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THE HERALD

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HE IS THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENITIAL CANDIDATE

Bryan of Nebraska, the Matchless Orator of the Platte

Young Lochinvar Came Out of the West

AS A LEADER BORN FOR THE CAUSE

Is Hailed as the Longed-for Silver Moses

OPPOSITION MELTS AWAY

Under the Influence of the Burning Words He Spoke

Silver Advocates Recognized the Great Leader They Had Sought

Strength and Courage Needed to Wield the Scimiter of an Indignant People. The People Believe the Man is Found

Associated Press Special Wire.

CHICAGO, July 10.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, the young, classic-featured orator from the plains of the Platte, swept the convention off its feet today and was nominated for president on the fifth ballot. Political history furnishes no precedent for today's proceedings in the Coliseum, either as a great spectacular show or as the result of the deliberations of a convention of a great party.

Bryan is but 36 years old, younger by ten years than any man ever nominated for the chief magistracy of the American republic. He came, like a young Lochinvar, out of the great West, which has never before nominated a presidential candidate, to woo the bride for whose hand the country's greatest chieftains have been suitors.

His name was barely mentioned in the when the convention met, he was not entered in the lists, but yesterday he made an impassioned speech and stirred the convention to frenzy by his eloquence. That speech overthrew the diligently organized work of weeks and months by other aspirants for the honor.

The cause of silver was uppermost in the minds of the delegates when they assembled here. For the cause they deliberately placed the eastern wing of the party on the altar. Now, when the convention is coldly analyzed, it is seen that the support of Bland and Boies as candidates was never solidly grounded. It was only as the representatives of the issue that they rallied delegates to their standards, and even after many of them had attached themselves to the fortunes of one or the other candidate they appeared restless and in an instinctive way to be casting for a new Moses.

The far-seeing, staid and seasoned leaders of the silver men, realizing that their new creed would alienate the eastern Democracy, believed in an alliance with the silver Republicans beyond the Missouri, through Teller's nomination. But the rank and file would have none of it. Yesterday when Bryan made his speech the delegates suddenly saw in him the great advocate of their cause, and they turned to him with an impetuosity that nothing could balk. They wanted a tribune of the people. They felt that they had him in the eloquent young Nebraskan who set their imagination on fire. If he had been placed in nomination then the convention would have been stampeded as it was today. Some of the gray-haired leaders saw and feared it.

Last night, when he was placed in nomination, those who thought they had found their candidate, were confirmed in their opinion. The idea which George Fred Williams of Massachusetts conveyed in his seconding speech, that it needed the strength of youth to endure the hardships of a new cause, that a young man should wield the scimiter of an indignant people, sank home. Here, as Williams said, was the Cicero to meet the Catalines of today. The leaders who doubted the wisdom of nominating so young and so inexperienced a man, tried to check the stampede by adjourning until today. They hoped a night's reflection would suffice. At the suggestion of adjournment there was rebellion. The motion was declared against a storm of opposition from the Bryan enthusiasts, who wanted to nominate their candidate at once. A night's reflection only made them more determined.

This morning when the convention met to ballot, Bryan showed second on the first roll call. He had already overwhelmed Boies. Only Bland was ahead and it was a struggle for the Missouri farmer to get the 238 votes cast for him. The stampede began on the next ballot. On the fourth ballot Bryan took the lead and Bland fell back, hopelessly beaten. The nomination was made unanimous on the next ballot.

Some have sought to find in the nomination of 1880, of Garfield, who was not a candidate, a parallel with Bryan's nomination today. But there is no parallel. Garfield was only nominated after one of the hardest and most protracted convention contests of the century. Grant, Blaine, Edmunds, Sherman and Washburne were then contesting for mastery, and after thirty-five ballots the rival leaders and the convention turned to Garfield, who had electrified the delegates by his matchless oratory and commanding presence.

Today the support of the other candidates simply melted away and Bryan won without a struggle. On the first ballot Bland got 238, Bryan 105, Boies 86, Matthews 58, McLean 54, Pattison 59, Blackburn 83, Pennoyer 10, Tillman 17, Stevenson 2, Teller 8, Campbell 2, Russell 2, and Hill 1.

