Sparacello returned to the boarding-house with two companions. The men then called Tamburrini out of the house. Several shots were fired, and all the men used knives in the fight which followed. Sparacello and his two companions fled toward Pittsburg. Tamburrini was found dead in the yard with his throat cut.

New Trial For Cotell.

Rew Trial For Cotell.

A motion for a new trial for Romulus Cotel was filed on the 10th. The attorneys say they have new and important evidence. Part of this is that footprints of the murderer correspond to the boots worn by another, and not to those worn by Cotel; that Flora Stone told different persons the day after the crime that she was sure Cotel was not guilty. It is also charged that the jury was allowed to separate and that the jurors taiked of the case, read newspaper comments and in other ways disobeyed their instructions.

Matabeles Defeated.

On Sunday last British troops made an attack upon the Matabele position at Theba, Mamba and were repulsed. They made another attack upon the place on Monday and were successful in capturing the native atronghold. The Matabele loss was 100 killed and the British loss 33 killed or wownded.

A NEW PIG IRON POOL

Talk of a Combination to Restrict Production and Keep up Prices.

One of the biggest schemes in the history of the tron world came to light at Sharon Pa., when it was learned that an attempt would be made by the pig from manufacturers of the Lehigh, Schuylkill, Susquehann, New Jersey and Virginia regions to form a pig metal pool of gigantic proportions, and by so doing would prevent an overproduction of pig from and avoid the ruinous cutting of prices. The Shenango and Mahoning valley manufacturers received circulars from George Brooke, chairman of the Eastern Association of Fig Iron Manufacturers asking that they send a representative to Philadelphia to attend a moeting to be held on Wednesday, July 15. An informal meeting was held at Sharon last week, and a committee of fire was appointed to formulate a plan of organization. The paper sets forth that the manufacturers are confronted by a very serious condition of affairs, and to escape demoralization this pool must be formed. The Sharpsville manufacturers will not go lpto the pool, claiming that it is only a scheme to help the estern manufacturers. The pool, however, may be formed among the eastern manufacturers, who might virtually control the market. Pa, when it was learned that an attempt

NATIONAL PARTY PRINCIPLES.

The Executive Committee Has Issued a Declaration of Purposes.

The National party, which was organized in Pittsburg May 29, has issued through its

The National party, which was organised in Pittsburg May 29, has issued through its executive committee, whose headquarters are in Alliance, O., a manifeste, in which the following principles are declared:

"The suppressing of the manufacture and sale, importation, exportation and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. No citizen should be denied the right to vote on account of sex. We favor the free and unlimited coloage of both silver and gold, at the ratio of 16 to 1, without consulting any other nation. Land is the common heritage of the people, and should be preserved from monopoly and speculation. All uncarned grants of land should be reclaimed by the government. Railroads, telegraphs and other matural monopolies should be owned by the government. The national constitution should be so mended as to allow taxation on incomes, import duties should also be levied. The contract convict labor system should be abolished. All citizens should be allowed to observe any other day than the first day of the week as a day of observance. No public funds should be appropriated for sectarian institutions. The president, vice president and United States senators should be elected by direct vote of the people. Ex-soldiers and saliors of the United States army and navy, their widows and minor children, should receive liberal pensions. Immigration laws should be so revised as to exclude paupers and criminals. The initiative and referendum and proportional representation should be along the sore received in the presentant on should be accommon. Thomas, secretary; A. M. Todd, treasurer; Heien M. Gouzar, John Lloyd Thomas.

R. S. Thompson, National Executive committee.

Loss By Fire.

Loss By Fire.

From figures just published it appears that the fire losses in the United States during 1895 amounted to the enormous total of \$142,110,233. This was more than \$2,000,000 in excess of the losses of the previous year, and, with the exception of the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, the destruction wrought by fire last year was greater than that of any year since 1875. During the 21 years since 1875 the greatest fire loss is chargeable to 1895, when upward of \$167,500,000 worth of property was destroyed. Of the total loss unfleted upon the country by this element last year about 64 per cent was covered by Insurance. The Insurance loss was was \$84,598,500. Of the 35,000 fires, the great majority (22,741) occurred in dwelling houses. The chief causes of the configurations, so far as they could be definitely ascertained, were defective flues, explosions and incendiarism.

A City Deserted.

A City Deserted.

The steamer Italia has arrived at Genoa, and reports that Larnica (Island of Cyprus) has been suffering from earthquake shocks since July 1. The disturbances have been increasing in violence and extend to Limasol. A general panic is said to prevail at Larnica and the government and military authorities have been providing tents for the affrighted people. The town is deserted, and the government offices, banks and telegraph offices were under canvas when the steamer left Cyprus.

Purned the House.

A tramp applied at the home of William Cochran, near Sycamore, Ohio, for some-thing to eat. Being refused, he departed, cursing and threatening. Shortly aftercursing and threatening. Shortly after-wards, the family locked the house and went to Sycamore. An hour later the house and contents were totally destroyed by fire. The first person at the seene claims the kitchen door was wide open, giving weight to the theory that the tramp gained revenge by burning the house.

Another Historic Gavel.

Another Historic Gavel.

