

HOW THEY NAMED SEWALL.

The Maine Man Nominated for Second Place on the Ticket.

Starts in with a Small Vote, but Gets the Prize on the Fifth Ballot.

A Few New York Men Present, and They Refuse to Take Part in the Proceedings.

Bland and McLean Send Messages to the Delegates Saying They Are Out of the Race.

LITTLE ENTHUSIASM IN THE HALL.

Convention Men Too Weary to Cheer the Nominee for Second Place—The Final Adjournment Taken.

Journal Convention Headquarters, Palmer House, Chicago, July 11.—The Democratic National Convention concluded its labor this afternoon by nominating for the Vice-Presidency Arthur Sewall, of Maine.

It took five ballots to single him out from a dozen candidates. Bland withdrew on the fourth ballot and John R. McLean declared he was not a candidate for second place. It took the delegates but a few minutes to realize that Sewall was the most available of the men being voted for. The stampede, led by Kansas, became general, and the ticket was completed.

The nomination of a candidate for Vice-President was so far an anti-climax after the excitement of filling the first place on the ticket that scarcely one-quarter of the number of spectators that crowded the Coliseum yesterday were present in the spacious auditorium when Chairman White called the National Democratic Convention to order this morning. The Chairman was not feeling well after the strain of four day and three night sessions.

His voice was so husky that he could scarcely speak, and he drank a large glass of ice water before he took up his gavel. Fortunately, Mr. Richardson, who has helped Mr. White out in the duties of chairmanship, was present to assist him, and he received the gavel at an early stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Flower on Hand.

It was a free and easy session to-day. Delegates were smoking in their seats, and, as it was very warm, many of them took off their coats, for greater comfort. Ex-Governor Flower, chairman of the New York delegation, was the only one of the New York leaders who had remained in Chicago, with the exception of Amos J. Cummings. Mr. Flower came in at 10:30 o'clock with an aspect of much cheerfulness. He carried a large palm leaf fan and devoted his attention principally to keeping cool. He said that though many of the New York delegates had gone home, there were enough left, with the alternates, to form a majority, and that they would keep their seats in the convention, though refusing to vote for a Vice-Presidential candidate, as they refused to vote yesterday on a ballot for a candidate for President.

Leaders of most of the other delegations were in their places, Harry, of Pennsylvania; Tillman, of South Carolina; Stone, of Missouri; Altgeld, of Illinois; Harris, of Tennessee; Bragg, of Wisconsin; McDermott, of New Jersey; Thurman, of Ohio, and Bailey, of Texas, being the more prominent among them.

It was just 11 o'clock when Chairman White called the convention to order, and the business of nominating the candidates for Vice-President was begun immediately after Chairman Harry, of the Democratic National Committee, had announced a meeting of that body at 3 o'clock at the Palmer House, and Senator Tillman had put himself in evidence. Mr. Tillman came to the front, claimed the attention of the chairman, and said:

"I move, sir, that the doors of this hall be thrown open to the people waiting outside."

"That has already been done, sir," replied the chairman, and there was a shout of laughter at the Senator's expense.

The Nominating Speeches.

Chairman White announced that speeches nominating candidates would be limited to five minutes each, and then Jeremiah T. O'Sullivan, of the Massachusetts silver delegates, who wears a cowboy hat and possesses other eccentricities, and whom ex-Governor Russell has been endeavoring to keep in the background, went to the platform to nominate George Fred Williams, of Massachusetts.

O'Sullivan's speech took with the silver men. He described the present convention as a "scene unparalleled in any country in time of war or time of peace." He referred to the history of Rome and the character of Napoleon, and interested the convention so much that there were cries of "Go on!" when his five minutes were up. There was screeching for George Fred Williams, but not enough to warrant any hope in his bosom that he would be the

choice of the convention for Vice-President. As O'Sullivan left the platform a mild-mannered man came up before the chairman's desk and said timidly from the floor that he desired to place in nomination a candidate for Vice-President.

"What is your name?" inquired the Chairman.

A Modest Speaker.

"Mr. Maloney, of Washington," said the mild-mannered man.

"You will have to take the platform," said the Chair.

"I'd rather not," said Mr. Maloney.

"Well, then, make the nomination from where you stand," responded Chairman White.

"I place in nomination James Hamilton Lewis, of Washington," said Mr. Maloney in a voice which scarcely reached the ears of the chairman. Mr. Lewis was securely nominated, however, and he got eleven votes on the first ballot.