There were 186 gold men who refused to vote. They declined to participate in the nomination on the platform which had been adopted. The latter realized that the gold men would probably place another ticket in the field, or, if they did not actively oppose the nominations of this convention in the campaign which was to follow, they would passively at least give aid and comfort to the political enemy. Pennsylvania alone of the gold states continued to participate in the proceedings. She cast her sixty-four votes for Gov. Pattison to the end. Most of the other gold men who voted cast their ballots also for Pattison, but there were scattering votes for Stevenson, Hill, Russell and Campbell.

On the second ballot Alabama sought to check the rout that had already begun by changing her vote from Boies to Bland, but Bryan was overtaking him with giant strides. Bland gained 43 while Bryan advanced 92. Boies was the principal loser. His vote dwindled to 37.

On the third ballot Colorado gave up hope of Teller, the mention of whose name had been cheered and hissed by the galleries and Oregon gave up Pennoyer. In the Ohio delegation the Bryan forces lacked but seven votes of a majority, and there was open rebellion in Illinois and other states, which wanted to swing in line.

On the fourth ballot Alabama, the first state to vote, headed the stampede to Bryan. Idaho, California and other states followed. The revolt in the other delegations spread, even among those bound by unit rule and even Iowa were tottering. On the fifth and last ballot Kansas went over. Illinois and other states came tumbling along in her wake. When Ohio was reached Bryan had 446 votes of the 504 required to make a two-thirds majority of those voting. Chairman White had ruled that two-thirds of those voting constituted the two-thirds majority under the rule. Ohio hesitated. The Bryan men in the delegation demanded a poll of the vote. The friends of McLean saw that the end was in sight and McLean himself mounted a chair. He withdrew his name as a candidate and cast the 46 votes of Ohio for Bryan. This gave him 492, twelve less than enough to nominate. Montana changed her six votes to Bryan and Oklahoma followed with her six. To the territory of Oklahoma, therefore, belongs the honor of nominating the Democratic candidate for president in 1896, as to that of Arizona belonged the honor four years ago. Gov. Stone of Missouri withdrew Bland's name and Senator Turpie of Indiana withdrew that of Matthews, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous. There were frequent Bryan demonstrations throughout the day. The most dramatic occurred at the conclusion of the fourth ballot, when it was apparent that Bryan would be nominated on the next ballot. The colors of the state were again uprooted and the Coliseum for fourteen minutes shook with the storm of cheers, while frenzied men marched and sang and hysterical women became frantic. Until after the nomination a sweet-faced, modest looking woman sat almost unnoticed in one of the chairs to the right of the stage, surrounded by a few of her friends. She retained her composure amidst all the excitement, but her face glowed with pleasure as she followed the proceedings which made her husband famous. It was Mrs. Bryan. Immediately after the nomination when it became noised about that she was there, a rush was made to see and congratulate her. She modestly withdrew and sought her husband.

The night session of the convention adjourned almost immediately after convening, the leaders deciding that it was not advisable to go ahead with the nomination for vice president tonight. The vice presidential situation is very complicated. John R. McLean of Ohio, proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer; George Fred Williams of Massachusetts; ex-Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania; Senator Daniel of Virginia, and ex-Congressman Fithian of Illinois, are the candidates whose names are being canvassed. Mr. McLean has for some days been conceded a strong leader for the honor, but some dissensions have developed in the Ohio delegation which complicated the situation. Allan W. Thurman, the son of the "Old Roman," sought the honor, but when the question was submitted to the delegation tonight they decided by a vote of 34 to 14 to stand by McLean. Of course the wishes of the presidential nominee will be deferred to in this matter, and it was at request of his followers that action was deferred until tomorrow. George Fred Williams made a favorable impression in the convention and some sentiment exists for him, especially in the South. Sibley took quite a boom, while those who believe a Southern man should go on the ticket are for Daniel. Fithian will not be placed in nomination unless Gov. Altgeld decides not to support McLean, to whom he is favorably inclined. Until the representatives of the gold element have conferred, the policy of putting a third ticket in the field cannot be definitely determined. The sentiment of the Populist leaders is favorable to the endorsement of Bryan. The numerous bolters from the St. Louis convention who came here hoping to nominate Teller are greatly chagrined at the result. They have telegraphed to Teller not to take a definite stand until they can confer with him and Senator Dubois and others will start for Denver. They say that the Bryan wave carried the convention off its feet and that his free trade views are such that they are not likely to endorse him.

