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Stock quotations, page seven.

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THE BISHOPS BEATEN.

House of Lords Passes Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.

AFTER FORTY YEARS AGITATION.

The Catholic Church Lends Its Aid to the English Church.

Bostonians Are Feasted in England and Obtain Valuable Souvenirs—British Naval Maneuvers This Week to Be on an Unprecedented Scale.

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London, July 11.—A majority of the newspapers express themselves as satisfied with the adoption of the deceased wife's sister bill, after forty years of agitation. The important question now is, will the government give the bill a chance of passing the house of commons as well as the house of lords? It is believed that at the least two-thirds of the members of the lower house are in favor of the measure, while outside it can safely be said that the mass of the people, except a section of the church party, is also in favor of the bill.

Baron Herschel, formerly lord chancellor, and a Liberal, in a crisp speech last evening demolished one of the leading arguments put forward by the bishop of Ely, who appealed to the canonical law as denouncing the marriage of a man with his wife's sister. Baron Herschel retorted that the canonical law equally forbids the marriage of first cousins, which the Church of England allows.

Lord Dunraven made a telling point when he produced a "whip" sent to the Catholic peers, in which Cardinal Vaughan declared that he had the authority of the pope to call upon all Catholics to oppose the bill. This has been seized upon by the newspapers today as an interference with English politics, and it is certain to intensify the feeling in favor of the measure. The Daily News, referring to Cardinal Vaughan's "whip," says: "The impudent attempt of an Italian priest to interfere in the decisions of the British parliament has no parallel since Pope Pius IX. procured the defeat of Mr. Gladstone's Irish university bill in 1873."

The members of the house of lords who voted in favor of the bill last evening included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of York, the Duke of Fife, Lord Rosebery, Baron Herschel, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Rothschild and others. Their opponents included two archbishops, all of the nineteen bishops, the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Cranbrooke and the Duke of Richmond.

The Times today, although it is opposed to the deceased wife's sister bill, admits that yesterday's vote is likely to bring about the adoption of the measure. The house of commons has often previously passed the bill, and its supporters are likely to force the government to give the necessary time to its consideration. It is not merely prospective, but applies to marriages already contracted.

At the dinner of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, on Thursday the log of the Mayflower, on foolscap and manuscript, with a plain parchment cover, written by Gov. Bradford, was submitted to the Prince of Wales, who examined it with the greatest of interest. The book was the property of Thomas Prince, of Harvard college, in 1703, and it now belongs to the bishop of London's library at Fulham. The reception accorded the Ancients in England surpassed anything in point of genuine hearty enthusiasm in the history of the country. On all sides, from the queen and the Prince of Wales down to the poorest of the masses, the hand of good fellowship has been extended to the visitors, who, as stated by the prince, were not received as foreigners, but as brothers from across the sea. But there has been a humorous feature in the proceedings which it will do no harm to record. When the Ancients were entertained in the royal orangerie at Windsor on Wednesday many of their ladies were anxious to obtain souvenirs of the occasion, and they persuaded the waiters to sell them the knives and forks. Consequently high prices were paid for common steel knives, which it transpired were the property of the contractor at Windsor who supplied the feast and had never been used inside the castle.

The naval maneuvers of next week will be on a larger scale than any yet attempted. They will open with a preliminary cruise, which will be followed by tactical exercises. A sham war will be the next feature of the programme. The ships will be divided into channel and reserve fleets. The latter, according to the scheme, protects the coast against the channel squadron. Great Britain will send to sea upon this occasion a larger naval force than was ever before mobilized by one power in the history of the world. The number of ships which will take part in the maneuvers will be about 105, compared with the seventy-five vessels which were sent to sea for the same purpose last year. Every class of vessel will be employed in the increased fleets mobilized, including 15 battleships, 25 cruisers, 20 of the gunboats, 20 torpedo destroyers, 24 torpedo boats and a number of dispatch vessels and other craft. There will be 22,000 men on these fleets. The leading point to be decided by the maneuvers is expected to be whether torpedo destroyers can effectually protect blockading ships against torpedo boats. Last year they proved to be able to catch and sink torpedo boats, but were not able to hinder them entirely from reaching the ships. The admiralty announces that a feature of the mimic war will be the watching of one fleet in port by the other. The spectacle in Plymouth sound, where the channel fleet is anchored today, is the finest ever witnessed. The vessels cover an area of nearly two miles within range of the National Armada memorial at Plymouth house.

