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WILLIAM J. BRYAN OF NEBRASKA NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

Chosen by the Convention on the Fifth Ballot.

The New York Delegates Take No Part in the Proceedings.

Nominee for Vice-President to be Balloted Upon This Morning.

CHICAGO, July 10.—William J. Bryan of Nebraska was selected to-day as the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the campaign for the Presidency of the United States. Yesterday when the handsome Nebraskan mounted the rostrum in the convention hall to close the debate on the party platform he was considered the merest possibility in the race for the honor to be conferred. Half an hour later, when he concluded his great effort, he became a seeming probability. With the hours his chances grew, and when the convention resumed business this morning he had been established as Richard P. Bland's most formidable competitor. As the balloting progressed his popularity among the delegates became more and more apparent, and his strength in votes went by leaps and bounds until the culmination came in the capture of Illinois and Ohio and the withdrawal of Bland, with the consequent transfer of Missouri to the Bryan column.

There were no glaring transparencies, no life-sized lithographs, no special bands of music, to attract to the eloquent young lawyer and newspaper man. The modest banner of the William J. Bryan Club, a Nebraska organization, was the only conspicuous emblem of the Bryan cause. During the night a standard had been prepared bearing the concluding words of Bryan's speech of yesterday, "No crown of thorns, no cross of gold," and this alone was the most suggestive outward indication that the Nebraskan was in the race to stay.

But it needed no artificial means such as these to keep the name of Bryan to the fore. His striking presence, his earnest bearing, his wonderful melodiousness of voice, as exhibited in his speech, had not faded from the minds of delegates and spectators, and every mention of his name brought forth hearty cheers that told the story of the firm hold he had upon those who could make or unmake him in his Presidential aspirations and upon the thousands of onlookers.

The battle of the ballots was fought with a doggedness that showed a firm determination on the part of those pledged to particular candidates to be consistent in the desire of their hearts, but the standard of Bryan was pressed nearer and nearer to the point of vantage. At first he gained slowly, then a great leap would be made as some delegation of formidable numbers would throw in its lot with his cohorts. The fourth ballot was reached, and the result was still uncertain, but at its end Bryan was all but within the goal. Delegates and audiences became excited when it became apparent that the Nebraskan had gathered many recruits from the Bland forces, and cheer after cheer went up from the floor and gallery. A rumor went round the vast hall that Illinois, consistent as Missouri to the lifelong champion of free silver, was wavering, and when Governor Altgeld and his associates withdrew for consultation the excitement grew to fever heat. Change followed change in the ballots cast in the various States, and all went to the man from the Platte, and when Illinois, Ohio and finally Missouri threw their strength to his support, the race had been won, and William J. Bryan stood forth in triumph as the leader of his party.

Exhausted by cheering the name of the Nebraskan, the vast congregation in the convention was slow to avail itself of the opportunity for displaying the full extent of its vigor, but it gradually rose to the demands of the occasion, and turned loose a volume of sound that made the iron roof tremble in unison. Every man and woman in the hall was standing as the Bryan supporters on the oor grasped the guidons indicating the positions of the various States and marched in triumph through the aisles bounding the square spaces reserved for delegates, and as the guidons of other States joined the procession the cheering became madly intense. Bland banners, Boies banners and emblems of other candidates fell into line, and the culminating point in the enthusiasm was reached when the Bland band, headed by the numerous transparencies bearing the Missouri man's name, took step with the rest and bent their endeavors to "Dixie's" quickstep.

When it was all over people fell back in their chairs weak and exhausted, and listened quietly to the formalities which concluded the session.

To-night a session was held for the purpose of selecting the candidate for Vice-President, but without proceeding to a ballot an adjournment was forced upon them until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

W. J. Bryan Nominated for President on the Fifth Ballot.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 10.—The fourth day's session of the Democratic National Convention opened in torrid heat, untempered by any of the cooling breezes which had hitherto favored the gathering. The gallery occupants were on hand promptly and in full force, quite prepared to take charge of the proceedings, as they did repeatedly yesterday.