J. H. Curry, of North Carolina, next nominated Judge Walter Clark, of that State, and Bailey, of Texas, announced from the floor that when the time to vote came his State would cast its vote for Richard Parks Bland, at which there was some applause.

More cheers greeted ex-Congressman Tom Johnson, of Ohio, when he mounted the platform to present the name of George W. Fithian, of Illinois, and was introduced by Mr. Richardson, who was presiding in place of Chairman White as "brave, bright hearted Johnson, who in the fierce fight over the McKinley tariff had the courage to insist that steel rails be placed on the free list, although he was in business, where he lost money by so doing."

There was some laughter, but scarcely any applause, when Fithian's name was mentioned, and Mr. Johnson looked somewhat disheartened.

Pennoyer Is Named.

Delegate M. A. Miller, of Oregon, next presented the name of Governor Pennoyer, of that State, the name being received with laughter, and a voice from the gallery shouted: "Call the roll of States and let everybody name his man."

William R. Burke, of California, nominated Arthur Sewall, of Maine. He was seconded by C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, but the name did not create any enthusiasm.

Ex-Congressman Joseph S. Sibley, of Pennsylvania, who was next named by J. W. Showalter and seconded by F. T. Morris, of Illinois, received more applause than any of the others, until Senator Daniel, who had been temporary chairman of the convention, was placed in nomination by O. W. Powers, of Utah. Mr. Powers said that he spoke without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Daniel, and that he presented his name on behalf of the youngest State in the Union, as a tribute to his courtesy and ability as a presiding officer. Daniel's name was received with great enthusiasm, and it is probable that he might have had the nomination for the Vice-Presidency had he so chosen. But Mr. Powers had no sooner left the platform than Delegate Jones, of Virginia, rose in his place and declared Senator Daniel out of the race.

Mr. McLean Declines.

Delegate Sloane, of Ohio, next declined the nomination on behalf of John R. McLean, and G. W. Fithian declined on his own behalf, while recommending the nomination of Sibley. Mr. Fithian said that while Mr. Sibley had been criticised for some remarks he had made in the Fifty-first Congress about the President, he did not think that this refusal to endorse the Administration would let Sibley's conduct stand in the way of his nomination. There were cheers and hisses at this that seemed to be about evenly divided.

At 12:02 the calling of the roll on the first ballot was begun. Alabama divided her votes among half a dozen candidates; Arkansas gave her 16 votes to Sewall, and there was a cheer when Delaware gave two of her votes to Chairman Harry.

Illinois gave her 48 votes to Sibley. Kansas gave Williams, of Massachusetts, 20 votes, and Kentucky threw Sibley 21. Michigan went to McLean solid. Indiana did not heed Fithian's withdrawal, and presented him with a bunch of votes, but gave most of her votes to McLean.

Nebraska Did Not Vote.

Great interest was felt in what Nebraska would do. Everybody wanted to know who Bryan wanted on the ticket. The chairman left the convention as much in doubt as ever.

"Nebraska," said he, "deeply appreciates the honor already done her by this convention, and feels willing to accept the judgment of this convention on the question of selecting a Vice-President. Nebraska, therefore, asks to be excused from voting."

Many delegates did not hesitate to say the action was unnecessary, and called on Nebraska to vote. It was a shrewd move, however, on Bryan's part, to keep out of the Vice-Presidential squabble.

There was intense excitement when the clerk reached the names of New Jersey and New York.

"We decline to vote," said Chairman McDermott and Flower respectively, and there was some hissing.

Ohio cast her vote for McLean in spite of the fact that he declined to allow his name to be used, and Senator Daniel also received a few scattering votes. General Bragg, on behalf of Wisconsin, declined to

vote, but could not prevent five members of his delegation from doing so.

The First Ballot.

There was but little enthusiasm when the clerk announced the result of the ballot.

Teller got two votes in Indiana and one in Iowa. Daniel received one vote from Minnesota, four from Tennessee and six from Utah. Indiana gave one vote to Fithian. Oklahoma gave White, of California, one vote. Pennsylvania gave Pattison two votes. Lewis got three votes from Alabama and eight from Washington. Williams three from Alabama and fifteen from Missouri.