The government has gotten into a muddle over the Irish land bill.

The Economist, commenting upon the Chicago convention, says: "The success of the Democrats would act like a moral and economic cyclone on American trade and business. Happily it is one thing to carry an unsound platform at a party convention, and quite another to win an election."

The Italian Cabinet Resigns.

Rome, July 11.—It is officially announced that the cabinet decided to postpone discussion of the military measures until November. The minister of war, Gen. Ricotti, resigned, whereupon the premier, the Marquis di Rudini, submitted to King Humbert the resignation of the whole cabinet. The king charged the Marquis di Rudini to form a ministry.

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

Seeking Paul Jones' Body.

London, July 11.—Gen. Meredith, after a search for years in behalf of the Sons of the Revolution, has ascertained the burial place of Paul Jones to be in a Protestant cemetery formerly situated on the site of the present Hospital of St Louis, Paris. The spot is now covered with houses, but as the body was inclosed in a lead coffin with the view of having it transported to the United States, it is believed it may yet be discovered.

RAILROADS IN AFRICA.

Germany Proposes to Develop Her Valuable Colonies.

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Berlin, July 11.—One of the most important bills before the reichstag this fall will be a measure to authorize the building of railroads in the German colonies of Africa. It provides for the building of several small railroads in German Southwest Africa, and they will be built entirely by British capitalists. The bill also provides for the construction of a big road in German East Africa from Dar-es-Salam and Bagomoyo via Tabora to Lakes Victoria and Tanganyika, altogether about 1,800 kilometers. A syndicate has been formed by the Deutsche bank, the German East African Co. and the colonial department to raise the 8,000,000 marks required. The empire guarantees the interest.

Another bill provides for an increase in the strength of the navy. The emperor insists that a much larger number of fast cruisers must be built, and the usual fall maneuvers next month will be made to demonstrate the necessity thereof, and will also show whether it is desirable to have more large ironclads.

A selected body of thirty Prussian government experts are now making a circular tour of South Germany in order to study the recent improvements in factories, mines, etc., for the benefit of the workmen.

Cloudbursts and hail storms devastated many districts in Silesia on Monday and Tuesday. Hailstones the size of walnuts fell in the Landsberg district, destroying the crops, and the Oder rose eight feet within a day at Ratisbon and six feet at Breslau. Large districts were inundated.

The members of the cabinet have nearly all gone on their summer vacations. The chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, spends his time at his estate of Ausse, near Ischel, Upper Austria, where, if his health continues good, he will do some mountain climbing and chamois hunting.

The birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will be celebrated by the Berlin court with the usual eclat.

Before leaving Berlin, Emperor William expressed to Prince Hohenlohe his high regard and great satisfaction at what had been accomplished in the reichstag and foreign politics through him. The relations between the emperor and Prince Hohenlohe are at present most cordial. The prince is now occupied with the Cretan question, and is devoting his best efforts to prevent Greece from creating international difficulties.

The chancellor's health is at present good, but it is known he has made his continuance in office after next fall dependent upon his majesty's consent for military court reform, and so has had the Bronsart bill drafted and made ready for introduction in the reichstag. But the bill still lies in the emperor's private military cabinet, where Gen. von Hahnke, on whose judgment the emperor greatly relies, wishes it to remain.

The bundesrath this year convenes earlier than usual, probably on September 10, but there is no doubt that the oleomargarine bill as passed by the reichstag, and which would make the imports of all oleomargarine impossible, will be rejected by that body. Both Dr. von Boetticher, the secretary of state for the interior, and Baron von Hammerstein, the minister of agriculture, urge its rejection.

MR. BRYAN'S VISITORS.

His Hotel Crowded All Day—The Candidate Tired Out.

