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Bryan for President.

HE WAS NOMINATED ON THE FIFTH BALLOT.

SEWALL, OF MAINE, VICE-PRESIDENT.

White Permanent Chairman—The Gold Men Pleaded—Tillman Makes a Speech—The Nominations and By Whom Made—Other Motes.

Tuesday, at Chicago, the first stage to mark the issue between the silverites and goldites, which show the relative strength of the two opposing forces, occurred. It was over the selection of a temporary Chairman, of which there were two candidates—Senator Hill, of New York, regularly named by the National Committee, and Senator Daniel, of Virginia.

At 5 o'clock the convention doors were opened and the rush for admission began. The most striking feature of the decorations on entering the hall is a collection of pictures of seven Democratic Presidents—Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Tyler, Buchanan and Cleveland.

The business began by Harrity naming Hill for temporary chairman. Clayton, of Alabama, moved that Daniel's name be substituted for Hill. Waller suggested that Hill be made temporary and Daniel permanent chairman. The roll call of States was demanded on Clayton's motion, and it drew forth an animated debate. Waller was very fiery. He said that if Hill was turned down "the Eastern Democrats will fight you here and elsewhere." Thomas, of Colorado, advocated Daniel.

Thomas, Walker, of Alabama, and Turpey, of California, advocated Daniel. Fellows, of New York was loudly cheered when he took the platform to speak for Hill. His reference to Mr. Cleveland was cheered all over the hall. Marston, of Louisiana, followed, supporting Daniel. He had to sit down on account of the cries of "Hill" and "Daniel." Duncan, of Texas, followed in the advocacy of Daniel. Ladd, of Illinois, advocating Daniel, said that if Hill made a speech it would keep the party explaining until the election.

The roll of States was called on the motion that the name of Daniel be substituted for that of Hill. The motion was carried.

When Virginia was reached, Daniel voted "No." Hill refrained from voting when New York was called. This

STEPHEN M. WHITE.
(Chosen by the Committee to be Permanent Chairman of the Convention.)

insures that the silver men will have everything their own way. Daniel is chairman.

The vote was for Daniel 556; Hill 349.

Below is a synopsis of John W. Daniel's speech upon taking the chair as temporary chairman:

"Do not forget that in the last national convention of 1892 you proclaimed yourselves to be in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, and that the only question left open was the ratio between the metals. Do not forget that just four years ago, in that same convention, the New York delegation stood here solid and immovable for a candidate committed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1; and that if we are for it still it is in some measure from your teachings. That we owe you much is readily and gratefully acknowledged, but are our debts not mutual to each other, and not one-sided?"

"As this majority of Democrats is not sectional, neither is it for any privilege of class or for class legislation. The active business men of this country, its manufacturers, its merchants, its farmers, its sons of toil in the counting-room, factory, field and mine, know that a contraction of the currency sweeps away, with the silent and relentless force of gravitation the annual profits of their enterprise and investment, and they know, too, that the gold standard means contraction and the organization of disaster. (Applause.) What hope is there for the country, what hope for Democracy, unless the views of the majority here are adopted?

"The Republican party has now renounced the creed of its platforms and our statutes. It has presented to the country the issue of higher taxes, more bonds and less money, and has proclaimed for the British gold standard. We can only expect, should they succeed, new spasms of panic and a long protracted period of depression. Do not ask us, then, to join them on any of these propositions.

"If we should go upon the gold standard it is evident that we must change the existing bimetallic standard of the payment of all public dues, taxes and appropriations, and those specifically payable in gold only, leaving as we do with twenty billions of public and

W. J. BRYAN, Nebraska, Nominee for President.

private debts it would take more than three times all the gold in the country to pay one year's interest in that medium. We should be compelled hereafter to contract the currency by paying the five hundred millions of greenbacks and Sherman notes in gold, which would necessarily exhaust the entire American stock in and out of the Treasury, and the same policy would require that the three hundred and forty-four millions of silver certificates should be paid in gold as foreshadowed by the present Director of the Mint in his recommendation. This means the increase of the public debt by five hundred millions of interest-bearing gold bonds with the prospect of three hundred and forty-four millions to follow.