The calling of the roll of States was promptly begun again, and it was soon evident that the missionary efforts of the Bland men who have been working with the delegates while the clerk was counting the votes had had its effect.

The Second Ballot.

The result of the second ballot was:

Sibley ..... 113 Clark ..... 22  
Sewall ..... 37 Harry ..... 23  
McLean ..... 194 Williams (Ill.) ..... 13  
Williams (Mass.) ..... 19 Pattison ..... 3  
Bland ..... 288

Just before the vote was taken on the second ballot Congressman Amos J. Cummings mounted the platform and read the following telegram:

"Amos J. Cummings—Please do not permit my name to be presented. I so instructed my friends yesterday.

"JOSEPH C. SIBLEY."

Mr. Cummings made no comment on the dispatch, and after having read it immediately took his seat. The message caused more or less buzzing among the delegates on the floor, but that was all. Sibley's candidacy had at no time been seriously considered, and the withdrawal of his name was received with silence. The reading clerk, apparently hungry and in a hurry to finish his task, undertook to put a little more speed into the vote. He called Connecticut, and when it did not reply on the instant he repeated the name of the State again in a manner which plainly showed his impatience.

Disorder in the Hall.

"Hold on," said Chairman Richardson, in a quieting tone. "Give them a little more time."

The secretary caught his balance again for a few minutes, but lost it as soon as any State dallied with its announcement. The call of the States of New Hampshire, New Jersey and New York, and the invariable reply, "We decline to vote," always excited the galleries. Some cheered, others hissed, and between the two opposing factions the noise was so great that it was impossible to hear the call. A Minnesota man, sitting in a front seat, was noticeably annoyed at these interruptions, and finally jumping to his feet shouted: "Mr. Chairman, Minnesota moves that you instruct the sergeant-at-arms to keep this infernal mob quiet."

The chairman thought the suggestion a good one, and notified the people in the galleries that they would be put out if the noise was repeated.

The third ballot was, with one exception, devoid of any interesting features. When Wisconsin was called General Bragg announced that it declined to vote, whereupon one of the delegates jumped upon a chair and declared that there were five in the delegation who were not governed by the majority. They wanted to vote, and they insisted that their ballots should be counted. Four were for Bland and one for Sewall. Michigan changed its forty-eight votes to McLean just before the results were announced. A total of 675 votes were cast, making the number necessary for the choice 450.

The Third Ballot.

The vote was divided.

McLean ..... 210 Harry ..... 19  
Sewall ..... 97 Daniel ..... 6  
Sibley ..... 50 Pattison ..... 1  
Clark ..... 22 Absent or not voting ..... 1  
Williams (Mass.) ..... 19

Considerable commotion was noticed among the Missouri delegates following the reading of the results, and soon Governor Stone was seen to leave his colleagues and start for the platform. The Convention knew what this meant and immediately a shout went up for McLean.

Governor Stone said he desired in behalf of Missouri delegates, and as a friend of Mr. Bland, to express to the Convention their grateful appreciation, and to state that he was just in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Bland in which that gentleman stated that he deemed it unwise and impolitic to nominate both candidates from west of the Mississippi.

"Mr. Bryan's nomination meets with Mr. Bland's heartiest approval," said Governor Stone, "and for the party's interests Mr. Bland directs me to say that he wishes his name withdrawn from further consideration by this Convention."

Sewall to the Front.

Only one long whistle of surprise greeted the announcement at first, but upon Governor Stone's taking his seat, cries for Sewall and McLean came from all over the hall. A demand for "Three cheers for McLean!" however, from a man in one of the rear seats was met with a frost.

The voting on the fourth ballot was more lively. With Bland out of the way, the question appeared more simple of solution. Still, it was yet any one's victory, and the tension was again tightened. Several hurried conferences in the neighborhood of the Virginia delegation had a significant look, but their meaning soon became apparent when two or three of the smaller States in that vicinity cast their votes solid for John W. Daniel. The chairman of the Kansas delegation thought the time opportune to stampede the convention for Sewall, and

announced in a very loud and deliberate tone that "Kansas casts its twenty-six votes for Sewall and victory."

Oregon shortly after attempted to push along the Sewall boom by shouting "Oregon casts its solid vote for that distinguished statesman who believes in the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1—Arthur Sewall!"

The effect of these two grand stand plays undoubtedly pushed Sewall stock several notches, but the time was not ripe for a stampede.