Chicago, July 11.—The Clifton house, where Mr. Bryan stops, was, compared with last night, very quiet today. The absence of the politicians at the convention hall and the departure of many of them from the city had much to do with affording this immunity from disturbance, which was a relief to every one about the house, if not to its distinguished guest. The latter was, however, given little respite from morning until late at night, for there was a constant stream of visitors who would not accept no for an answer to their demands for an interview. Many of those who called were personal friends, and a majority of them retired after merely extending their felicitations upon the nomination. Notwithstanding that he did not retire until 2 o'clock this morning and was the center of a whirling throng from the time the nomination was announced until he turned the key in his bedroom door finally for the night, Mr. Bryan was out at 8 o'clock this morning. He spent the day with Mrs. Bryan in their room, devoting almost the entire time to receiving callers, among whom were many party leaders, who called to pay their respects and tender their allegiance. Mrs. Bryan remained constantly with her husband. They breakfasted and dined in their apartments, receiving visitors while their meals were in progress.

Strong as he naturally is physically, Mr. Bryan plainly showed the effect today of the strain which the events of the past week have imposed upon him. He confessed to feeling fatigued, and his countenance confirmed the statement. He was, however, vivacious enough in conversation, and he discussed all questions brought up with his wonted vigor when he once became interested.

Mr. Bryan declined to add anything to what he had given out yesterday for publication, beyond asking that a statement be made that he was not responsible for an article published in New York yesterday, concerning which he said: "I neither wrote, signed nor saw the article before it was printed."

Telegrams of congratulation continued to arrive during the day. Among the messages was the following from Hon. R. P. Bland, dated Lebanon, Mo.: "Congratulations. Will support you with all my heart."

Also the following from Cincinnati: "Allow me to congratulate you as the fated occupant of the White House. I know you will make as good a president as you did a harvest hand. J. W. Patrick."

"Marion, Neb., July 11.—Every member of Nebraska's Wild West exhibition, including Indians and representatives of all foreign nations, send congratulations to the Boy Orator of the Platte and the young giant of the West. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill)."

Mrs. Bryan held a reception at the Clifton house in the afternoon, which was attended by many of the ladies of Chicago and the wives of delegates who were in the city. Later she went for a short drive about the city.

The Fall of the Gold Reserve.

Washington City, July 11.—For the sixth time since March 1, 1893, the gold reserve of $100,000,000 has been invaded. Yesterday's total withdrawals were $934,700, leaving the amount of the reserve $99,171,519. Of these withdrawals $700,000 was for export. Although the treasury officials decline to be interviewed on the subject, they express a fear that withdrawals will be stimulated by the action of the Chicago convention in declaring for free silver.

London, July 11.—There are more Americans in London at present than at any time during the present year, and fashionable restaurants are crowded with them nightly, while the Yale boys are to be seen everywhere.

Washington City, July 11.—The treasury today lost $124,300 in gold coin and bars, which leaves the true amount of the gold reserve $99,083,906.

Rivers Inlet Strike Ended.

Victoria, July 11.—The special constables who went north to prevent any trouble that might occur among the striking fishermen at Rivers inlet, returned on the Danube this afternoon. They had their trip for nothing, as before they arrived the strike was over. The canners stood firm, and the white fishermen, having no other alternative, left for the other rivers. As soon as they had gone the Indians went to work at the old price, 6 cents a fish. A number of white fishermen came down on the Danube.

First Regiment Band Leschi Park this afternoon.

FAST TRAINS COLLIDE.

Thirty-three Persons Killed and Fifty Injured.

DISASTER NEAR LOGAN, IOWA.

The Chicago & Northwestern Road Trying to Suppress the News.

Officials of the Road Seem to Think the Details of the Horrible Accident Can Be Kept From the Public—One Train Carried an Excursion Party From Omaha.

Missouri Valley, Ia., July 11.—Thirty-three killed and half a hundred more or less dangerously injured is the result of the wreck that occurred on the Northwestern road near Logan this evening. The two engines were completely demolished, and the first two cars of each train telescoped. Both crews escaped by jumping. The dead were mostly in the first coach of the excursion train. The dead were taken to Logan.

Omaha, July 11.—A head-end collision that resulted in appalling loss of life occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern road between Logan and Missouri Valley, Ia., at 6:30 tonight. The best estimate indicates that twenty-seven are dead and fifty-one injured, many of whom will die. The wreck occurred as a result of Engineer Montgomery, of the excursion train, mistaking orders. He was ordered to wait at Logan until the fast mail and the eastbound passenger had passed. He waited for the passenger and then started out, having forgotten about the mail. The trains were going at the rate of fifty miles an hour when they met three miles west of Logan. Engineer Montgomery jumped, and escaped with a broken arm.