Illinois did the business for Bryan today. When Gov. Altgeld swung his forty-six votes the last chapter in the story had been practically written. Kentucky and Blackburn, Missouri and Bland, Ohio with McLean, Indiana with Matthews, and Iowa with Boies, followed in rapid succession.

NOMINATIONS CONCLUDED

And the Casting of Ballots for Candidates Begins

Many of the Gold Delegates Decline to Assist in Nominating Under the Platform as Adopted

CHICAGO, July 10.—The day opened with a continuance of the cool weather which has attended the convention from the start, and the rush at the doors was greater than at any time previous during the sessions.

At 10:57 Chairman White of California, called the convention to order. The vast audience then rose and listened to Rev. Dr. Green, chaplain, who petitioned the White Throne for righteousness and peace. White announced the convention still on the call of states for nominations.

NOMINATIONS MADE.

Harrity of Pennsylvania mounted a chair and placed in nomination ex-Governor Robert E. Pattison. This evidence that Pennsylvania would stand by the platform and participate in the nomination drew a cry of delight from the silver men. Pattison's name got a swinging round of applause from the galleries.

Mattingly of the District of Columbia seconded the nomination of "That peerless champion of free silver, that firm friend of the farmer and laborer, John R. McLean of Ohio."

Delegate Miller of Oregon added to the list of nominations the name of Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon. The names of Bland, Bryan, Boies, Blackburn, Matthews, McLean, Pattison and Pennoyer were before the convention.

BALLOTING BEGINS

Delegates Rally for the Favorites or Decline to Vote

There were no other nominations, and Chairman White announced the roll call of states for the nomination of president to proceed. Before the roll call was begun Delegate Smith of Ohio, on behalf of his state, announced the death of "That eloquent and faithful Democrat," Frank Hurd, and said: "We sorrow for the loss of our associate."

Then Alabama was called. The chairman said that five of her delegates, being for the gold standard, desired to vote for "that splendid type of New England's Democracy, William E. Russell." But under the unit rule she cast her twenty-two votes for Boies.

Sixteen votes for Arkansas announced for Bland by Senator Berry gave the supporters of "the great Missouri commoner," as they designated him, an opportunity to yell, which they improved.

The California vote was much scattered—for Blackburn, 2; Boies, 1; Campbell, 2; Bryan and Matthews, 2. The call of Connecticut was followed by silence and the clerk passed on to Florida. After its scattering vote had been announced, ex-Governor Waller shouted that only two of Connecticut's votes would be cast, and they for ex-Governor W. E. Russell.

John F. Salisbury of Delaware voted for Bryan. A cheer came at the announcement of Georgia's solid vote for Bryan.

Indiana and Iowa in succession cast solid votes for their favorites, Matthews and Boies, respectively. Ex-Senator Martin of Kansas read the vote of the Sunflower state for "Missouri's great commoner, Richard P. Bland."

James of the Kentucky delegation announced the Blue Grass state cast her vote for the "south's greatest Democrat, Joe Blackburn of Kentucky." Louisiana voted for Bryan. Maine gave five votes for Bryan and eleven for Pattison.

Delegate Hamilton of Massachusetts asked that Massachusetts be passed, as the chairman and vice-chairman of the delegation were absent.

The ten gold men of the Michigan delegation refused to vote. The silver men were divided as follows: Bryan, 7; Boies, 5; Bland, 4.

New Jersey stirred the first really sensational passage. McDermott, from his chair, shouted, "The state of New Jersey respectfully declines to vote."

The New York announcement was awaited eagerly, as the Democracy of the east was looking to the Empire state for the keynote. Gov. Flower announced: "In view of the platform adopted by this convention and its action and proceedings, I am instructed by the New York delegation to say we will not participate in the selection of candidates for president and vice-president, and therefore decline to vote."