The gavel used by Chairman Harrity in opening the Chicago convention was presented by Ossian Guthrie, of Chicago, made from an oak timber from oid Fort Dearborn. The blookhouse from which the timber was taken survived the Chicago fire and was purchased by Mr. Guthrie and other philanthropic citizens and re-erected in South park, Chicago, as a reminder of the city's frontier days.

Russia Prompts France

The Westminster Gazette publishes a special dispatch from Athens, saying that Bussia is promoting France to occupy Crete and hold the Island against Groat Britain's tenure of Cyprus and Egypt. The Greek government has become alarmed at this and is endavoring to induce the Cretans to accept the terms of the ports. The British fleet has been so strengthened in Cretan waters as to almost blockade the island.

A Woman's Long Fast.

A Woman's Long rast.

The Michigan fasting woman, Mrs. Henry Ingham, has passed the 139th day. Mrs. Ingham has now lost all sense of feeling and has entered upon a prolonged sleep, her fufnt breathing being the only outward sign of life. The attending physicians still clings to the belief that she will eclipse her former fast of 300 days, but agree that she will ultimately succumb to starvation.

One Term.

The first thing Mr. Bryan did after receiving the news of his nomination was to write the following as an address to the American

people:

"In order that I may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office. I desire to announce that if elected I shall under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election."

Ohio Republican Campaign

Ohio Republican Cainpaiga.

The Republican State executive committee held its first meeting in Columbus July 10, and decided to open the campaign on Sept. It was also decided to make the tariff and the coinage questions equally important on the stump. The management of the campaign was put in the hands of Chairman C. L. Kurtz, Secretary Matthews, W. D. Guilbert, C. D. Firestone and George W. Sink.

Miners Laid Off.

The Lake Superior Iron company has dis-charged about 250 men from its hard ore workings. Further reductions in forces are anticipated in the Marquette ore district and extensive reductions are being made in the Gogebic and other districts. The mining companies will maintain prices by reducing

iutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances.

"The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in falling to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present Democratic administration, and they therefore offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report:

"We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present National Democratic administration."

The report was signed by David B. Hill, New York; William F. Vilas, Wisconsin; George Gray, Delaware; John Prentiss Poe, Maryland; Irving W. Draw, New Hampshire; C. O. Holman, Maine; P. J. Farrell, Vermont; Lynde Harrison, Connecticut; David B. Baker, Rhode Island, Thomas A. C. Wesdock, Michigan; James E. O'Brien, Minnesota; John E. Russell, Massachusetts; Robert E. Wright, Pennsylvania; William A. Bteele, South Dakota, and Allen McDermott, New Jorsey.

After debate and when some degree of

"'Until international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of sliver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor,

When Georgia was called H. T. Lewis, of that State, put in nomination W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, with a voice almost as resonant and very closely resembling that of the Senator Le nominated, placed in nomination the name of Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

When Massachusetts was called the chairman of the delegation said Massachusetts had intended to present the name of ex-Gov. Russell, but Mr. Russell declined to run on the platform adopted.

Mr. Patrick, of Ohio, when the name of his State was called, put in nomination John R. McLean, of Cincinnati.

Virginia being called, the chairman stated that they had been instructed to present the name of John W. Daniel, but at his earnest request did not do so.

When the State of Wisconsin was called Gen. Bragg chairman of the delegation, said: "Wisconsin cannot participate in the nomination of any man calling himself a Democrat upon a Popullst platform." (Great cheers, mingled with hisses.)

At the close of the call of the roll of States the convention, at 12:35 a. m. adjourned until 10 a. m., Friday. keeping inviolate of our country's honor.

"We insist that all our paper and sliver currency shall be kept absolutely at a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all ofreumstances."

he stood.

Ex-Congressman White, of Iowa, spoke for the nomination of ex-Gov. Boles.

When Georgia was called H. T. Lewis, of that State, put in nomination W. J. Bryan, of

FOURTH DAY.

The Bryan Boom Looms up in the Convention Hall.

The decks were cleared for the balloting when the Democratic National Convention assembled at 10 o'clock Friday. The rea struggle opened with the delegates wrought

struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational de-velopments of yestorday when the Bryan wave swept through the convention and threatened for a time to stampede it then and there.

Chairman White announced that the con-vention was still on the call of States for nominations. Thereupon Mr. Harrity, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the National

President.

same number of banks were required to effect it as to make the nomination for president, viz, five.

Sixteen candidates were placed in nomination, or were voted for without their consent on the first ballott. All but four quickly dropped out of sight. They were Messrs. Bland, Sibiey, McLean and Sewall.

Mr. Bland received about 50 votes fewer on the third ballot, with his delegation supporting him thanhe did on the second ballot, when they voted tor other candidates. Upon this showing Governor Stone promptly withdrew Bland's name.

Mr. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, received 163 votes on the first ballot, but lost 50 votes on the second, and was withdrawn by a telegram addressed to Hon. Amos Cummings, of New York, before the third ballot.

Mr. McLean's name was not formally placed in nomination, but was brought before the convention by the Ohjo delegation voting for him. Starting with 111 votes, he ran up to 298 on the fourth beliot, and then the