The officials of the road positively refused to give any information concerning the matter, stating it is something that concerns them and not the public. They even refused to handle Western Union business, and all the information secured comes by the Omaha Bee's courier service and by telephone.

This morning the Union Pacific pioneers' picnic was taken out over the Northwestern to spend the day at Logan, and tonight, as the excursion train, loaded with 1,200 persons, all residing in and about this city, was moving out of Logan it was struck by a fast train going east. The two engines crashed into each other, and in an instant freight and passenger cars were piled one upon the other. Word was sent at once to this city, and in a short time a special with doctors and officers of the road on board was sent out from Council Bluffs. Reporters were detailed to accompany the train, but instead of allowing them to accompany the train the railroad men elected them with the remark: "We don't want any d——d reporters."

Late information received at Ione was to the effect that the dead and dying were being piled along the tracks in the yards at Logan like cordwood. There were a few doctors on the ground, but not enough to give attention to one-third of the sufferers. Among the dead and dying, relatives were hunting for their friends and those who were dear to them, the railroad officials standing around, maintaining a sullen silence and refusing to furnish any information. In this city the office of the road was being besieged by people in search of information, but none was given out.

The excitement throughout the city was tremendous as the thousands of people who knew their relatives and friends were on the train became aware of the wreck, but not a word would the railroad people give to anybody, and there was a rush to the telegraph and telephone offices and every avenue of information was sought, but the Northwestern officers managed to block all. A great crowd of frantic people have surrounded the depot and all avenues of information, and are crying for news of their friends and relatives. There is little probability of anything like a connected story before the train sent out to bring in the victims returns to Omaha, which will be at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The following dead have been identified:

WILLIAM WILSON and daughter, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
ENGINEER PETERSON, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
PATRICK SCULLY, Omaha.
J. C. COSGROVE, Omaha.
J. CLARE, Omaha.
CHARLES H. RAMAN, Missouri Valley.
WALTER JENNINGS, Missouri Valley.
P. J. CARROLL, Omaha.
MRS. P. J. CARROLL and three children.
CHARLES M'DERMOTT.
JOHN COSGROVE.
JAMES COSGROVE.
GEORGE LAWRENCE.
MRS. E. B. BRADLEY and child.
HUGH DODSON, Council Bluffs.
WILLIAM SUMMIT, Missouri Valley.
MRS. FRED NELSON.
WILLIAM NEILSON.
JOHN PERKINS.
— PREISON.
MRS. HARTE and son.
JOHN M'KENNA.
MRS. TAYLOR and baby, Council Bluffs.
MRS. TRACY, Omaha.
ROBERT CLAIR.

The injured, as far as known, are: Jack Taylor, Council Bluffs; Mrs. Scully, Omaha; John McKenna, Omaha; Leonard Mack, Omaha; Michael Shannon, Omaha; Henry Conrad, Dayton, Ohio; James Fitzgibbons, Missouri Valley; William Summit; — Neilson, Omaha; J. H. Perkins.

Three unknown dead are still in the wreck. The scenes at the morgue are terrible. The wounded are being cared for in an improvised hospital by surgeons from Missouri Valley, Woodbine, Dunlap and other towns.

The Nomination of Pennoyer.

Chicago, July 11.—Following is the speech of Dr. Miller, of Oregon, nominating Sylvester Pennoyer for vice president: "Mr. Chairman: I rise to place in nomination for the office of vice president a man who will unite under our banner all the labor movements in this country; a man who comes from the common people; a man who has been twice elected governor of the great state of Oregon as a Democrat, notwithstanding that the state was 10,000 Republican; a man who has recently been almost unanimously elected mayor of the great metropolis of the Northwest; a man who in all his acts has been for the common people, and I say to you today, in all candor and in all honesty, that if you place upon this ticket, alongside the distinguished William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, the name of the distinguished governor of Oregon, Sylvester Pennoyer, you will make no mistake. As election approaches the name of Pennoyer will add strength and faith to the great labor movements, and this country will indorse him, and he will be triumphantly elected. I appeal to you to recognize the Pacific coast, and place upon this ticket the name of Sylvester Pennoyer, of Oregon." (Great applause.)

The Rate War Declared Off.

San Francisco, July 11.—The rate war to Portland between the Southern Pacific Company and the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company has been declared off, and commencing July 22 the rate to Portland will be $19 first class and $10 second class, and by steamship $12 and $6 second class.