There was not a dozen New York delegates in their seats when the proceedings opened. Mr. Whitney was there, but Hill was conspicuously absent until the complimentary votes.

At five minutes before 11 o'clock Senator White of California, the permanent Chairman, took the chair and made an effort to establish a degree of quiet and order in the hall. After five minutes devoted to that purpose, with very little success, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green of Grace Episcopal Church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, the same clergyman who officiated the last two days.

MORE NOMINATIONS.

The Chair then recognized Mr. Harrity of Pennsylvania, who, standing in the main aisle, was greeted with cheers. He said: 'I desire to say that in obedience to the instructions given by the Democratic State Convention, the Pennsylvania delegation presents the name of Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania as a candidate for the Presidency."

The Chair asked if there were any other names.

Dr. Mattingly of the District of Columbia, from his place in the floor of the hall, seconded the name of that peerless champion of silver, that true Democrat and friend of labor, John R. McLean of Ohio.

Mr. Miller of Oregon named Sylvester Pennoyer. The Chair then declared the nominations closed, and first invoking order, directed the Secretary to call the roll of States.

But before this was commenced Mr. Smith of Ohio informed the convention of the sudden demise of the Hon. Frank Hurd. The Chair asked if any action was desired, and Mr. Smith said not at this time.

BALLOTING BEGINS.

The call of the roll then commenced. When the first State was called Chairman Lomax of Alabama rose to say that John B. Knox, H. B. Foster, S. J. Carpenter, J. H Minge and D R. Burgess desired to vote for ex-Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts, but under the unit rule he cast the 22 votes of Alabama for Horace Boies.

Several of the Chairmen of the delegations injected little stump speeches into their announcements of the votes of the delegation. Marden, the "water fiend" of Louisiana, stood up, and holding a silver dollar in his hand said something which was drowned in the laughter and cheers.

When Massachusetts was called a delegate announced that the Chairman and Vice-Chairman were absent, and Mr. O'Sullivan of the delegation said that these gold men were purposely absenting themselves.

The Chair took this occasion to ask delegates to restrain from making speeches, and to confine their announcements to a statement of the votes.

Michigan's delegation was polled, and several of the delegates when their names were called responded in loud tones: "I decline to vote." Others simply said: "Not voting."

Minnesota brought Adlai Stevenson's name before the convention, but not a solitary cheered greeted it.

New Jersey being reached, the Chairman of the delegation rose and said New Jersey respectfully declined to vote, whereupon the galleries broke into cheers and hisses.

The Chair requested that such demonstrations cease, and a delegate shouted: "They are all Republicans, and ought to be put out."

The State of New York adopted the same course as New Jersey. On being called ex-Governor Flower rose and said: "In view of the platform adopted by this convention, I am instructed to say that the delegates have agreed not to participate in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President, and therefore they decline to vote."

The Chairman of the North Carolina delegation repeated Flower's words when that State was called, saying: "In view of the platform adopted, North Carolina casts 22 votes for Bryan."

There was some curiosity to hear how Ohio would vote, and the Chairman of the delegation manifested a full desire to gratify it. Standing on his chair, he began a speech stating the individual preference of each delegate, mentioning him by name, but the Chairman cut this performance short by asking him to simply give the totals. The Ohioan then stated that forty-one delegates were for McLean, one for Bryan, one not voting, one Bland, but under the unit rule Ohio cast its vote for the man who made this convention possible—John R. McLean.

The purpose of Ohio, to get the individual votes of its delegation on record, was not to be thus balked, and a delegate challenged the vote, and a poll was had. McLean's name being reached, it was stated that he was absent, but his alternate was here. The alternate's name being called, he voted for McLean.

South Carolina caused a surprise when the Chairman announced that under instructions of her State Convention South Carolina cast 17 votes for her "Honored son," Benjamin R. Tillman, one not voting. (Hisses and cheers.)

Powers of Utah asked the Chairman whether the spectators in the galleries should be permitted to express their approval or disapproval of the course of the delegates.