"The disastrous consequences of such a course are appalling to contemplate, and the alternative suggested is the free coinage of silver as well as gold and the complete restoration of our American system of bimetallism. Bring us, we pray, no more make-shifts and straddles. Vex not the country with prophecies of smooth things to come from the British-Republican gold propaganda. We maintain that this nation, with a natural base (as Gladstone said) of the greatest continuous empire ever established by man, with far more territory and more productive energy than Great Critain France and Germany combined, without dependence upon Europe for anything that it produces and with the European dependence upon us for much that we produce, is fully capable of restoring its constitutional money system of gold and silver at equality with each other, and as our fathers in 1776 declared our national independence, so now has the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, the author of that declaration, met here to declare our financial independence of all other nations and to invoke all true Americans to assert by their votes and place their country where it of right belongs as the freest and foremost nation of the earth."

After a night session of nearly three hours the gold men, under the leadership of Mr. Whitney, adopted the following resolution:

"That a committee of one or more be appointed from each State to confer with the people and report the temper concerning an organization of the sound money Democracy and how far such an organization should go into independent action for the election next November."

The delegates freely expressed the opinion that the probable outcome of the new movement would be the nomination of a gold man for the Presidency by the sound money Democrats.

The committee on permanent organization met after the adjournment of the convention. E. B. Finley, of Ohio, was elected chairman; J. P. Brown, of Georgia, secretary, and Dr. W. E. Webb, of Missouri, sergant-at-arms. After the organization it was decided that a recess until evening be taken. When the committee reassembled at 8 o'clock the slate, which it was understood had been prepared, was all ready and was a surprise. Instead of the veteran Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who had been conceded to be the probable choice, Senator Stephen M. White, of California, was substituted. The only reason mentioned informally for the change was that members thought it undesirable to have both the presiding officers from Southern States.

Senator White was chosen by a vote of 33 to 6 for Senator Hill, and a committee appointed to notify him.

SECOND DAY.

The gold men openly threatened to bolt, while their opponents practically invited them to do so, with the indignant statement that they would support McKinley anyway.

The silverites did considerable work on the platform, declaring for free silver at the ratio of 16 to 1; denouncing the issuing by the government of bonds in times of peace, and allowing private individuals to reap the benefit therefrom; demanding that the power to issue notes be taken from the national banks; declaring for a tariff for revenue only; making a declaration that the revival of the McKinley bill would be a menace to the country; demanding the enactment of a constitutional amendment to permit the income tax; expressing sympathy for the belligerents in Cuba; demanding that the immigration of pauper labor be restricted; favoring liberal pensions to soldiers; opposing a third term of the President, and denouncing the extravagance of the last Republican Congress.

The committee on credentials, after its night session, acted on all contests before it, except one Indiana district. Its last action before adjourning was to seat the silver contestants from South Dakota. Adjournment was taken pending a motion to reconsider. The committee voted unanimously to seat the Bryan contestants from Nebraska and the silver contestants from Michigan also. The silver men had a two-thirds majority by the adoption of a credential committee report. White, of California, presided. The preamble and resolutions incorporate the declaration of Andrew Jackson that "Congress alone has the power to coin money, and that this power cannot be delegated to a corporation. For that reason, all the National Bank issues should be abrogated, until the money question is settled for us, no change in the tariff except such as is necessary to meet the deficit in the revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax; declare it the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burden of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that we may all bear our proportion of the expense of the government. Federal interference in local affairs is a violation of the constitution and a crime against free institutions, and we specially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges in contempt of the law of States and rights of citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the senate and now pending in the house relative to contempts of the Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in certain contempt cases."

When Daniel took the chair he announced no business except by unanimous consent. Rev. Dr. T. E. Green, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, offered prayer. There was a great demonstration when the Bland Club, with banners flowing, entered the hall.