BENEATH HIS THUMB.

The Washington Delegates Did What Wallace Decreed.

Chicago, July 11.—Special.—One of the sensations afforded today by the Washington delegation at the Democratic national convention was when National Committeeman Hugh C. Wallace was asked to resign. He failed to comply; in fact, he pooh-poohed the matter. This young Napoleon of Washington politics is in high feather, owing to the fact that Sewall, one of his most intimate friends and with whom he dined this evening, was nominated for vice president. What tickles Wallace still more is the fact that White and Fenton unconsciously fell into his camp by voting for Shipbuilder Sewall after Bland had been withdrawn.

This morning after Marston, the water drinker from Louisiana, had seconded the nomination of McLean, Thomas Maloney, of Port Angeles, rushed to the speaker's chair and announced the nomination of James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington. The crowd hesitated a moment, and then responded with some applause. A short time after the nomination Wallace came in and was button-holed by Maloney, who urged him to do his share toward complimenting Lewis. Then White and Wallace had a consultation, during which White was very earnest and gesticulated. Wallace nodded his head several times, as if assenting. Following this Darling and Wallace consulted. Wallace did not think it advisable for Washington to attempt to nominate Lewis for the vice presidency, but Darling said: "Advisable or not, we are going to vote for him, and want you to take part in the compliment to be paid to Lewis." Then Wallace, diplomatic as ever, agreed to vote for Lewis on the first ballot and use his influence with his supporters to do likewise, if Darling would vote on the second ballot for any one he named. Darling agreed. White had meanwhile concluded that telegrams he had received from Washington meant something, and that it would be advisable to vote for Lewis, counting on the delegation going to Bland on the second or third ballot. Lewis' name was also being considered by people from Georgia, and when that state was reached on the roll call Maloney's missionary work showed up to the extent of three votes for the man of fluent speech and waving whiskers. Then Washington jumped into line as a solid delegation, giving the colonel a total of eleven votes. Maloney smiled and sank back into his chair.

On the second ballot Chairman White did all he could to swing the delegation for Bland, even to pleading and storming. Wallace would not have it that way, and told his supporters to vote for Sewall, of Maine. White was greatly worked up over the matter, and when Washington was called jumped to his chair and yelled out: "Unfortunately this delegation is divided, owing to the influence of gold bugs." At this point some of the members of the delegation tried to pull him down, while the hall resounded with mingled cheers and hisses. Chairman Richardson rapped for orders and yelled that speechmaking was out of order. White then cast five vote for Sewall and three for Bland. Those voting for Sewall were Wallace, Darling, Maloney, Alternate Matthew Logan, representing Sharpstein, and Alternate Joe Brown, representing Girton. On the next ballot Darling voted for Bland. Bland's name having been withdrawn, the entire delegation supported Sewall.

Neither White nor Fenton had any idea when he voted for Sewall that the latter was likely to be nominated or that he was one of Wallace's close personal friends. Just imagine White and Fenton casting votes for Sewall if they had known the situation as it now looms up! Wallace did not get as much pleasure out of any other feature of the struggle as he did in the nomination of Sewall. Wallace remarked: "Sewall is the most intimate friend I have at the convention. I have an engagement to dine with him this evening." Wallace has been his guest twice within a few days. It is easy to see from the events that Wallace is either decidedly lucky or else sagacious beyond his years. If the Democratic ticket is elected Wallace will be closer to the central power than ever, and can laugh at the efforts made to dethrone him for his opposition to the silver platform.

The dissension in the Washington delegation broke out again today while the convention was in progress. Fenton had drawn up a paper calling upon Wallace to resign. He and White signed it, and also the alternate for McCroskey. The latter would not have done so. None of the others, either delegate or alternate, would affix his name. Then Fenton handed the paper to Wallace, who read the following: "Inasmuch as you are not in accord with the platform which has been adopted by the Democratic national convention and with the views of the nominees thereon on the financial question, you are most earnestly requested to resign your position as national committeeman and permit the members of this delegation who are in favor of free coinage of silver to name some one else in your place." Wallace took the letter, read it and put it in his pocket without taking time to signify his intentions. There is no occasion to be alarmed on the score that Mr. Wallace will resign. In fact, he looked upon this request in the light of "a mere trifle, my boy," pooh-poohed it, and thought it was not worth serious consideration. He called attention, after being informed that he had the letter to the fact that it was signed only by two delegates, and he did not think the signatures of alternates "cut much ice." On the other hand, Mr. Fenton thinks the request cuts a mountain of ice; that it represents the wish of the Democracy of the state. Following is a telegram James E. Fenton and W. H. White received from C. H. Warner, of Colfax, Wash., after Wallace had been asked to resign: "Great indignation. All Democrats protest against Wallace for national committeeman. He has misrepresented the party. Present this to new committee."