"A very pertinent question," the Chairman admitted, and then he added: "Proceed with the roll-call."

The vote of the State of Tennessee was challenged, and the Chairman asked the delegate who demanded a poll whether he meant to deny the accuracy of the statement made by the Chairman of the delegation (Senator Bate). The delegate said he did. The delegation being polled, the announcement of Senator Bate as to the preferences of the delegates was fully sustained, and the presiding officer requested gentlemen preferring such charges to bind themselves more accurately in the future. (Applaseu.)

When the State of Wisconsin was called a contention arose among the delegates, some of the silver men claiming that the unit rule did not govern their action, and the gold men (especially General Bragg) insisting that it did, and instructions were printed on the commissions of the delegates. A copy of these instructions was sent to the Chair, and was read by one of the Secretaries. It declares the delegates from Wisconsin to vote as a unit on all subjects and candidates as the majority may determine.

General Bragg, in the course of a somewhat angry altercation with a delegate opposed to his views, declared that the silver delegation from Virginia should not determine the course of the Democracy of Wisconsin.

The Chairman instructed the Secretary to call the names of the Wisconsin delegates, and in response to this call General Bragg, Senator Vilas and eighteen others declined to vote, while four others voted.

E. J. Dockery, one of the silver delegates from Wisconsin mounted the stand and argued that the instructions as read did not authorize delegates to refrain from voting, or authorize a majority of them to prevent a minority from voting.

General Bragg got on the chair of one of the Texas delegates to make a speech, but was rather rudely repulsed, whereupon Governor Hogg of Texas courteously offered him a chair, which General Bragg courteously took. He argued that the instructions required the vote of Wisconsin to be cast as a unit. There had been but four votes cast now by delegates—contrary to the will of the majority, and those four votes, he argued, could not bind the twenty non-voters nor disgrace the State of Wisconsin while the convention stood under the platform adopted by it. (Derisive cheers from the silver men of the convention.)

The Chair ruled on the point of order raised by this discussion. He first read again the instructions of the Wisconsin delegation, and said: "The Chair rules that these are not instructions to abstain from voting. (Cheers.) The Chair further rules that when the roll is called gentlemen absent shall be recorded as absent, and that if a majority of the delegates vote their votes shall be individually recorded, but a minority cannot cast the entire vote of the delegation."

This ruling was received with applause.

The vote of Wisconsin was then announced: Declining to vote 19, Bland 4, Blackburn 1.

The State of Colorado, which had been passed by consent, was called, and brought Senator Teller's name before the convention. It was received by faint hisses and slight applause.

Massachusetts, which had also been passed, brought in Hill's name by casting one vote for him.

FIRST BALLOT.

The Chair announced the result of the first ballot as follows:

Alabama—Boies 22.
Arkansas—Bland 16.
California—Boies 2, Matthews 2, Bryan 4, Blackburn 9, Campbell 1.
Colorado—Teller 8.
Connecticut—Russell 2, not voting 10.
Delaware—Bryan 1, Pattison 3.
Florida—Bland 2, Boies 1, Matthews 2, Bryan 1, Blackburn 1, Pattison 1.
Georgia—Bryan 26.
Idaho—Bland 6.
Illinois, Bland, 48.
Indiana—Matthews 30.
Iowa—Boies 26.
Kansas—Bland 20.
Kentucky—Blackburn 26.
Louisiana—Bryan 16.
Maine—Bland 2, Bryan 2, Pattison 5, not voting 3.
Maryland—Bryan 11, not voting 1.
Massachusetts—Bland 2, Bryan 1, Pattison 3, Hill 1, Stevenson 5, not voting 18.
Michigan—Bland 4, Boies 5, Bryan 9, not voting 10.
Minnesota—Boies 4, Bryan 2, Blackburn 2, Stevenson 2, not voting 8.
Mississippi—Boies 18.
Missouri—Bland 34.
Montana—Bland 4, Blackburn 2.
Nebraska—Bryan 16.
Nevada—Matthews 3, McLean 3.
New Hampshire—Pattison 1, not voting 7.
New Jersey—Not voting 20.
New York—Not voting 72.
North Carolina—Bryan 22.
North Dakota—Boies 6.
Ohio—McLean 46.
Oregon—Pennoyer 8.
Pennsylvania—Pattison 64.
Rhode Island—Pattison 6, not voting 2.
South Carolina—Tillman 17, not voting 1.
South Dakota—Bryan 6, not voting 1.
Tennessee—Bland 24.
Texas—Bland 30.
Utah—Bland 6.
Vermont—Bryan 4, not voting 4.
Virginia—Blackburn 24.
Washington—Bland 7, Bryan 1.
West Virginia—Blackburn 12.
Wisconsin—Bryan 4, Blackburn 1, not voting 19.
Wyoming—Blackburn 6.
Alaska—Bland 6.
Arizona—Bland 6.
District of Columbia—Boies 1, McLean 5.
New Mexico—Bland 6.
Oklahoma—Bland 6.
Indian Territory—Bland 6.
Totals—Bland 235, Boies 85, Matthews 37, McLean 54, Bryan 119, Blackburn 83, Pattison 95, Pennoyer 8, Teller 8, Hill 1, Russell 2, Campbell 1, Stevenson 7, Tillman 17, not voting 178.

