DENVER CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS WORK

STORY OF THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Nomination of John W. Kern for Vice-President Made by Acclamation—Resolutions Adopted.

Denver, July 10.—The Democratic National Convention reassembled to nominate a candidate for Vice-President at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. At 1 o'clock, the hour to which the convention adjourned this morning, not one-fourth of the delegates were in their seats, and they were coming slowly into the hall. The long, hard session of last night, conducted as it was in great heat, and the fatigue caused by the physical work of the two demonstrations in honor of Mr. Bryan combined to make ample excuse for late arrivals. To-day the heat was even greater than yesterday, and the hall was uncomfortable. The public, however, seemed to have as much interest as ever in the convention, and the galleries were packed long before any considerable number of delegates had arrived. Among the first delegations to reach the hall was that of Texas, and when L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, who last night placed George Gray in nomination, walked into the hall the Texans, who had prepared a banner bearing the words "Texas is for Gray for Vice-President," pounced on him.

The Virginia delegates, after their arrival in the hall, declared that they would cast a complimentary vote on the first ballot for William G. Conrad, of Montana. There was, however, a strong feeling among the Virginians in favor of Charles A. Towne, of New York, when it came to serious work.

The Texans, in their enthusiasm for Judge Gray, encountered strong discouragement when they met Josiah Marvel, the campaign manager for the Delaware man. He gathered a number of them about him in the aisle in front of the chairman's rostrum and urged them to cease work in behalf of Judge Gray.

"I beg of you," he said, "that you will not make it necessary for me to get up in the convention and declare that Judge Gray will not take the place. He will not do it. I tell you positively that he will not take the nomination if it is offered to him, and in my opinion he will not take the place if he is elected."

The Texans, however, remained unconvinced and refused to discontinue their efforts to bring about the nomination of Judge Gray.

"If we nominate your man will you make him accept?" they asked.

"I'll do my best," replied Mr. Handy, and the Texans, highly pleased with his reply, set themselves to doing missionary work of the most energetic character for the man of their choice. It was arranged that Charles P. Ball, of Texas, should make a speech in favor of Judge Gray.

CONVENTION CALLED TO ORDER.

At 1:40 p. m. Chairman Clayton rapped for order. Vice-Presidential conferences were in progress all over the hall at the time, and it was a little while before the delegates gave their attention to the Chair. Mr. Clayton was too hoarse to be heard, and spoke through a reading clerk to introduce the Rev. Martin Corbett, of Westfield, N. Y., who delivered the invocation as follows:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. Omnipotent and eternal God, I humbly ask You to bless this convention. Give to each and every member here present wisdom, charity and fearless courage to perform their full duty. Come, oh Holy Spirit, enlighten their minds and inflame their hearts with the fire of divine love. In the name of my Master and my all, go forth, Christian Democrats, "with the Constitution of the United States in the one hand and the Gospel truth of salvation in the other," and your labors will bear fruit and your fruit will remain. My blessing I give to you and to your peerless and God-fearing leader, William Jennings Bryan, and ask you to say fervently, as Christ said, Our Father (repeating the Lord's Prayer).

The mention of the name of "that God-fearing leader, William Jennings Bryan," called out a ripple of applause, which was renewed when he had concluded.

OLLIE JAMES PRESIDES.

Ollie James, of Kentucky, took the gavel.

A member of the Massachusetts delegation began to protest against the action of the delegates last night in yielding the state's place on the Presidential nominating roll to Utah. He was ruled out of order, and Governor Vardaman of Mississippi was recognized to move that the convention proceed with the nomination of a Vice-Presidential candidate. The motion was carried.

Senator Stone, of Missouri, asked for information regarding the rules for nominating speeches. He was informed there was no rule, and made a motion that all speeches be limited to ten minutes each, and that seconding speeches be not more than two for each candidate nor longer than five minutes each.

Chairman James, in putting the motion, did not state that part of the motion limiting the seconding speeches to two, and the motion as adopted was in accordance with his statement, and limited the speeches in time, but left them unlimited in number.

Mr. James directed the call of states to proceed. "Alabama!" came the call.

"Alabama yields to Indiana," replied the chairman of the delegation. The followers of John W. Kern cheered lustily.