Illinois Men in a Row.

The Illinois delegation, which has been in a constant state of turmoil for the past three days, broke out in several spots during the calling of the roll. The chairman of the delegation had announced, "Illinois, 48 votes for McLean," whereupon ex-Congressman Fithian mounted on a chair and shouted: "I challenge the vote as announced. I want to say that this convention cannot afford to nominate John R. McLean."

A general hubbub followed this sensational declaration, and half a dozen Illinois delegates all attempted to take the floor at once. They were all called to order by the chairman, however, and a call of the roll of the delegates was taken, resulting in a victory for the McLean men under the unit rule.

Six hundred and seventy-eight votes were cast on the fourth ballot, 252 being absent or not voting. This made the number necessary to a choice 453.

The Fourth Ballot.

The result of the ballot was as follows:

McLean ..... 296 Harry ..... 11  
Sewall ..... 231 Williams (Mass.) ..... 9  
Daniel ..... 51 Pattison ..... 1  
Clark ..... 46

The withdrawal of another candidate was anticipated before the fifth ballot was taken and was realized. Eric Sloane, chairman of the Ohio delegation, announced that he had just received a telegram that should be read. Its contents were suspected and a long shout went up for Sewall.

"I have just received a message from Mr. McLean," said Sloane, upon taking the platform. "It speaks for him, but it does not speak for the Ohio delegation. It reads as follows: 'Any vote cast for me is against my expressed wish and without approbation. Please state this to the convention.'"

Stampede to Sewall.

The battle was ended from that moment. Alabama, Arkansas, California and nearly all of the other States near the head of the list almost fell over each other in declaring for the Maine man, and when the roll had been completed he had a total of 482 votes to his credit, lacking but 23 of a nomination.

Several States yelled for recognition, and Illinois was favored.

"Illinois intends to assist in the election of the ticket this Fall," shouted the chairman, "and it now desires to assist in the nomination of the second man on the ticket. It therefore changes its vote from McLean to Sewall."

Kentucky was next to drop into line. Then came Ohio. Mississippi had announced that it had determined to return to its old love, having voted for Sewall on the first ballot, and would now change its entire vote for the man from Maine. Nebraska, which had refrained from voting, all day, not desiring to show any preference, announced its vote also for Sewall. Two or three States moved to make it unanimous, but in the excitement none was recognized. Finally the chairman of the Ohio delegation caught the chairman's eye, made the motion again, and it was carried with a big cheer.

A Feeble Demonstration.

The demonstration which followed was nothing to be compared with that received by Bryan, but it was all that could be expected of the worn-out delegates. The band struck up "Dixie," and to its inspiring strains a procession of the banners was formed and a march around the hall begun.

New York was the one State not represented in the procession. Its banner had mysteriously disappeared about the time the last ballot was taken and could not be found. Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Vermont and New Jersey and all the other gold States were in line.

After a few announcements by Chairman White and the adoption of the customary resolutions of thanks the convention adjourned sine die.

WILL HELP M'KINLEY

Hanna Says the Chicago Platform is Revolutionary and That Good Democrats Cannot Support It.

Cleveland, O., July 11.—Chairman M. A. Hanna, of the Republican National Committee, to-day declared that he believed the Democratic platform to be revolutionary, and expressed the belief that patriotic Americans would not support it. In support of this general declaration he authorized the following signed statement:

"The Chicago platform and the Democratic Presidential nominee will solidify all men who are governed by patriotic motives and loyalty to their country's best interests in supporting McKinley."

"The Chicago free silver platform is revolutionary and rank repudiation. Its repudiation against life tenure of office would mean the destruction of the very foundation of our Government by throwing into politics the construction of our United States courts during every change of Administration. I have too much confidence, and faith in the loyalty of the American people to believe they will follow any such leadership, or endorse such Populist principles. Therefore I have no hesitancy in expressing my entire confidence in the success of Major William McKinley, of Ohio, as the real representative of true American policy and principle."

Mr. Hanna was asked if he would give out the official list of the Republican National Executive Committee, and announced that he would not give it out until Monday. The meeting of the committee has been definitely settled that Quay, Manley and Leland will serve on the committee, as all three have sent their letters of acceptance.

Convention Sketches. How Great Men Look.