All efforts to adopt the unit rule in the delegation failed. Singularly enough, Wallace was bitterly opposed to it at first, but when it came to voting for Bland and Sewall he urged it.

Fenton had drawn up a resolution complimenting Teller's fearlessness, courage and devotion to silver, and intended to present it after the nominations, but in view of the temper of the convention he deemed it inadvisable, after consultation with Jones, of Arkansas, and other leaders, to do so.

The Washington delegates are already scattering. McCroskey, of Pomeroy, left for home after the nomination of Bryan, giving Alternate Medill a chance to vote for vice president. Girton went to Des Moines to visit there, allowing Alternate Jere Brown to represent him today.

W. H. White will go to Northern Illinois and Iowa, to visit relatives.

Sharpstein, of Walla Walla, has gone to Stevens Point, Wis., to see his old homestead.

Darling, of Whatcom, intended to go to Philadelphia, but owing to the length of the convention will give up his plan and return home.

Wallace will remain in Chicago a week or so.

Fenton will go to St. Louis to attend the Populist convention.

Maloney, of Port Angeles, will remain in Chicago a day or so before returning to Washington.

PORTUS BAXTER.

Teller Said to Indorse Bryan.

Pueblo, Col., July 11.—Pueblo people, regardless of party, turned out en masse tonight for a parade and outdoor ratification meeting in honor of Bryan and Sewall. Speeches in the open air were made at Royal park to 10,000 people. Ex-Gov. Alva Adams, a Democrat, presided. I. W. Stanton, a lifelong friend of Senator Teller, and whom the senator visited while here, said: "Senator Teller indorses and will support to the best of his ability William J. Bryan for president of the United States." Speeches were made by prominent members of all parties, indorsing the Chicago nominations.

ARTHUR SEWALL.

Maine Shipowner for Vice-President.

HE IS A VERY RICH MAN.

Silver Managers Insist on an Eastern Candidate.

JOHN R. M'LEAN DEFEATED.

The Convention at Last Concludes Its Business and Adjourns.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of National Committee—The Headquarters Likely to Be Transferred to Chicago—The Campaign to Be Conducted by the Men Who Controlled the Convention—The Nomination of Sewall a Great Surprise.

Chicago, July 11.—Today ended the most remarkable national convention since the Democratic party in 1860 was rent asunder on the slavery issue. Today the convention completed the work with the party in twain on the financial issue. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, a Bath shipbuilder and ardent free coinage man, was named for vice president on a ticket headed by William J. Bryan, the eloquent young orator from the prairies beyond the Missouri. Over 167 delegates to the convention, all of whom, with the exception of the gold delegation from Wisconsin and a portion of the delegation from Minnesota, came from east of the Alleghanies, refused yesterday to participate in the nomination of the presidential candidate on a free silver platform. Over 250 today declined to participate in a nomination for vice president. Many of the delegates had left the city in disgust.

Whether the seceders will place a third ticket in the field, as the minority did at Baltimore in 1860, is a matter for future development. The silver Democrats, who controlled the convention absolutely and who alienated the East in order to erect the banner of silver, hope to secure support from the Populists from the West and South, and the silver Republicans to recompense them for the loss which the platform and ticket must inevitably entail in the East. They hope to see all the hitherto discordant elements of silver rally to the standard which they have raised.