SECOND BALLOT.

The second ballot was begun at 12:35. As soon as it was started Senator White vacated the Chair, placing the gavel in the hands of Mr. Richardson of Tennessee.

South Carolina swung over from Tillman to Bryan, whose gains had begun early in the balloting.

The District of Columbia manifested its capacity for lightning changes by scattering its votes as follows: Three for Bryan, one for Bland, one for Boies and one for McLean.

Before the vote was announced, and while it was being footed up, California announced a change of her vote as follows: Bryan 14, Bland 2, Matthews 1, Boies 1, a gain of seven for Bryan. The result of the second ballot was announced at 1:18 p. m., as follows:

Alabama—Bland 22.
Arkansas—Bland 16.
California—Bland 4, Boies 5, Bryan 7, not voting 2.
Colorado—Teller 8.
Connecticut—Pattison 2, not voting 10.
Delaware—Bryan 1, Pattison 3, not voting 2.
Florida—Bland 1, Boies 1, Matthews 2, Bryan 2, Pattison 1, Stevenson 1.
Georgia—Bryan 26.
Idaho—Bland 6.
Illinois—Bland 48..
Indiana—Matthews 30.
Iowa—Boies 26.
Kansas—Bland 20.
Kentucky—Blackburn 26.
Louisiana—Bryan 16.
Maine—Bland 2, Bryan 2, Pattison 5, not voting 3.
Maryland—Bryan 4, Pattison 11, not voting 1.
Massachusetts—Bland 2, Matthews 1, Bryan 1, Pattison 3, Stevenson 5, Hill 1, not voting 17.
Minnesota—Boies 2, Bryan 4, Blackburn 2, Pattison 1, Stevenson 4, not voting 5.
Mississippi—Bryan 18.
Missouri—Bland 34.
Montana—Bland 6.
Michigan—Bryan 28.
Nebraska—Bryan 16.
Nevada—McLean 6.
New Hampshire—Pattison 1, not voting 7.
New Jersey—Pattison 2, not voting 18.
New York—Not voting 72.
North Carolina—Bryan 12.
North Dakota—Boies 6.
Ohio—McLean 46.
Oregon—Pennoyer 8.
Pennsylvania—Pattison 64.
Rhode Island—Pattison 6, not voting 2.
South Carolina—Bryan 18.
South Dakota—Bryan 7, Pattison 1.
Tennessee—Bland 24.
Texas—Bland 30.
Utah—Bland 6.
Vermont—Bryan 4, not voting 4.
Virginia—Bland 24.
Washington—Bland 7, Bryan 1
West Virginia—Blackburn 12.
Wisconsin—Bryan 4, not voting 19.
Wyoming—Bryan 6.
Alaska—Bland 6.
Arizona—Bland 6.
District of Columbia—Bland 1, Boies 1, McLean 1, Bryan 3.
New Mexico—Bland 6.
Oklahoma—Bland 6.
Indian Territory—Bland 6.
Totals—Bland 283, Boies 41, Matthews 33, McLean 53, Bryan 190, Blackburn 41, Pattison 100, Pennoyer 8, Stevenson 10, Hill 1, Teller 8, not voting 162.