KERN PUT IN NOMINATION.

Thomas R. Marshall, Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, was sent to the platform to offer Mr. Kern's name as the head of the list. Mr. Marshall paid tribute first to the platform of the convention, next to Mr. Bryan, then to Indiana and last to Mr. Kern. A convention which had begun well should end well, he said. He asserted that Mr. Kern had all the qualifications that could be desired and would be a standard bearer worthy of a united Democracy.

The Indiana delegates cheered Mr. Kern for several minutes. They were joined by only a few delegates from Florida.

When Colorado was reached on the roll ex-Governor Charles S. Thomas, of that state, took the platform to place Charles A. Towne, of New York, in nomination. The convention did not at first understand whose name Governor Thomas was to present, but as he proceeded it was understood that Towne was the man. The mention of Mr. Towne's name was received with applause, but only one New York delegate showed signs of approval, by waving his hat.

Connecticut was next to place its candidate in nomination, sending J. J. Walsh to the platform to name Archibald McNeil, of Bridgeport. Mr. Walsh was loudly applauded by the occupants of the galleries when he spoke of the appreciation of the delegates from Connecticut of the "wonderful hospitality of Denver." Mr. Walsh reviewed Mr. McNeil's political career, and told of the esteem in which he is held throughout New England.

"Give us McNeil," he said, "and we will give you Connecticut next November."

Delaware yielded her place on the rollcall to Georgia, and L. I. Hill, from the latter state, in a few words placed Clark Howell, of Atlanta, in nomination. Mr. Hill made a speech that had in the minds of the delegates an added virtue because it was short. The mention of Mr. Howell's name was greeted with much applause.

MANY SECONDING SPEECHES FOR KERN.

Florida, next on the list, yielded to Missouri, and Governor Joseph W. Folk took the platform amid cheering from all sections of the hall. It was some time before he could proceed. When he spoke it was to second the nomination of Mr. Kern. Governor Folk spoke briefly and was cheered again when he closed with the mention of Mr. Kern's name. The band played "The Banks of the Wabash," in honor of Indiana's candidate.

"Idaho seconds the nomination of Charles A. Towne," shouted a delegate from that state when it was reached on the roll.

Mr. James, after Idaho had been heard, yielded the gavel to James Hamilton Lewis, of Chicago, who recognized Frederick Kern, of Illinois, as his first official act. Mr. Kern placed the name of John Mitchell before the convention, although he did not offer him as a candidate. A hearty cheer followed the mention of Mr. Mitchell's name, and it was applauded every time it was mentioned. Mr. Kern said that Mr. Mitchell preferred that his name be not presented as a candidate, and he therefore, on behalf of Illinois, seconded the nomination of Kern, of Indiana.

When Indiana was reached Chairman John E. Lamb announced: "Indiana gracefully yields to Alabama."

Congressman T. J. Heflin, of the latter state, then spoke briefly to second the nomination of Mr. Kern.

As spokesman for Iowa, Martin J. Wade announced that the state had intended to present the name of Jerry B. Sullivan. "In view of the bright galaxy of candidates already named," he continued, "Mr. Sullivan gallantly has asked that his name be not offered." In conclusion Mr. Wade seconded Mr. Kern.

When Kansas was reached the chairman of the delegation announced that Kansas had hoped to vote for John Mitchell, but would be satisfied with any one of the candidates already in nomination.

Ollie James, of Kentucky, seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern as "one of the knightliest Democrats in the world."

There were no further responses from the states until Maryland was reached, when Mr. Lee, of that delegation, seconded Mr. Towne, of New York.

Mr. James at this point again assumed the gavel, relieving Mr. Lewis.

Michigan was next to second Mr. Kern, and Minnesota a moment later seconded Mr. McNeill. Mississippi also seconded Kern.

The chairman of the Missouri delegation said the Democrats of the state had intended to offer David R. Francis as a candidate, but he had declined. Missouri, therefore, favored "Indiana's favorite son."

Nebraska requested to be passed.

Nevada seconded Mr. Towne.

New Hampshire fell into line with the Kern states.

New Jersey was passed, and then New York was called.

NEW YORK PRESENTS NO CANDIDATE.

Charles F. Murphy arose amid cheers, but disappointment was manifested when he announced: "Mr. Chairman, the State of New York presents no candidate."