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

John R. McLean, the Cincinnati editor, was the most prominent candidate in the field, and had the nomination been made last night he would have probably been named. But the leaders decided to allow the balloting to go over until today, so that opportunity might be had to thoroughly caucus the situation and then learn Mr. Bryan's wishes in regard to his running mate. The names of Sewall, of ex-Congressman Shively, of Indiana, who has recently been named for governor of the Hoosier state, McLean, Sibley, of Pennsylvania; Bland and others were canvassed, and Senator Jones and some of his associates of the silver leaders came to the conclusion that for geographical and other reasons the Maine man was the most available man for the place on the ticket with Mr. Bryan. The strongest argument in his favor, perhaps, was that his nomination would at once stifle the cry that the silver cause was sectional, an imputation that the Arkansas senator was quick to rebuke when Senator Tillman avowed that such was the case in the convention on Thursday. Mr. McLean decided not to be a candidate, and gave directions to his friends in the Ohio delegation not to present his name, but the McLean sentiment was so strong that it could not be suppressed. Just as the contest had narrowed down to a race between Sewall and McLean, the latter, through a personal telegram which was read from the stage, withdrew his name, and there was a stampede for Sewall. The latter was nominated, as Bryan was yesterday, on the fifth ballot. W. R. Burke, of California, nominated Sewall in the following speech:

"Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen: What I shall say to you at this juncture I know in one respect will commend itself to you. Taking into account the great mission which has called us into convention, it seems to me that we should consider matters far beyond the reach of this great body. We should consider that there are people whom we represent who have to vote on this great question, and those people represent forty-five of the great sovereign states. Therefore, geographically speaking, it should prompt us, as well as the question of ability, it should not become me to say aught of any gentleman whose name has been brought before you in this convention. But it seems to me that when we come to make up the remaining portion of the ticket, we should consider those states beyond the Blue Ridge mountains, and in that connection I present a candidate who represents every element which is presented to you in your platform and in your distinguished candidate for the presidency, William J. Bryan. I take pleasure in presenting for your careful consideration the name of Arthur Sewall, of Maine, and, Mr. Chairman, it may be well said of him, in connection with the great questions involved in this matter and the interests which are before you, that he will fulfill the pledges which have been made by your platform. You will make no mistake in nominating him." (Applause.)

On the first ballot fifteen candidates were voted for, Sibley, of Pennsylvania, receiving 103, the highest number of votes. The other votes were divided as follows: McLean 110, Sewall 100, Harrity 21, Judge Walter Clark, of North Carolina, 50; Senator Daniel 11, Bland 62, Blackburn 20, ex-Congressman Williams, of Illinois, 22; George F. Williams, of Massachusetts, 16; Boies 20, Pattison 2, Senator White, of California, 1; Fithian of Illinois and Senator Teller, of Colorado, 1 each.

On the second ballot there was an attempt to stampede the convention to Bland, who on this ballot received 294 votes; McLean moved up to 138; Sibley fell back to 113, and Sewall dropped to 37. It looked as if the latter was disastrously beaten. But Senator Jones, with his 16 Arkansas votes, stood firm. He rallied the followers of the Maine man, and on the next ballot Sewall secured 97 votes. Meantime there appeared to be a general movement in favor of McLean. Some of the Bland men deserted him, and went to McLean, who led on this ballot with 219. After the announcement of this vote, Bland's name was withdrawn by Gov. Stone, of Missouri, who read a message from the Missourian positively declining to allow the use of his name for the vice presidential nomination.

The Bland votes on the fourth ballot went to Sewall in large blocks, but McLean captured enough to give him seemingly a safe lead of 284 against 261 for Sewall. During this roll call there had been trouble in the Ohio delegation, which was polled and showed 14 anti-McLean votes locked up by the unit rule. There was also a big revolt against Gov. Altgeld's domination in the Illinois delegation. Ex-Congressman Fithian made a fiery protest against the nomination of the Ohio editor. It was at this critical juncture that McLean's telegram was read by one of the Ohio delegates. The telegram stated that it was Mr. McLean's wish that he should not be balloted for. Delegate Sloan, however, after reading the telegram, distinctly stated that while the telegram expressed Mr. McLean's wish, it did not express the sentiment of Ohio, which on the fifth ballot, cast 46 votes for McLean. The telegram, however, shattered the McLean forces, and Indiana, Iowa and other states flocked into the camp of the Maine man.

Sewall's nomination was made unanimous before the conclusion of the roll call, amid scenes of jubilation and rejoicing, in the course of which the state standards were paraded about the Coliseum in the wake of the colors of Nebraska and Maine.

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

THE FINAL SESSION.

Incidents Attending the Nomination of the Vice-President.