Mr. Marsden of Louisiana, the hero of the water scene the first day of the convention, raised another small scene. He rose to address the Chair, and several glasses of water were tendered him, some of which he drank and one he threw away. He afterwards mounted the platform and amid considerable confusion said: "I move that it is the sense of this convention that a majority should rule, and that the precedent established by Democratic Conventions heretofore under the two-thirds rule is a cowardly subterfuge." (Hisses and uproar.)

The presiding officer remarked that while he did not think the gentleman had made any motion he would so consider it, and announce that the gentleman from Louisiana moved that the two-thirds rule be abrogated.

Senator Blanchard said he was authorized by the Louisiana delegation to say that the motion of the delegate (Marsden) was not made at the suggestion of the delegation, and he moved to lay that motion on the table.

At the same time a point of order was made that the motion to abrogate the two-thirds rule must be first considered by the Committee on Rules, and the point of order was sustained by the Chair.

Thereupon Marsden, smiling but confident, retired from the platform, saying to the Chairman as he left the stand, "You will hear from me later."

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot was then begun at 1:30 p. m.

New York on the third ballot, as on the second, remained mute when the name of that State was called, and the clerk repeated the call in his loudest tone, but without result. The result of the third ballot was announced at 1:50 p. m., as follows:

Alabama—Bland 22.
Arkansas—Bland 16.
California—Bland 2, Boies 1, Matthews 1, Bryan 13, Blackburn 1.
Colorado—Bryan 8.
Connecticut—Pattison 2, not voting 10.
Delaware—Bryan 1, Pattison 3, Blackburn 3, not voting 2.
Florida—Matthews 3, Bryan 5.
Georgia—Bryan 26.
Idaho—Bland 6.
Illinois—Bland 48.
Indiana—Matthews 30.
Iowa—Boies 26.
Kansas—Bland 20.
Kentucky—Blackburn 26.
Louisiana—Bryan 16.
Maine—Bland 2, Bryan 2, Pattison 5, not voting 3.
Maryland—Bryan 5, Pattison 10, not voting 1.
Massachusetts—Bland 2, Bryan 1, Pattison 3, Stevenson 5, Hill 1, not voting 18.
Michigan—Bryan 28.
Minnesota—Bland 1, Bryan 2, Stevenson 2, not voting 6.
Mississippi—Bryan 18.
Missouri—Bland 34.
Montana—Bland 6.
Nebraska—Bryan 16.
Nevada—McLean 6.
New Hampshire—Pattison 1, not voting 7.
New Jersey—Pattison 2, not voting 18.
New York—Not voting 72.
North Carolina—Bryan 22.
North Dakota—Boies 6.
Ohio—Bryan 46.
Oregon—Bland 2, McLean 1, Bryan 5.
Pennsylvania—Pattison 64.
Rhode Island—Pattison 6, not voting 2.
South Carolina—Bryan 18.
South Dakota—Bryan 7, Pattison 1.
Tennessee—Bland 24.
Texas—Bland 30.
Utah—Bland 6.
Vermont—Bryan 4, not voting 4.
Virginia—Bland 24.
Washington—Bland 7, Bryan 1.
West Virginia—Bland 7, Boies 2, Bryan 1, Stevenson 2.
Wisconsin—Bland 2, Bryan 3, not voting 19.
Wyoming—Bryan 6.
Alaska—Bryan 6.
Arizona—Bland 6.
District of Columbia—Boies 1, McLean 1, Bryan 4.
New Mexico—Bland 6.
Oklahoma—Bland 6.
Indian Territory—Bland 6.
Total—Bland 291, Boies 36, Matthews 34, McLean 54, Bryan 219, Blackburn 27, Pattison 97, Stevenson 9, Hill 1, not voting 162.