The New York delegates held a caucus, fighting over the question whether they should bolt the convention after the adoption of the silver plank or not. The proceedings of the convention were listless. Hogg, of Texas, who made a strong plea for harmony was well received. The gold men are inclined to take their medicine more peacefully. Hogg advised the delegates to meet in a spirit with intent to win in November.

Tillman, of South Carolina, asked permission to address the convention.

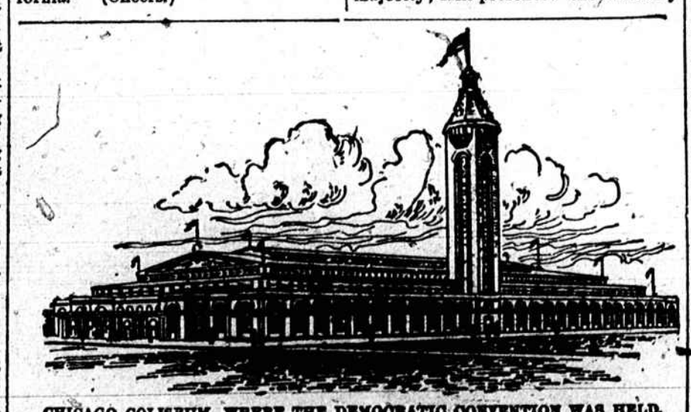
Twelve thousand people, listened to the speech by Governor Altgeld. Under the unit rule North Carolina voted solid for Bland, on first ballot. Bryan, Boies and Teller have supporters on the delegation. Bland is in the lead before the convention.

The New York delegation announced that they would not bolt, but that they would not vote on a candidate.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was presented by Mr. Finley, of Ohio, naming Senator White, of California, as permanent president of the convention and Thos. P. Hogan, of Ohio, as permanent secretary.

A committee of three was appointed to escort Senator White, the permanent chairman to the chair, the committee consisting of Mr. Finley, of Ohio; Mr. McConnell, of Illinois, and Senator Vest, of Missouri.

Senator Daniel in retiring from the temporary chairmanship expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished Senator from California." (Cheers.)



CHICAGO COLISEUM, WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WAS HELD.

CHAIRMAN WHITE'S SPEECH.

Senator White, on taking the chair, spoke of the convention as an assemblage of men from every State and Territory in the Union, and said that he was prepared to extend full, equal, absolute and impartial treatment to all. Everything before the convention should be, he said, considered carefully and deliberately and when the voice of the convention was crystallized into a judgment, that judgment should be binding on all Democrats. (Cheers). "We differ perhaps," he continued, "on vital issues. We meet in friendly contest, presenting what seems to us proper and right. We submit our views to the candid judgment of our brethren and on that judgment will certainly rely. We find in life numerous instances of hopes unrealized. Men of prominence pass away, some to oblivion, others because they are summoned to another shore. But the Democratic party will not die even when we all have ceased to live. (Cheers.) When the difficulties that challenge consideration have passed into history the Democratic party—the guardian of the people's rights—will endure to bless mankind. (Cheers.) My ambition and yours is but for a moment. Whether I succeed, or whether you succeed, in impressing my views, or your views, on the convention, seems of supreme importance but will not seem so in the future. In this council chamber the Democratic party looks for the vindication of its existence. The people look to us here for the righting of their wrongs and for the defense of the constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties. We are here to-night, its best, its truest and its most loyal defenders. [Cheers.] There is no sectionalism here—none whatever. Equal and impartial justice to all this land, the triumph of the people as exemplified and expressed in Democracy, is that object for which we have assembled and to carry out the object I will consecrate my best exertions." [Loud applause.]

Mr. Clark, of Montana, rising in the body of the hall, produced a silver gavel from the mines of Montana, which he tendered the presiding officer in the name of the delegation from that State.

The chairman remarked that in the absence of objection he would feel compelled to accept this handsome token from the Montana delegation. No objection being heard, the silver gavel was passed up to the chairman.