Chicago, July 11.—Although 10 o'clock was the hour fixed by the convention to assemble this morning, at twenty minutes after that hour there were not more than 100 delegates in the pit and the galleries were not half filled. The delegates had been worn out by the exciting struggles and the public interest seemed to have culminated yesterday in the nomination of the presidential candidate.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 11 o'clock Chairman White called the convention to order. There were only about 5,000 people in the Coliseum. More than half the gold delegations were absent.

Contrary to custom the proceedings were not opened with prayer. Chairman Harrity, of the national committee, announced that the last meeting of the old national committee would be held at 3 p. m. today. Finley, of Ohio, moved ratification of the delegations' selections of national committeemen. Indiana and Missouri had not made selections. Gil Shanklin and Gov. Stone were named respectively from those states.

Nominations for the vice presidency were called for after a motion made by Senator Jones, of Arkansas, had been adopted limiting the nominating speeches to five minutes each.

O'Sullivan, a fiery young delegate from Massachusetts, who had often attracted the eye of the convention by his outbreaks of enthusiasm, walked to the platform to nominate George Frederick Williams. Although O'Sullivan is not a graceful orator, his sentences were so well turned and ringing that they received the close attention of the convention. He referred to the sullen delegation from New York, and urged the convention to prove it had turned down the New York leader (referring to Hill), not because he came from the East, but because he was for gold. He told how Williams had fought the corporations of Massachusetts and had therefore been stagonized, the speaker said, "by Henry Whitney, the Standard Oil magnate and brother of the Whitney who sat silently yonder," pointing to the New York standard. O'Sullivan exhorted the convention to select a man from the Atlantic coast, that the East and West might join hands on the ticket, and ended: "We do not want a man with a barrel to inaugurate this peaceful revolution."

Cries of "water," "water," arose in a chorus when Marston, the Louisiana planter, who has so often appeared before the convention, came to the front. Marston said: "I assure you gold man that I have not tasted a drop of water today." He wanted to place in nomination John R. McLean, of Ohio. He said he did so on his own authority. He assured the convention that although his state delegation had repudiated him (Marston) on the day before, he represented the people of Louisiana, and in conclusion paid a well worded tribute to the Cincinnati editor.

Delegate Maloney, of Washington, without making a speech, named James Hamilton Lewis, of Seattle.

J. C. Curry, of North Carolina, took the stage. He kept the convention some time in suspense as to the name of his candidate. He spoke of him as a man whose name is known from ocean to ocean. He congratulated the convention upon the fact that it had been subjected to a baptism of patriotism, and that the banner of silver had not been trailed in the dust. There were cries of "Name your candidate." He concluded by placing in nomination "the man honored by all people, that just judge and high-minded Democrat, Judge Walter Clark, of the supreme court of North Carolina." The North Carolina state delegation gave great applause.

Ex-Congressman Tom L. Johnson, the free trade millionaire, of Cleveland, mounted the platform, and there was a repeated demonstration, while Congressman Richardson, of Tennessee, introducing him, referred to their service in the house together, and to the way Johnson, though a steel rail manufacturer, advocated placing rails on the free list. Johnson nominated ex-Congressman George W. Fithian, of Illinois. He had seen service in the cause, Johnson said, and he had proved true. He was not wealthy, but Johnson maintained that the cause was one of the common people, and a rich man was not desirable. It was the cause of humanity. If the fight was to be money against men, money would be all on one side. "I don't believe in free silver," said Johnson, in his frank way, "but I believe this is a great, good movement in the interest of humanity, and therefore I am with you." The convention broke loose at this utterance. The nomination of a rich man, he argued, would chill the country. Fithian was a strong leader, and came from a pivotal state.

W. A. Miller, of Oregon, a scholarly looking man, presented the name of Pennoyer, as one who could secure the votes of the laboring men, because of his course during the railroad troubles in his state.

California struck hands with Maine, William A. Burke naming the veteran Democrat, Arthur Sewall, of the far East.

J. D. Showalter, of Missouri, told the convention it should go to the East to select a statesman most profound and an orator indeed, who carried the banner of the masses, and who in a Republican district had been sent to congress by an overwhelming majority. This man was Joseph C. Sibley, of Pennsylvania.

C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, advised the convention to go East and select a solid, conservative, sound business man, "the sails of whose v