FOURTH BALLOT.

A fourth roll-call was immediately ordered, and Senator White resumed the chair.

The result of the fourth ballot had only been partially announced when it was interrupted by another intensely dramatic scene. When Bryan's gain from 219 to 280, heading Bland and all the other candidates, was announced, by a prearranged plan Bryan banners were raised on the standards of several States, and much shouting was indulged in with a view to stampeding the convention to his support. Nevada, a McLean State; Kansas, a Bland

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT

Bryan Receives the News Without Any Apparent Show of Feeling.

Says if Elected He Will Not Accept a Renomination.

Great Rejoicing at Lincoln, Nebraska, the Home of Bryan, When the News of the Nomination Was Received—General Satisfaction in the Silver States Over the Work of the Convention.

CHICAGO, July 10.—William Jennings Bryan, the nominee of to-day's convention, heard the news at his rooms in the Clifton House and received it without any apparent show of feeling. His wife was not present to greet him, for she witnessed the extraordinary demonstration in the hall that stampeded the convention to the side of her husband. Together with a few friends Mr. Bryan received bulletins of every movement made on the programme at the Coliseum.

A party of newspaper men were the first to congratulate him after the reception of the bulletin announcing his nomination. As the men gathered about him to shake hands Mr. Bryan reached for a piece of paper and wrote the following, which he said was intended for 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."

"This is not a sudden resolution on my part," said Mr. Bryan. "I have had it in my mind ever since my nomination has been considered by my friends as a possibility. I believe it is a good principle for me to follow, and I shall live up to it. The Presidency is the highest honor that can be bestowed upon any human being by his country, and the power placed in the hands of the President of the United States is so great that there should be no temptation thrown in his way to cause him to use it for his personal advancement. Mr. Cleveland in his letter of acceptance set forth the objections to a second term in language so forcible that it cannot be surpassed. President Hayes advocated an amendment to the Constitution making the Chief Executive of the United States ineligible for re-election, and a similar amendment was advocated by President Andrew Jackson.

"I desire to express my deep appreciation of the kindness shown to me by other candidates. My nomination is due to the peculiar circumstances which surround this campaign, and not to any superior merit. In fact, had the convention considered who was most deserving, the lot would have fallen upon another. I so highly appreciate the responsibility imposed by this nomination that I have avoided making any promises or pledges to any person."

After indicating this declaration Mr. Bryan accepted the congratulations that were tendered, and in a few moments it was apparent that the room would not accommodate those who were trying to get in. In response to appeals, Mr. Bryan took a position in the lobby, and for almost an hour shook hands with the crowds as they passed in line.

Mr. Bryan was forced to say a few words. He declared that he felt highly honored by the convention, but asserted that no words of his could add to the work of the convention. The convention, however, was but the beginning, and whether its action was wise or not could only be determined in November next. It was not for him to say whether the convention had acted wisely, but it was his duty and all those who agreed with him to back up the convention and the platform, and make the election sure. Mr. Bryan closed his short but felicitous speech with the injunction to those present who believed in the Democratic party to make it their business to see that its success was assured this fall.

During the course of the evening Mr. Bryan was visited by several hundred people, prominent among whom were many of the delegates of the convention. Visiting clubs also called at the hotel and clamored for a speech from their new candidate. Mr. Bryan was compelled to make three short addresses during the evening. One of them was to the Bland Club of Kansas City. In his speech Mr. Bryan complimented Mr. Bland as the pioneer in the fight for free silver, and stated that it was his generosity in withdrawing that enabled him to become the nominee of the convention.

Mrs. Bryan held an impromptu reception in the parlors during the evening, quite a number of ladies of Chicago paying their respects to her.

It is the present programme of Mr. Bryan to leave the city to-morrow, accompanied by his wife, and go to Salem, Ill., his old home, where he will probably spend a week, at the expiration of which he will go to Lincoln, Neb., where he will receive the formal notice of his nomination.