The great body of New York adherents in the galleries sent up a storm of approvel, and other cries were heard of "Put 'em out! Put 'em out!"

Ohio cast forty-six votes under the unit rule for John P. McLean.

Oregon cast her eight votes for Pennoyer, Pennsylvania her sixty-four votes for Pattison. South Carolina cast seventeen votes for Senator Tillman, while the crowd hissed.

Gen. Bragg announced he was instructed by a majority of Wisconsin to cast no vote. One of the delegates challenged this and insisted on a roll call of the state.

Chairman White ruled the unit rule instruction did not contemplate the refusal of delegations to vote. He ruled all silent voices should be considered absentees, but every delegate present who desired to vote had the right to have his vote registered. This ruling was loudly cheered, as it blazed the way for ultimate ruling that two-thirds required to nominate within the meaning of the rules were two-thirds of the votes cast according to precedent.

The clerk consumed several minutes computing results of the first ballot, during which the crowd buzzed excitedly. Senator White's voice was failing and Richardson of Tennessee again took the gavel. The result was announced by the reading clerk as follows:

THE FIRST BALLOT.

Total vote cast	930
Bland	235
Bryan	136
Boies	67
Matthews	37
McLean	54
Pattison	97
Pennoyer	8
Blackburn	82
Tillman	17
Stevenson	5
Absent and not voting	179

The request of the chairman that partisans refrain from cheering during the announcement was complied with and there was no demonstration at the close.

TRY IT AGAIN

Various Changes Are Made but No Result Reached

The second ballot was begun with a sensation for Alabama shifting her 22 votes from Bland to Bryan. Bryan gained three in the California delegation on poll. Colorado's vote for Teller was again hissed and cheered. Vice-president Stevenson secured one of Bland's votes from Florida's three. The Maine men asked the call of the state roll, but the chairman refused. One of the Massachusetts men who refrained from voting on the first call came in for a small hiss. Under the unit rule Michigan's 28 votes went for Bryan. Bland gained one in Montana, two in New Jersey. The delegates who had abstained on the first ballot came to Pattison. Silence followed the call of New York. South Carolina gave up her senator and brought her votes into Bryan's column amid much enthusiasm, Tillman characterizing Bryan as the "emancipator of the white slaves." Virginia abandoned Blackburn to turn her 24 votes to Bland.

Wyoming changed her votes from Blackburn to Bryan. McLean lost four in the District of Columbia and Bryan captured three of them. The name of Minnesota on the second call brought a stentorian shout from Daniel, "Minnesota on this and every other ballot was present and not voting."

The chairman of the California delegation announced that under instructions he desired to announce a change in the vote of California—14 votes were for Bryan, a change of 10, the losers being Blackburn and Matthews.

The result was announced as follows:

THE SECOND BALLOT.

Total vote cast	930
Bland	231
Boies	37
Matthews	34
McLean	53
Bryan	197
Blackburn	41
Pattison	100
Pennoyer	8
Stevenson	10
Absent and not voting	160

All the candidates were losers except Bland, who gained, and Bryan, who gained 92.

MAJORITY RULE

Delegate Marsden was on his feet the moment order was obtained with a motion to abrogate the two-thirds rule. "The majority should prevail," he yelled. "The old custom is a cowardly subterfuge."

Senator Jones of Arkansas made the point that the resolution must be considered by the committee on rules.

Marsden grew red in the face and called for water. The galleries, who then recognized the irate Louisiana man who distinguished himself the day before by developing an unquenchable thirst, were convulsed with laughter and yelled themselves hoarse. Somebody got him a glass of water and he gulped it in full view of the 20,000 screaming people. He mounted the platform and went straight to the water pitcher, where he again slaked his burning throat, while the convention rolled about his feet like men in a fit.

Chairman Richardson told Marsden to state his motion without debate, whereupon the latter began a statement, saying the two-thirds rule should be abrogated, and again denounced it as a cowardly subterfuge. Money of Mississippi moved reference of the motion to the committee on rules, when it had been finally stated, and during the tumult which ensued Richardson smashed in the top of the desk like a paper box.