General M. A. Hildreth, of North Dakota, speaking for that state, seconded the nomination of Kern.

It was thought that Ohio intended to split its vote, as it was announced that "the majority of its delegates second the nomination of Kern."

Pennsylvania sent to the rostrum M. J. Bayton, who also seconded Kern.

Rhode Island was passed. South Carolina made no announcement, and South Dakota declared for Towne.

When Texas was called the Gray banner still was waving over the delegation, despite the constant and earnest efforts of Judge Gray's managers to have it lowered. There was a thrill of expectation, therefore, when the chairman of the delegation asked that ex-Congressman Thomas P. Ball be recognized. He spoke of the desire that Texas had entertained to nominate Judge Gray, but said the delegation had heeded the earnest appeals of his representatives, and, while disclaiming any desire to climb on the bandwagon, seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

JUDGE GRAY AGAIN DECLINES.

Chairman Clayton, who now resumed the chair, recognized L. Irving Handy, of Delaware, who explained that the disinclination of Judge Gray to accept second place did not grow out of any feeling of resentment because another man had been nominated for President. Mr. Handy then read the following telegram:

Do not under any circumstances allow my name to be presented for Vice-Presidential nomination, as I would under no circumstances accept the same if nominated.

Mr. Handy also showed to the Texas delegation the following letter from Judge Gray:

Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1908.

To the Chairman of the Delaware Delegation, National Convention.

Dear Sir: You of course know from my letter to the Democratic State Convention by which you and your associates were appointed delegates to the Democratic National Convention of my absolute unwillingness that my name should be presented as a candidate for the Presidency. Since then I have repeatedly in the public press and otherwise stated that I would not be a candidate for such nomination, and I now write to you and through you to the Delaware delegation my unqualified and peremptory refusal to have my name so considered. Saying this, I am not unmindful, as I said in my letter to the state convention, of the great honor done me by the convention and my Democratic friends in Delaware in urging this presentation of my name, and I appreciate more deeply than I can express personally the kindness with which the nomination had been received by Democratic friends throughout the state. My duty to them, however, as well as to myself, requires that I shall speak with frankness and say that the reasons which control my judgment in this matter are insuperable. I suppose I need hardly add that all I have said applies equally to the suggestion of my name for the Vice-Presidency, and that under no circumstances could I accept the honor of such a nomination.

With the best wishes to each member of the delegation, I remain, yours respectfully,

GEORGE GRAY.

Chairman Clayton now caused a surprise by announcing the recognition of Mr. Towne.

TOWNE RETIRES IN KERN'S FAVOR.

"It has become abundantly apparent what is the desire of this convention as to its Vice-Presidential nomination," said Mr. Towne, after the applause had subsided, "and I desire, while earnestly thanking the friends who have complimented me by placing my name before you, to release you from its further consideration and leave you free to vote for that splendid old Democratic warhorse from Indiana, John W. Kern."

Mr. Towne closed by pledging loyal support to Bryan and Kern.

Mr. Howell, of Georgia, directed the withdrawal of his name, and a speech to this effect was made by Mr. Hill, of that state, who said that Georgia in declining to press the nomination of Mr. Howell seconded the nomination of Mr. Kern.

Utah seconded Mr. Kern from the floor. Vermont was passed, and then J. Hoge Tyler spoke for Virginia. He was about to nominate J. G. Conrad, of Montana, when the latter asked that his name be not used. Mr. Tyler seconded Mr. Kern.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma, speaking for his state, which had at its request been passed in the rollcall, indorsed Kern, as did West Virginia.

Rhode Island, through her spokesman, Governor Higgins, announced that its delegation had intended to support McNeil, but now, with the consent of Connecticut, desired to second Kern.

Ohio, having been passed earlier in the call, sent John J. Lentz to the platform at this juncture to second the nominee from its neighboring state, Indiana. Washington and Wisconsin added their voices to the Kern chorus.

George Fred Williams, for Massachusetts, declared that his state had planned to vote for Ollie James, of Kentucky, but as he had declined to enter the contest, it turned to Kern.

Every remaining state and territory declared for Kern, including Montana and New Jersey, which had been passed at their request.