Chicago, July 11.—This is "Papa" John M. Palmer, Senator from Illinois. He was elected to the Senate of the United States by the votes of two Populists who had seats in the Legislature of Illinois, on the solemn promise on "Papa" Palmer's part to vote always for free silver, 16 to 1. And "Papa" Palmer never voted for free



SENATOR PALMER.

silver once. He became as golden as yellow as Cleveland could make him. Now, in the hour when Illinois and the Democracy at large is for free silver, 16 to 1, "Papa" Palmer looks as if he were a senator, indeed.

Here is a dash at Senator Cockrell at a crisis in convention affairs. Mr. Cockrell is for Bland, or, rather, he was for Bland. Mr. Cockrell came to the convention cocked, primed and pointed for the selection of Bland. He tilted for the man of Lebanon, and no worn hat ever panted for



COCKRELL.

the water brook as Mr. Cockrell panted for Bland. And that's all he got out of it. The artist got him focused just as the nomination of Bryan was made unanimous; and that is the cause of what might be called the hap-hazard expression on Mr. Cockrell's face.

When one has been struck by some sudden, yet sufficient brick, one falls a prey to natural curiosity. One would like to see the features, not to say the form, of his assailant, if only to ap-



FROM COLORADO.

pease the hunger of his mind. The proceedings at Chicago were painful and shocking to the East. In order that the East might be given a clear notion of the sort of citizen who has been pestering it, our artist sends on two selections. Look at them. So far as finance is concerned as a science, these men have merely knocked about



FROM TEXAS.

in it like blind dogs in a meat shop. But they have settled it—free silver, 16 to 1. These are parties tense for gold, and if that metal has a cyclone cellar on its premises it might better be moving in. D. Q.

BRYAN TO BID FOR YOUNG MEN.

Wishes to Enlist Youthful Democrats in the Coming Campaign.

Hopes to Create Enthusiasm Among Voters Who Were Born Since the War.

Golden Rod, Nebraska's State Flower, Likely to Be Prominent in the Decorations.

The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Candidates Clasp Hands for the First Time.

THEY EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS.

After a Private Conference the Free Silver Nominees Attend a Meeting of the National Committee in Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., July 11.—Candidate William J. Bryan took no part in the nomination of a Vice-Presidential candidate. No matter who may have been his personal choice, he was silent during the balloting for the choice of his running mate.

By the time the convention got to work to-day, W. J. Bryan had done a fair day's work himself and asked his friends to let him have an hour or so of sleep. So the doors of his room were locked and guarded. Bulletins from the convention came in, but he saw them not. His faithful little wife remained in the room with a few Nebraska friends.

When a Journal representative called the candidate for President was lying on the bed fully dressed, but sound asleep. He had not stopped to remove collar or coat, but had thrown himself on the bed, tired out. A few friends, personal and political, were admitted. The wife received them and modestly accepted the fervid congratulations for her sleeping husband. The room was full of flowers. Golden rod predominated. It is the State flower of Nebraska, and its presence was appropriate. Golden rod promises to figure largely in campaign decorations this year. Mrs. Bryan was happy, but tranquil, all day. She had received a telegram from her three children at Salem. They had not sent it, but it came from relatives with whom they are staying, and expressed the joy of the children at their father's success. Mrs. Bryan remarked that her children were young, but had already manifested much interest in politics, in fact, they have had frequent childish discussions about silver and other campaign topics.

The Nebraska folks who hovered about their beloved Bryan to-day had much to jubilate about, but did not ascribe much honor to themselves. They said it was the spontaneous demand of the convention.

Had a Presentiment.

"We came here wearing Bryan buttons," said one Nebraskan; "they were some that we had kept since his campaign for Congress and Senator. We had the buttons in our lapsels and we had faint hopes in our breasts. Some of us had a presentiment that something like this would happen. Bryan saw our buttons and asked us not to wear them. He modestly said it might place him in a false position. He was not a candidate, and he did not want to be proclaimed as one, not even by the wearing of buttons. He added, 'You may have a chance to wear them; keep your enthusiasm pent up; there may be a chance for it to burst forth.' So, you see, he had a presentiment that he would be presented."

By the time the nomination of Sewall for Vice-President was made Mr. Bryan was awake and ready to receive callers. He was kept so busy all afternoon that he could not be shaved, and he looked like a hard-worked citizen at sunset. At 4 o'clock two gentlemen came in to see him. The candidate for President looked inquiringly at the man who held out his hand. A big, tall Nebraskan called out, "Mr. Bryan, this is Mr. Sewall, of Maine." The two candidates thus met for the first time.