Marsden was shouting that he rose to a question of personal privilege, when he was showered with cries of "Water."

In the meantime Blanchard of Louis-

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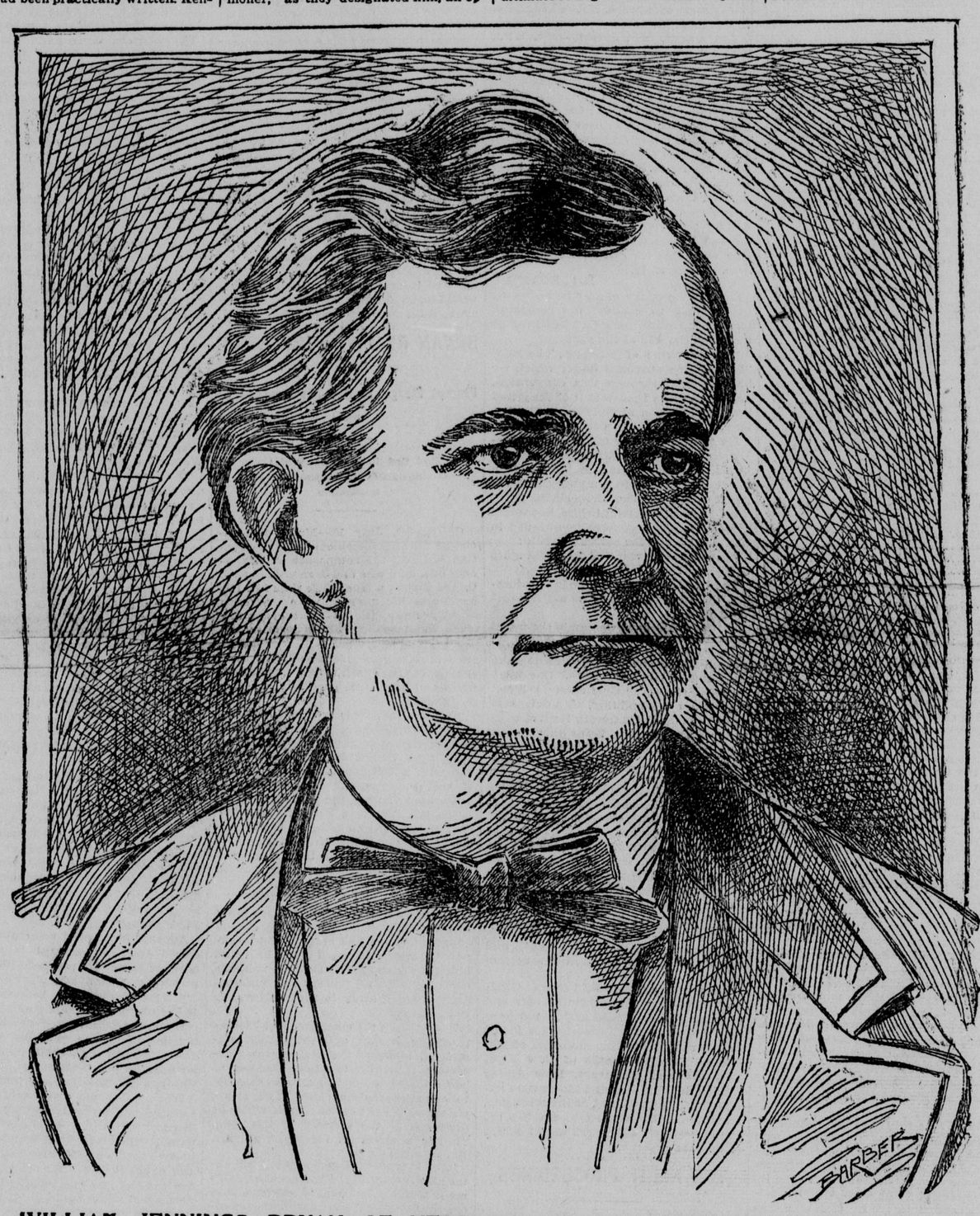

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN OF NEBRASKA—The Democratic Presidential Nominee

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN

A New Star Above the Political Horizon

BLOSSOMING TIME OF HIS LIFE

Something of the School Boy Days in Illinois

FOUR YEARS AT COLLEGE

How Those Days Were Spent and the Manner of Man

A Professor Now in Business in This City Tells the Story

The Student Was a Fine Young Man and a Good, Straightforward Youth, Well Favored, Not Brilliant, but Conscientious--Oratory His Gift

A new star has arisen above the political horizon and is now in the full blaze of day, where all may see, and seeing criticise. Many will admire, some will decry, while others again will be indifferent.