Senator Grady, of New York, here asked that the state be called again. The request was granted and Daniel F. Cohalan went to the platform.

"New York," said Mr. Cohalan, "came to the convention without a candidate either for the Vice-Presidency or the Presidency. We were under instructions from our state convention to consult with leaders from all parts of the country to see what best might be done for the party. We are convinced that the voice of the party in no uncertain terms called for the nomination of William Jennings Bryan, and we now feel there is the same call for Mr. Kern. New York, therefore, desires to second Mr. Kern, and in behalf of the militant Democracy of the Empire State I desire to pledge our earnest support and to say to you that all that can be done by harmony, intellect, energy or force to bring about victory in November for our ticket will be done."

Mr. Cohalan was loudly cheered.

Connecticut withdrew the name of McNeil and moved that the nomination of Kern be made by acclamation.

Nebraska, which had been passed and had been forgotten by the clerk, asked that it be called, and then seconded Kern.

"Gentlemen of the convention," said Mr. James, who was again in the chair, "you have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?"

"Question," "Question," came from all parts of the hall.

Mr. James stated it, and at 4:05 o'clock a roar of ayes made John W. Kern, of Indiana, the nominee for Vice-President of the Democratic party.

The convention was instantly in great confusion and was brought back to order with difficulty.

A large number of resolutions and motions were offered, and by their adoption the national committee was directed to fill any vacancies that may occur on the national ticket just nominated, and the various state central and state committees were empowered to fill any vacancies from their states on the national committee.

A motion was adopted tendering the thanks of the convention to Thomas Taggart, the retiring chairman of the national committee, for his work.

Other resolutions expressed the thanks of the convention to the city of Denver because of the manner in which it had entertained the delegates, and to Permanent Chairman Clayton and Temporary Chairman Bell for the ability with which they had conducted the sessions of the convention.

Another resolution, adopted with a cheer, appointed Mr. Clayton chairman of the committee selected to inform Mr. Bryan of his nomination, and Mr. Bell chairman of the committee to inform Mr. Kern.

The Rev. P. T. Ramsey, of Denver, was invited to offer a benediction before a motion to adjourn should be put.

Mr. James made the motion to adjourn sine die at 4:23 p. m., and it was adopted. The crowd made a rush for the door, and the convention ended.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN SESSION, DENVER.

HOW BRYAN WAS NOMINATED FOR A THIRD TIME

The story of the disorderly and tempestuous proceedings of the Denver convention in the early hours of yesterday morning which took place too late for publication in yesterday's Tribune will be found below. The running story is taken up at the time that Governor Haskell of Oklahoma began to read the platform.

Denver, July 10, midnight.—Scattering applause greeted the various planks as they were read by Governor Haskell. The portion of the plank on finance referring to the guarantee of bank deposits, one of Mr. Bryan's favorite policies, elicited the warmest applause given up to that time.

The reading of the injunction plank was heard with the deepest attention, and the declaration in favor of "a revision of the injunction law" was first applauded and other sections were warmly approved, and when the plank was finished the convention broke into cheers.

The declaration in favor of the election of Senators by direct vote was heartily applauded, as was the plank on waterways, and that in favor of the independence of the Philipines.

The reading of the platform was finished at 12:56, Governor Haskell having read for a few minutes less than one hour.

"Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report," said Governor Haskell, turning to the chairman.

"The question is on agreeing to the report of the committee on platform. All in favor of the platform as read will signify by saying 'Aye,'" announced Chairman Clayton.

The chorus of affirmative votes was unanimous and the adoption of the platform was loudly cheered.

John E. Lamb, of Indiana, reported from the committee on resolutions a recommendation that the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln be appropriately observed throughout the country.

After the ayes had chorused their approval Chairman Clayton said that as a son of a Confederate soldier and slaveholder he declined to put the negative, and declared the vote unanimous.

I. L. Straus, of Maryland, asked if the vote on the Lincoln resolution was unanimous, and being informed that such was the case he declared that he desired to move a reconsideration of the vote.

A storm of hoots and cries of "No, no!" were directed at Straus, and Mr. Lamb moved that the motion of Mr. Straus be laid on the table. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Straus in private conversation declared that his idea in asking for the reconsideration was to amend the motion by adding to it the name of General Robert E. Lee. He left his seat, and, going to the stand, explained his motion to the chairman.