When the report of the committee on resolutions was made to the convention a minority report was also presented endorsing the financial policy of the Cleveland administration. To that Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, offered an amendment, and address the convention upon it for fifty minutes. Senator Tillman's amendment is in these words:

"We denounce the administration of President Cleveland as un-Democratic and tyrannical, and and as a departure from those principles which are cherished by all liberty loving Americans. The veto power has been used to thwart the will of the people as expressed by their representatives in Congress. The appointive power has been used to subsidize the press, to debauch congress and to overawe and control citizens in the free exercise of their constitutional rights as voters. A plutocratic despotism is thus sought to be established on the ruins of the republic. We repudiate the construction placed on the financial plank of the last Democratic national platform by President Cleveland and Secretary Carlisle as contrary to the plain meaning of English words, and as being an act of bad faith deserving the severest censure. The issue of bonds in time of peace with which to buy gold to redeem coin obligations payable in silver or gold at the option of the government, and the use of the proceeds to defray the ordinary expenses of the government are both unlawful and usurpations of authority deserving of impeachment."

THE CONVENTIONS THIRD DAY.

The day opened with the situation about this: The gold men were in a helpless minority, with no chance of preventing the adoption of a radical free silver plank. Boies was in the lead slightly.

The committee on resolutions adopted Bailey's National Bank substitute, which denounces the issuance of National Bank notes as in derogation of the constitution. It demands that all paper be made legal tender for public and private debts, or receivable in payment of dues of the United States and shall be issued by the United States. Congress alone has power to coin or issue money, and that power can't be delegated to corporations or individuals.

Walsh of Georgia made a religious substitute, which denounces all secret organizations which makes war on individuals for their religious opinions and granting civil and religious liberty to all citizens.

Hill offered a resolution indorsing Cleveland's administration plank which was rejected Wednesday by the platform committee. While it was conceded that he would again be defeated, the resolution gave him an opportunity to eulogize the financial part of the President's administration. Tillman was advised of this alleged purpose of the New York Senator, and he devoted fifty minutes to one of his characteristic attacks on the administration.

Grady, of New York, said that the New York delegates had practically agreed among themselves to express no decided opinions as a body upon the deliberations of the convention. They will return home like the Arabs folding their tents and silently depart. They will hold an early State convention and then decide what to do.

The convention decided to devote three hours to resolutions. Tillman opened, Bryan followed in favor of the majority; Hill presented the minority report and spoke upon it. Gray and Vilas followed Hill.

Silver Dick Bland looked to be the winner by a narrow majority, though his friends, Blackburn, Stevenson, Boies and the resultant trades combined to make a great struggle for the victor.

The convention got into a debate on the minority report submitted by Hill, in which he took strong exceptions to the free coinage plank, endorsed Cleveland and denounced the income tax clause of the platform. He said the platform is full of absurd propositions, calculated to injure the party and said he would not follow such revolutionary steps. Vilas followed endorsing Hill's arguments, as also did Russell, of Massachusetts.

Tillman, Senator Jones and Bryan made speeches against the minority

RICHARD P. BLAND.

report. Tillman was particularly aggressive. Bryan had a great ovation. A motion was made to lay on the table both the motion for and against the administration. He said to the minority: You have already disturbed our business. The man who workes for his wages is as much a business man as the man who goes upon the board of trade and bets upon the future, and the few financial magnates of the world who in a back room corners the finances of the world. He said that the pioneers of the West are as worthy the support of this Convention as the magnates of the East.

He drew a comparison between Jefferson and Hill and said he preferred to stand by Jefferson. He says on our platform the party will carry every State, including Massachusetts. There was great cheering and demonstrations at the close of Bryan's speech, and cries of "nominate him!" The band struck up but couldn't be heard, it simply could be seen going through the motion of playing.

The vote on the platform was ordered after the Bryan demonstration subsided. The vote was on the adoption of the amendment offered by Hill to substitute the minority report for that of the majority, so far as the financial plank goes. Hill's motion was voted down, noes 626; ayes 303.