W. J. Bryan is the Democratic nominee for the presidency. Upon him will devolve the duty of carrying the party banner either to victory or to defeat.

William Jennings Bryan of Lincoln, Nebraska, was born in Salem, Marion county, Illinois, on March 19, 1860. He attended public school until 15 years of age, spending his vacations on the farm. In the fall of 1875 he entered Whipple academy, a preparatory school, at Jacksonville, Ills., and entered Illinois Congregational college in the same city in 1877, where he completed a classical course and was graduated with the highest honors in 1881. He attended the Union college of law, Chicago, for two years, during which time he was connected with the office of the late ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull. He then began the practice of his profession at Jacksonville, and on October 1, 1887, removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, becoming a member of the firm Talbot & Bryan. He held no elective office prior to his election to the Fifty-second congress. In the Fifty-third congress he received 13,784 votes against 13,644 votes for Allen W. Field, Republican; 863 votes for R. W. Maxwell, Populist, and 2409 votes for Jerome Shamp, Independent.

There is in one sense no more interesting period in a man's career than, say from his sixteenth or seventeenth until his twenty-first or twenty-third years, for it is then that he shows those around him the quality of the stuff of which he is made. It is the blossoming time of life, a period in which indications appear that tell what may be expected of the later fruition. As stated in the foregoing, young Bryan was seventeen years old when he entered college and he was twenty-one when he graduated. How were these college days spent, and what manner of young man was he during this period of time? A professor in that college at that time is now living and doing business in Los Angeles. His name is H. E. Storrs, and he is in the real estate business at 304 West First street. He was seen last night, and, while his recollection of Student Bryan and his doings is deficient in several minor matters, nevertheless he is able to tell an interesting story regarding the youth who today stands before the great American public as a candidate for the highest office and gift it has to bestow. In reply to interrogations, Mr. Storrs said:

"Yes, I know W. J. Bryan. I was a professor in the Illinois college, Jacksonville, between the years 1870 and 1887, and young Bryan graduated in the class of '81. Bryan was 20 or 21 years old when he graduated and had been at the college something like four years. He was a fine young man and a good, straightforward student who never flinched in his work. He was by no means a brilliant youth, but he was a conscientious worker and stood well among his fellows and with the faculty. Yes, we had better, brighter scholars than he, but he stood well and was a plodder.

"Bryan, even in those young days, was an orator. This was his one greatest gift, and in my opinion to this in a very large measure may be attributed his later successes. He possessed a rich, ringing, resonant voice of a pitch somewhere between a baritone and bass. He had ideas in plenty and he could express himself in ready and choice language.

"Political economy was a favorite study of his and the professor in this department, the late Dr. J. M. Sturtevant, who for over forty years was president of the institution, had no more apt pupil than young W. J. Bryan. Bryan, it seems, would whenever possible get Dr. Sturtevant's notes. I personally am not a Democrat, and I am not a free trader, but all colleges, you know, teach the latter faith. Well, when Bryan got into Nebraska politics he got out the old doctor's notes and expatiated upon them with such good effect that Bryan soon had the reputation of being invincible in argument on such economic questions. He swept everything before him and made himself more than locally famous in his talks upon the tariff—and all this, so I am told, by the use of poor old Dr. Sturtevant's economic notes, for which young Bryan showed such a fondness. Of course, Bryan took to free trade theories as a duck takes to water. He was born a free trader.

"Oh, yes; we had hazing in those days. I remember that one young fellow was ornamented with a lot of gunpowder, and when all was ready the boys touched him off with a lighted match, but wheth-