When the call of the roll of the states for Presidential nominations was resumed Florida yielded to Augustus Thomas, of Missouri, who made a seconding speech in behalf of Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Thomas proved to be one of the most eloquent and attractive speakers of the session, and aroused the delegates to renewed enthusiasm. The cheering was loudest when he referred to Judge Taft as "the hothouse candidate from executive nurseries." When he had finished the delegates stood and cheered for some time. He also was congratulated by many on the platform and was surrounded by enthusiastic friends when he reached the floor.

"The State of Georgia!" called the clerk. There was no response, and he called again. Still there was no response, and "Georgia" was called for the third time. One of the delegates from that state jumped to his chair and said:

"Speaking for the minority of the Georgia delegation, I pledge its thirteen votes to Bryan in November."

A roar from the convention, and the Georgia man was cheered frantically by the Bryan men.

"Idaho!" called the clerk, continuing the rollcall.

"Idaho yields to Texas," came the announcement, and Senator Looney, of the latter delegation, took the platform to add another second to the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Looney spoke briefly, but in glowing tribute to the Nebraskan, who, he declared, would lead the party to victory in November.

"Illinois!" called the clerk, and W. Elsa Williams, of that state, took the stand to deliver a seconding speech for Bryan.

"The State of Indiana," resumed the clerk.

JAMES SPEAKS FOR BRYAN.

John W. Kern arose and yielded the state's place to Kentucky, Representative Ollie James being sent by that state to second the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Mr. James was warmly greeted.

Mr. James's striking tribute to Mr. Bryan standing among the crowned heads and the great leaders of European politics, "like Saul among his brethren, head and shoulders above them all," brought the convention once more to its feet in tumultuous cheering, when he declared that Mr. Bryan belonged to no party, to no nation, but to all humanity.

When Mr. James was about to close a chorus of "Noes" came from delegates all over the floor. Several motions to extend the speaker's time were offered, but he would not consent, saying he would not delay the nomination of William J. Bryan, which would be made in a few minutes. He closed in a storm of applause.

When Iowa was reached, J. B. Sullivan, of that state, arose to add one more second to the long and rapidly growing list of approvals for Mr. Bryan.

"Kansas!" called the clerk when Mr. Sullivan had finished, and the chairman, mounted on a chair, formally seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

Louisiana offered Samuel F. Gilmore to second Bryan in its behalf, and he spoke briefly.

When Maryland was called I. L. Straus was recognized, and there were cries of "No!" "Sit down!" and hisses. Mr. Straus endeavored to explain that in offering an amendment to the Lincoln motion he desired to have incorporated therein the name of Robert E. Lee, but the convention declined to hear him. He finally gave up the attempt, and with the announcement that Maryland seconded the nomination of John A. Johnson he resumed his seat.

Massachusetts yielded to Utah, and Judge O. W. Powers, of that state, made a brief speech seconding Mr. Bryan. Judge Powers started out by paying a tribute to Massachusetts, but the delegates, in disorder, soon demanded that he speak to the point. Judge Powers proceeded to finish his speech, unheeding the disorder that prevailed throughout.

When Michigan was called Edward Ryan, of that state, took the rostrum to second the nomination of Bryan. The convention for a time declined to hear him, but finally did so.

A delegate from Mississippi attempted to make a speech, but for several minutes he was unable to make himself heard. When quiet was finally restored he declared that Mississippi desired to second the nomination of Bryan.

DELEGATES GROW IMPATIENT.

The delegates had grown impatient and unruly when the State of Missouri was reached on the list, and the chairman had some difficulty in restoring order before David R. Francis could announce that Missouri's word for Bryan would be spoken by James A. Reed, of Kansas City. Mr. Reed declared that if the delegates would vote in November as often as they had called "time" on the speakers of the evening the Republican party was beaten beyond the peradventure of a doubt.

"Time!" yelled a delegate, amid laughter.

But the convention was attentive until, after speaking for several minutes, Mr. Reed said, "I want a moment of your time," and the delegates called, "No!" The speaker took the delegates severely to task, telling them it required no intellect to shout "Time" after hearing it so often. "A parrot could do it as well!" he shouted. Paying tribute to Mr. Bryan, the speaker said the Nebraskan meant that all trusts should be extirpated.