SKETCH OF THE NOMINEE'S LIFE.

William Jennings Bryan was born in Salem, Marion County, Ill., March 19, 1860; attended public school until 15 years of age, spending his vacations on the farm. In the fall of 1875 he entered Whipple Academy at Jacksonville, Ill.; entered Illinois College, Jacksonville, in 1877; completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881; attended Union College of Law, Chicago, Ill., for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull; began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville; removed to Lincoln, Neb., October 1, 1887, and became a member of the firm of Talbot & Bryan; never held an elective office prior to his election to Congress; was elected to the Fifty-second Congress as a Democrat, receiving 32,376 votes, against 25,663 votes for William J. Connell, Republican, 13,066 votes for Allen Root, Independent, 1,670 votes for E. H. Chapin, Prohibitionist, and 8 votes scattering; was re-elected to the Fifty-third Congress as a Democrat, receiving 13,784 votes, against 13,644 votes for Allen W. Field, Republican, 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, Prohibitionist, and 2,409 votes for Jerome Shamp, Populist.

Mr. Bryan is about the medium in hight. His face is cleanly shaven, and in appearance he resembles the great Pennsylvania commoner, Samuel J. Randall, who at Mr. Bryan's age might readily have passed for the latter's twin brother. He is a strict churchman, is earnest and enthusiastic in whatever cause enlists his sympathies, and it is not doubted that his personality will largely influence the approaching campaign.

CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS

Received by the Nominee From All Parts of the Country.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Within a few minutes after the nomination was announced telegrams of congratulation began to pour into the hotel. They were from all parts of the country. Among them were several from Republican and Populist leaders, and especially in the Western States, all pledging support for Mr. Bryan in the coming campaign. Among the telegrams were the following:

SYDNEY (Neb.), July 10.—May the Lord, with the assistance of the Democrats and Populists, install you in the White House next March.
ROBERT S. OBERFELDER.

OMAHA (Neb.), July 10.—All Nebraskans feel pardonable pride in your nomination, and recognize the fitness of your selection as the ablest advocate of the views dominating the convention and embodied in the platform.
JOHN M. THURSTON.

LEBANON (Mo.), July 10.—Congratulations. Will support you with all my heart. R. P. BLAND.

LINCOLN (Neb.), July 10.—All Lincoln rejoices. Whistles blowing and bells ringing and bonfires burning in pride of your genius which arises with the mantle of Jefferson in a play of oratory unsurpassed in all the ages and moves toward the chair once occupied by him for whom this city was named.
J. H. BROADY.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), July 10.—Congratulations. National salute being fired here in honor of your nomination by the Democratic Convention of Marion County. You will carry New York State. People are with you. B. S. BEAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The Iroquois State League pledge California to you by 20,000 majority.
CHARLES L. WELLER, Grand Sachem.

DURANGO (Col.), July 10.—William J. Bryan, next President of the United States. We all send congratulations and promise the support of the great Southwest. No such rejoicing ever heard of in this section.
H. GARBANATI, Chairman Populist Convention.
JOSEPH PRUETT, Chairman Democratic Convention.
W. A. REED, Chairman Silver Convention.
W. J. MILLER, Chairman Republican Convention.

DENVER, July 10.—Colorado women will cast their votes for you. Heartiest congratulations.
MARY HOLAND KINKAIDE.

PORTLAND (Or.), July 10.—Congratulations. The young giant of the West will lead the reform forces of the Union to victory. The story of David and Goliah will be repeated.
SYLVESTER PENNOYER.

Waterloo (Ia), July 10.—Accept Iowa's most hearty congratulations. She will be with you in November.
HORACE BOIES.

Chicago, July 10.—You and the people of our country have my congratulations. My services at your command, and as your cause is just and right, the Master will give us victory. Your friend,
J. C. S. BLACKBURN.

Washington, July 10.—I am directed by Senator Call to say that you are the unanimous choice of the Democracy of Florida. J. E. ALEXANDER.