Hill's motion endorsing the present Democratic administration was next called. It was seen from the outset that this motion was lost. The administration was not endorsed, the vote being 564 against it, to 367 for it. It was hissed.

EVENING SESSION.

The convention was called to order by its presiding officer, Senator White,

B. R. TILLMAN.

of California, who immediately handed over the gavel to Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, who acted as president pro tem.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, was the first delegate to ascend the platform, and nominated Bland. His mention of Bland's name was followed by only a very slight demonstraiion of applause. The only part of his speech that stirred the crowd was the closing rhyme:

"Give us Silver Dick,
And silver quick,
And we will make McKinley sick."

When the State of Georgia was called Mr. H. T. Lewis, of that State, put in nomination Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. The delegations from Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Nebraska, Michigan, South Dakota and Mississippi rallied around the spear-shaped guidons which bear the names of their States and indicate their portion on the floor. The scene was uproarious. Mr. Theodore F. Klutz, of North Carolina, seconded the nomination of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Thos. J. Kernan, of Louisiana, made a seconding speech in favor Mr. Bryan.

A Boies demonstration was started by the Iowa delegation, but made no progress till two young women dressed in white in the south gallery stood up and wildly waving their arms began shrieking for Iowa's Governor. Hon. John S. Rhea, of Kentucky, placed in nomination Jos. C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky.

When New Jersey was called the response was, "New Jersey does not desire to nominate any man on the platform of this convention."

When New York was called Senator Hill announced that New York had no candidate to present to this convention.

When Ohio was called A. W. Patrick, of Ohio, took the platform and placed Mr. John R. McLean in nomination.

After Bryan's great speech North Carolina changed from Bland and will vote on first ballot for Bryan. Bryan is the strong second choice of the convention.

THE FOURTH DAY.

The decks were cleared Friday morning for balloting in the Democratic National Convention. The real struggle opened with the delegates wrought to an intense pitch over the sensational developments of yesterday when the Bryan wave swept through the convention and threatened to stampede it then and there. It disturbed all calculations and threw the ranks of the other candidates into confusion.

Mr. Vest, of Missouri, was first on the platform and nominated Bland. This nomination was seconded by David Overmeyer, of Kansas, and Hon. J. R. Williams, of Illinois, the latter of whom said that Bland had done more than any other American for the restoration of silver.

Mr. H. T. Lewis, of Georgia, nominated W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, saying that if public office was a reward for public services no man merited such reward more than he. In the late political contest Mr. Bryan stood among his peers like Saul among the Israelites, head and shoulders above all the rest. "Honor him with the nomination," he said, "and you will do credit to the party and earn for yourselves the plaudits of your constituents and the thanks of posterity." A great demonstration followed; all the silver delegates arose and joined in vociferous shouting and waving of hats, handkerchief, newspapers and every wavable object upon which they could lay their hands. Theodore F. Kluttz, of North Carolina; George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts, and Thos. J. Kernan, of Louisiana, seconded Bryan's nomination.

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

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

Chairman Harrity, of Pennsylvania, when his State was called, said that Pennsylvania had no candidate at this time.

Virginia being called in the roll of States, the chairman of the delegation stated that they had been instructed to present the name of the Hon. John W. Daniel, but at his earnest and insistence did not do so.

When the State of Wisconsin was called, General Bragg, the picturesque old hero, chairman of the delegation, rising on a chair in his place, said: "Wisconsin cannot participate in the nomination of any man calling himself a Democrat upon a Populist platform."

Pennoyer was nominated by Miller, of Oregon, and that closed the list of nominations.

The official first ballot, after the convention's account of absentees and declinations to vote was: Bland, 233; Bryan, 105. Second ballot: Bland, 281; Bryan, 197. Third ballot: Bland, 291; Bryan, 219. The fourth ballot: Bland, 246; Bryan, 280. On the ballot, the Chairman of the North Carolina delegation called out "22 votes for the nominee of this Convention, W. J. Bryan." This was greeted with cheers. Kentucky made a break for Bryan 26 votes, and Illinois also went to him. Ohio withdrew McLean. Bland's name was withdrawn, and Missouri's vote was given to Bryan. Bryan was nominated on the fifth ballot, and his nomination was made unanimous. The vote stood at 500.