"We all know that!" shouted a delegate, and the convention again was in an uproar.

"Get the hook!" shouted a voice, to the accompaniment of laughter. Mr. Reed ended by predicting a majority of 60,000 in Missouri for Bryan.

Montana announced that it seconded Bryan, as did Nevada. New Hampshire followed suit. New Jersey seconded Gray.

"The State of New York!" called the clerk, which brought Charles F. Murphy to his feet with the announcement:

"New York presents no candidate."

Nebraska, when called, yielded to Alabama, and J. Thomas Heflin, of that state, seconded the nomination of Bryan.

Representative Heflin made several classical allusions in his speech, and the convention, fiercely impatient of speechmaking by this time, broke in on him at once with hoots, cries of "Time!" "Sit down!" and "Get the hook!" He sat down on the railing to await the stilling of the uproar, and then announced that he intended to finish his speech in a few minutes if not interrupted, and in thirty if the convention did not allow him to continue undisturbed.

CLAYTON'S VOICE FAILS.

Chairman Clayton used his gavel vigorously in an effort to restore order, but his voice through overwork had almost left him and he could not say a word that was audible three feet away. Mr. Heflin was unable to continue, and for several minutes stood waiting for the crowd to cease its uproar, but finally gave it up and ended his remarks amid great confusion.

North Carolina was passed. North Dakota seconded Mr. Bryan.

A delegate from Arizona suggested that the further call of the roll be dispensed with, but was ruled out of order.

When Ohio was reached Chairman James Ross arose and protested against the further insult and howling down of speakers. He declared the convention should not be allowed to proceed until the delegates were in order.

John J. Lentz was then introduced to speak for the state and to second the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

When Oklahoma was called it was announced that Senator Gore would address the convention. When the man who precipitated the great demonstration was seen on the stand he got a most enthusiastic reception.

"On yesterday," he said, "this convention filibustered me out of business, and I am afraid now to risk another experience of that kind."

The Senator was the first speaker in more than an hour who had throughout his speech the full attention of the convention.

Oregon's state chairman seconded Mr. Bryan's nomination from the floor, and then Mr. McQuiston, of Pennsylvania, made a brief speech, declaring that the Democrats of Pennsylvania not only seconded but demanded the nomination of Mr. Bryan.

Rhode Island seconded nobody, but asked for the rollcall.

South Carolina and South Dakota seconded Bryan, only a simple announcement being made in each instance.

Tennessee, through Senator Taylor, seconded Mr. Bryan, and Texas simply announced that the state would give Mr. Bryan the usual 150,000 plurality in November. "But we want the rollcall now," added the chairman.

Utah announced that it already had been heard, and a similar statement was made by Virginia. West Virginia said that it had no candidate, but had fourteen orators present, but "we are going to save our ammunition for the cheering." The state then declared for Bryan.

The chairman of the Wisconsin delegation, in seconding Mr. Bryan, claimed the distinction of being first in the field with a delegation instructed for the Nebraskan. Wyoming, the last of the states called, seconded Mr. Bryan.

The territories, the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Porto Rico all seconded Mr. Bryan, and the list was complete.

"If there are no other nominations," said Chairman Clayton, "the secretary will call the roll of states," and the vote was begun.

ROLL OF STATES BEGINS.

Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, was selected as the clerk to read the roll of the states.

"Alabama!" he shouted, and there came the quick response:

"Alabama casts her twenty-two votes for Bryan."

Arkansas cast eighteen, California twenty and Colorado ten.

The first split delegation was that of Connecticut, which cast nine for Bryan and five for Johnson.

"Delaware!" called the clerk.

"Six votes for Judge Gray," was the reply.

Georgia divided her votes between all three candidates.

A roar went up when Illinois cast her solid vote for Bryan. Iowa and Indiana followed suit.

Maine cast ten for Bryan, one for Johnson and one not voting.

Maryland cast nine for Johnson and seven for Bryan.

Massachusetts cast a solid vote of thirty-two for Bryan.

Michigan announced that it desired a poll of the delegation, but after some debate this was denied by the chairman, and the vote was cast solidly for Bryan.