Indianapolis, July 10.—Accept congratulations. Indiana Democrats will do their best towards your success.
CLAUDE E. MATTHEWS.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED.

Great Rejoicing at Lincoln, Nebraska, the Home of Bryan.

LINCOLN (Neb.), July 10.—The enthusiasm at Chicago and in the Democratic convention hall itself could not have been much greater over the nomination of Bryan than here at his home. The result was in a measure anticipated since yesterday, when his speech closing the debate on the adoption of the platform and the demonstration which stampeded the convention had launched him firmly as a possibility. As the temper of the delegates was not well understood at this distance, there was enough of the element of doubt to keep his friends and supporters on the tip-toe of expectancy from the time the convention met until the result of the fateful fifth ballot was received from the wires.

Then bedlam broke loose. At Democratic headquarters on Eleventh street, in the heart of the business district, where a crowd running into the thousands had gathered and remained since the first bulletins began to arrive, the effect was magical. "Bryan is nominated," came the word, quickly followed by the announcement, "By acclamation."

The cheers that followed were deafening. They swept across the big room, out into the open, dashed themselves against the brick walls across the street and rolled back in echoing reverberations. The whole city seemed to catch the contagion. Republicans shouted as lustily as Democrats, and Populists vied with their Prohibition brethren in attempting to outdo the others in making noise. Every whistle was set screaming, bells were rung and the bands played.

Fifteen minutes after the result was officially announced a parade was formed and the jubilation began in earnest. A big cannon was unearthed somewhere and carried bodily into the public square to be utilized in adding to the din. No attempt was made at speech-making, that being reserved for a later date.

When the first burst of enthusiasm had in a measure subsided, preparations were begun for a more elaborate demonstration on the return of the Nebraska delegation, accompanied, it was hoped, by Mr. Bryan himself. The pent-up feeling of the people, however, was not allowed to wane, and throughout the evening and far into the night the sound of marching shouters was heard. Among all classes of people, even the more moderate political enemies of Mr. Bryan, there was a feeling manifest of mutual congratulation.

"It is a great thing for Lincoln, a marked honor for Nebraska," was the universal commen, and this sentiment seemed to find an echo everywhere. From all over the State come messages of congrautlation to friends of the nominee. On the return of the Nebraska leader it is proposed to have a State demonstration in Lincoln which will outshine anything of a like nature ever held within her limits. The first step in this direction will be taken to-night, but will of course be subject to the approval of the delgation on its return from Chicago.

None of Mr. Bryan's immediate family are in the city, his wife and three children accompanying him to Chicago, and the hundreds who were unaware of this, and who early hastend to the modest home at Sixteenth and D streets to offer congratulations, were obliged to postpone the pleasant duty until later on.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, July 10.—From the time the convention opened in Chicago this morning there were crowds at all the bulletin boards. In front of the "World-Herald" office, of which paper Mr. Bryan is editor, the street was packed with a surging mass of humanity, and bulletins were posted and announced by men stationed at different points in front of the building. As each gain for Bryan came in it was greeted with mighty cheers.

Though not unexpected, when the first bulletin saying, "Bryan is nominated," came the crowd seemed stunned for a moment, and then went wild, the demonstration growing and continuing for half an hour. Crowds packed the streets until a late hour, keeping up the enthusiastic cheering. Since the evening set in there has been a continuous celebration all over the city. Stocks of fireworks left over from the Fourth are being used up, principal corners are illuminated with red fire, flags are flying and the whole city is being decorated.

In all of this demonstration Republicans and Populists are taking an active part, and declare that they want to take part and assist in the ovation which will be tendered Mr. Bryan when he reaches Omaha. To-night in one of the operahouses a large meeting was turned into an impromptu ratification meeting, every mention of Bryan's name bringing forth the pent-up enthusiasm of the audience. His welcome home will be by far the largest affair of the kind ever witnessed in the city.

To-night everybody, without respect to party or anything else, is celebrating as the fancy strikes him. Several Bryan yells are heard on the streets, and everybody is shaking hands and con-

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

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