FIFTH DAY.

There was a marked falling off in the attendance at the Coliseum. Senator White called the convention to order, prayer having been dispensed with. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the Vice-Presidency. The motion was agreed upon and candidates was put in nomination by their different States. After the nominations were seconded the balloting began. Bland and McLean led in the early balloting, but telegrams were received from them asking that their names be withdrawn. A number of other candidates were balloted for, but upon the fifth ballot Arthur Sewall, of Maine, was unanimously declared the nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

The usual clearing-up resoultions of thanks to the temporary chairman, (Senator Harris, of Tennessee,) the permanent chairman, (Senator White, of California,) acting secretary, (Representative Richardson, of Tennessee,) the secretary and others were offered and agreed to. A resolution was also offered by Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, and agreed to, declaring the city of Chicago to be "the greatest convention city on earth," and then the chairman, Senator White, declared the convention adjourned sine die.

The Democratic National Committee held a meeting at the Palmer House, and Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was elected chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and Hugh Wallace, of Washington, son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller, temporary chairman.

Southern Biblical Assembly.

The Southern Biblical Association will hold its second annual session in Asheville July 23d to August 17th. The purpose of the society is to awaken increased interest in the subject of religious education in all its phases. It is also the purpose of the society to collect and preserve in the rooms of the society, books, charts and pamphlets pertaining to the Bible and to religious education; also statistical, documentary and other information of all systems of religious instruction employed by ecclesiastical and other bodies in this country and in foreign lands, including textbooks and books of reference, Sunday school requisites, and appliances of all kinds, the same to be accessible to the general public. The meetings are attended by some of the most noted and learned divines and prominent lecturers in the South.

A Half Million Fire in Nashville.

At Nashville, Tenn., Friday, a fire broke out in the center of the third floor of Rosenheim's dry goods store and almost an entire square of the best and most popular business houses in Nashville were either burned to the ground, gutted or their stocks so heavily damaged by smoke and water that they were practically ruined. Most of the houses and stores came under the head of total loss and the loss and insurance not less than [illegible] of a million. [illegible]

THE CANDIDATES.

Sketches of the Democratic Nominees for President and Vice President.

Mr. Bryan was born in Salem, Marion county, Ill., on March 19, 1860. At the age of fifteen he entered Whipple Academy, at Jacksonville; in 1877 he entered Illinois College, and graduated valedictorian in 1881. For the next two years he attended the Union Law College, Chicago, studying in the office of Lyman Trumbull. After graduation he began practice at Jacksonville.

In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., and became a member of the law firm of Talbott & Bryan. He was elected to Congress in the First Nebraska District in 1890 over W. J. Connell, of Omaha, and was re-elected in 1892 over Allen W. Field, of Lincoln. In 1894, Mr. Bryan declined a third nomination, and was nominated by the Democratic State Convention for United States Senator by the unanimous vote of the convention. The Republicans, however, had a majority in the Legislature, and Bryan was defeated for the Senatorship. Since Mr. Bryan's Congress term expired he has given his time exclusively to spreading the doctrine of free silver.

He first appeared in the political arena of Nebraska in the campaign of 1888, when he stumped the First district for J. Sterling Morton, nominee for Congress. The same year he declined a nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. On July 30, 1890, he was nominated for Congress and wrote a platform on which he ran. Nobody but himself thought he could be elected. He stumped the district on the tariff issue, and won fame as a political orator throughout the State. This beautiful language has been used by an admirer to describe his graces as an orator:

Mr. Bryan lives well in a commodious dwelling in the fashionable part of Lincoln, Neb. His family consists of Mrs. Bryan, Ruth, aged eleven, William J. Jr., aged six, and Grace, aged five. The study in which Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have desks, is a very attractive room. It is filled with books, statuary, and mementoes of campaigns. There are two butcher knives which Mr. Bryan used in the campaign with Field to refute the latter's boast of the effects of high protection.