Minnesota cast her twenty-two votes for Johnson. Missouri cast thirty-six for Bryan, and solid Bryan votes came from Montana, Nebraska and Nevada.

New Hampshire cast one for Johnson and seven for Bryan. New Jersey went solidly for Gray, and then there were calls of silence all over the hall as Charles F. Murphy rose to his feet when the state was called.

"New York is voting under the unit rule and casts seventy-eight votes for Bryan," he said.

A wild yell of enthusiasm went up as the Empire State for the first time declared itself.

North Carolina had just cast her twenty-four votes for Bryan when Judge O'Conor, of Utica, N. Y., one of the state delegates, arose and shouted: "Mr. Chairman, I challenge the vote of New York, and demand that the delegates be polled."

The chairman announced that the poll would be taken.

George Brennan, of Illinois, raised a point of order that the poll should not be taken without evidence of fraud, inasmuch as the state had already declared its vote. His point of order was overruled.

EX-JUDGE PARKER ABSENT.

"Alton B. Parker," called the clerk, in beginning the poll. There was no response, and he called the name thrice. Ex-Judge Parker was not in the hall.

"Charles F. Murphy," was the next name called.

"I vote for Bryan," responded the chief of Tammany Hall and head of the delegation.

Lewis Nixon was next. "Bryan," he called.

There were a number of absentees in the delegation, but a continuous chorus of "Bryan" came in response to the calls of the clerk.

G. Hyde Clark broke the solid Bryan vote by declaring for Johnson, and Judge O'Connor, of Utica, also voted for the Minnesota man.

The result was strongly in favor of Bryan. The absentees were many, but the result was not announced in numbers. It was declared by the chairman, however, that the vote as announced by Mr. Murphy was correct, and the vote would be counted as seventy-eight for Bryan.

"Each and every man in the Ohio delegation is for Bryan," announced the chairman of the delegation, "and it requires no unit rule for us to cast our forty-six votes for Bryan."

When Oklahoma was called the chairman announced, "Oklahoma casts her eighteen maiden votes for William Jennings Bryan."

Pennsylvania demanded that a poll of the delegation be taken. The vote went largely for Bryan, but the count proceeded slowly, because of confusion of names arising from the ousting of the Guffey delegates. The state was not under the unit rule and the result was announced to be Bryan, 49½; Gray, 9½; Johnson, 3; not voting, 6.

When Pennsylvania was reached Bryan needed only forty-eight votes to make his nomination sure, and Pennsylvania giving him forty-nine and one-half made him the party nominee.

Rhode Island cast five votes for Bryan and three for Johnson. Solid delegations cast their votes for Bryan from South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. Vermont cast seven for Bryan, one not voting.

Virginia and Wisconsin cast their full votes for Bryan, as did also Alaska and all the remaining delegations, neither Johnson nor Gray receiving another vote.

Before the vote was announced Mr. Hammond, who had placed Mr. Johnson in nomination, moved to make unanimous the nomination of Mr. Bryan, saying Minnesota knew how to lose well, as it did how to fight well.

A great cheer broke from the throng.

For Judge Gray, Murray Vandiver, of Maryland, and a delegate from Delaware seconded the motion of Mr. Hammond. There came cries of "Georgia!" "Get Georgia in!" That state, after a short pause, declared that it also seconded the motion, which on being put by the chairman was carried with a roar. H. H. Elders, of Georgia, alone voted in the negative.

"I now declare William J. Bryan to be the nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States," said Chairman Clayton, and the delegates gave one wild cheer and began to move toward the doors. A motion to adjourn until 1 p. m. Friday was then carried with a whoop, and at 3:42 a. m. the convention adjourned. The big clock in the balcony, however, still marked the hour of midnight Thursday.

The detailed vote was not announced, but it stood as follows: Bryan, 892½; Gray, 59½; Johnson, 46; absent and not voting, 8.

COMMITTEE TO INFORM BRYAN.

Denver, July 10.—The following is the committee appointed to inform William J. Bryan of his nomination for President:

Alabama—R. H. WALKER.
Arkansas—GUSTAVE JONES.
California—CHARLES EDELMAN.
Colorado—ELMER F. BECKWITH.
Connecticut—LARRY C. NEY.
Delaware—PETER J. FORD.
Florida—W. S. JENNINGS.
Georgia—CRAWFORD WHITLEY.
Idaho—HARRY L. DAY.
Illinois—EDWARD F. DUNNE.
Indiana—HARRY M'CART.
Iowa—J. P. O'MALLY.
Kansas—CHARLES M. SAWYER.
Kentucky—W. B. HALDEMAN.
Louisiana—JOHN PULSTON.
Maine—FRANK W. MORSE.
Maryland—S. S. FIELD.
Massachusetts—HUMPHREY O'SULLIVAN
Michigan—JOHN T. WINSHIP.
Minnesota—J. W. ZAULEY.
Mississippi—J. H. WYNNE.
Missouri—J. W. FARRIS.
Montana—W. B. GEORGE.
Nebraska—JOHN H. MOREHEAD.
Nevada—CHARLES R. EVANS.
New Hampshire—J. G. HUTCHINS.
New Jersey—ROBERT DAVIS.
New York—LEWIS NIXON.
North Carolina—EDWARD J. HALE.
North Dakota—FRANK LISH.
Ohio—T. S. ARNOLD.
Oklahoma—D. M. HALEY.
Oregon—L. M. TRAVIS.
Pennsylvania—DEWITT C. DEWITT.
Rhode Island—P. H. KEAN.
South Carolina—T. P. BRANTLEY.
South Dakota—F. M. ZEIBACH.
Tennessee—D. G. M'KEELER.
Texas—WILLIAM MASTERSON.
Utah—T. H. FITZGERALD.
Vermont—JAMES E. BURKE.
Virginia—J. H. TYLER.
Washington—GEORGE F. CHRISTENSEN.
West Virginia—C. W. OSHENTON.
Wisconsin—BARON BARWIG.
Wyoming—W. H. HOLIDAY.
Alaska—H. W. KELLEN.
Arizona—W. A. FORBES.
District of Columbia—SAM DE NEDRY.
Hawaii—ALLEN HERBERT.
New Mexico—JOHN MORROW.
Porto Rico—D. COLLAZO.

THE KERN NOTIFICATION COMMITTEE.

Denver, July 10.—The following is the committee appointed to inform John W. Kern of his nomination for Vice-President:

Alabama—M. A. CLAY.
Arkansas—J. H. CRAWFORD.
California—JUSTUS S. WARDELL.
Colorado—T. A. WHEELER.
Connecticut—FRANK P. FENTON.
Delaware—L. IRVING HANDY.
Florida—M. L. BROWN.
Georgia—LINDSAY J. L. JOHNSON.
IDAHO—W. H. ECKLES.
Illinois—WILLIAM H. WARDER.
Indiana—SIG. KANN.
Iowa—CHARLES BULLOCK.
Kansas—S. S. GRAYBILL.
Kentucky—J. T. GRIFFITH.
Louisiana—JOHN MARSHALL.
Maine—JAMES R. ABBOTT.
Maryland—JACKSON H. RALSTON.
Massachusetts—JOHN O'GARA.
Michigan—E. E. M'KNIGHT.
Minnesota—JOHN C. WISE.
Mississippi—M. C. M'GHEE.
Missouri—R. L. HAMILTON.
Montana—R. A. FORD.
Nebraska—ANDREW M. MORRISSEY.
Nevada—W. S. ELLIOTT.
New Jersey—CLARENCE COLE.
New York—JAMES NORTON.
North Carolina—W. J. COOKE.
North Dakota—D. H. PERRY.
Ohio—R. J. RUNYAN.
Oklahoma—JOHN J. GERLACH.
Oregon—DANIEL J. FRY.
Pennsylvania—MORTIMER C. RHONE.
Rhode Island—P. J. MURPHY.
South Carolina—THOMAS R. WARING.
South Dakota—ANDREW FOLEY.
Tennessee—J. G. M'LEAN.
Texas—RICE MAXEY.
Utah—J. C. CALL.
Vermont—JAMES E. BURKER.
Virginia—E. E. FORD.
Washington—L. B. RIGNOLD.
West Virginia—S. A. HAYES.
Wisconsin—GILBERT T. HODGES.
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Alaska—JOHN H. DUCKWORTH.
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