ARTHUR SEWALL.

Arthur Sewall was born at Bath, Me., November 25th, 1835. He has been a life-long Democrat and has been chairman of the Maine Democratic State committee for many years. His residence is the Sewall estate in Bath, which has been in the possession of the Sewall family since 1760, when his great-grandfather took title only three removes from a grant by King George. Mr. Sewall married in 1859. His wife was Emma D. Crookes, of Bath. There are two children—Herold M. and Wm. D. Herold M. was appointed during Mr. Cleveland's first administration United States Consul General at Samoa, but has since gone over to the Republican party.

Mr. Sewall has been engaged most of his life in ship-building and ship-owning. In the early days he built wooden whalers and coasters for which the State of Maine was famous. The firm has been Sewall & Son for three generations. Mr. Sewall is president and principal owner of the Bath National Bank. He was president for nine years of the Maine Central Railroad. He resigned the latter position two years ago. He was at one time president of the Eastern Railroad and has still quite considerable interests in railroads and in railroad-building.

POPULISTS ARE FOR TELLER.

The Leaders Issue a Manifesto in His Behalf.

The Populist leaders has issued a manifesto in behalf of Senator Teller, in which they say:

"Upon the eve of action by the Democratic National Convention about to assemble at the city of Chicago, we find the situation such that we deem it proper to address all friends of free silver coinage and financial reform in the United States.

"There is a candidate upon whom the votes of friends of silver can be united, if all those who have the cause at heart will yield something of their extreme partisanship and place the cause first, and complete partisanship second. He is a candidate, who having given more than twenty years to a devoted struggle for this cause, and for financial reform, has shown that he can put his devotion to his principle above all party ties or party success.

"He stepped out of his party upon the declaration of a single gold standard, and standing as he does untrammeled by party affiliations, and devoted to the cause which the Democratic party now, by a majority, declares the supreme question of the hour, he, above all men, becomes the logical candidate upon whom all who love this cause unite. He is able, competent, tried, true, earnest, reliable, and can be triumphantly elected.

"We feel confident that the People's party is willing to open the path to the union upon Hon. Henry M. Teller, and if this patriotic opportunity for certain success be rejected by the Democratic convention in the determination to seek complete partisan success regardless of an open path to victory, then we call the true friends of the cause to witness that the responsibility rests upon those who reject this chance and that it is a conclusive proof that we, who have championed this cause for years, who are united in its support, are its safe defendants and will carry it to success.

"Whatever may be our individual wishes in the premises we are forced to say, after an earnest endeavor to inform ourselves about the sentiment of the People's party of the country at large, that that party cannot be induced to endorse a candidate for President who has not severed his affiliations with the old political parties."

The manifesto is signed by H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, and twenty-eight other Populist leaders, including O. E. Lapham, of Virginia.

BRADLEY JOHNSON WILL FIGHT.

A Spanish Officer Trying to Bluff the Wrong Man.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, a New York correspondent at Habana, Cuba, has been challenged to fight a duel by a retired Spanish military officer who was offended by remarks in General Johnson's published correspondence about the Spanish army. The challenger finds himself in a somewhat ridiculous position, as the officers in active service refuse to recognize him as their champion.

Gen. Johnson, who, as an ex-officer of the Confederate army, has seen much of war, is in no wise troubled over the vaporings of the self-constituted champion of the honor of Spanish officers. He says that if his statements are such as to render necessary a meeting on the field of honor he is perfectly willing to fight when the proper person to meet him is decided upon.

The loudest is the main topic of conversation at the clubs and cafes, but it is believed that it will not lead to anything.

An Alleged Filibusterer Discharged.

At Philadelphia, Pa., Friday, United States Commissioner Craig declined to commit John D. Hart, the reputed head of the Hart filibustering line, for the action of a grand jury at Jacksonville, Fla., charged with violating the neutrality laws of the United States. The commissioner said the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the detention of the prisoner.