"I congratulate you," said Bryan. "And I want to congratulate you," said Sewall.

"He is one of our kind of people, Mr. Bryan," said the man who made the introduction.

Then the head of the ticket remarked: "Mr. Sewall, I presume you know that I declined to make any suggestion concerning the Vice-Presidential nomination. I was urged last night to express my preference, but I refused to make any suggestions. I insisted that the convention should make its own choice, as it had done for the first place."

In Private Conference.

"I am sure of that," said Sewall, "and when you have time I would like to have a private conference with you."

The private conference was soon arranged, and when it was ended both candidates attended a session of the National Committee in the Palmer House. The candidate for President was recognized by few, as he crossed the street and slipped into the elevator and into the Palmer House parlor with little interruption. He found the new National Committee, and also part of the Notification Committee, in waiting.

When the door was opened and he went in the members gave a loud cheer and clapped their hands. Many of the new members had to be introduced to the new young leader who has come out of the West. All the telegrams sent to the Presidential candidate have been carefully filed away. Several which came to-day have given the candidate much pleasure and satisfaction. One, dated Cincinnati, read:

"Allow me to congratulate you as a fated occupant of the White House. I know you will make as good a President as you did a harvest hand for J. W. PATRICK."

The explanation of this is that when Bryan was a student he went to work in the harvest field for Patrick, who was an Illinois farmer.

Another telegram of which Bryan is especially proud read thus:

"The young men of New York will take the places vacated by the gold bug Democrats, and by effective organization will give you the Empire State in November. "ALFRED B. OSGOODBY, "New York City."

There were many more telegrams of like character, and it is the idea of Bryan's managers to make a young men's campaign. They hope to stir up enthusiasm among the youths who have been born since the war, and will also devote attention to commercial travellers.

It is not yet fully decided, but no doubt the headquarters of the National Committee will be in Chicago. That is the talk among Bryan's home friends, and they only reflect his views on the subject.

"New York, never!" exclaimed a close personal friend of Bryan to-day. "We must fight this battle in the West, and either Chicago or St. Louis must be headquarters. I am sure Chicago will be selected."

Among the thousands of telegrams received there is none from President Cleveland.

BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE.

Sewall is a Wealthy Shipbuilder, and is Also Largely Interested in Railroads, Banks and Politics.

Bath, Me., July 11.—Arthur Sewall, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, comes of an old family, conspicuous on both sides of the water. The first "American" Sewall came here in 1634 from Coventry, England. His sons were Samuel, John, Stephen and Nicholas. Samuel was the Judge of witchcraft fame. Dummer Sewall, the grandfather of the first shipbuilder of the name, came to Bath from York, which was also in the district of Maine, in 1763, and purchased the tract of land on which to this day stands the Sewall yard and the houses of the Sewall family.

William D. Sewall owned the whole of this large tract of the forest primeval on the banks of the Kennebec, and in 1823 cut down some of the trees, sawed them in a little mill and built the first ship to carry the Sewall flag. She was a brig of 395 tons burden, and was launched November 5, 1828. In the seventy-three years that the Sewalls have been building for themselves they have owned, and some member of the family has usually captained, nearly all the vessels that they have turned out. The number has passed the century mark, including brigs, schooners, full-rigged ships and bark. The history of the firm is one of American shipping.

The present responsible head of the concern is a well-known man for other reasons than his connection with the old house. He is prominent in railroad circles as well as in politics, having been president of the Maine Central and other roads, and now a director in many. He is a bank president and one of the principal men in the Maine shipping city. He is a man in the office, with a strong, massive face, penetrating eye and a stalwart figure.

When he built the great wooden ships he was laughed at, but experience has proved his wisdom, as the big fellows pay when smaller ships have to be laid up. When in the early nineties he announced his intention of building a steel sailing ship in Bath he was again ridiculed, but he was successful in sending out the first American steel ship. She bears the name of Dirigo.

Mr. Sewall's patriotism is shown in an interview given by him late in 1884, in regard to the shipping of the country and the outlook for iron and steel ships in this country.

"Our steel and iron," he said, "has become so cheap in cost and so good in quality that it leaves the British only the advantage of lower cost for labor, but as our labor is superior and our system of building better, if we are allowed to build tonnage five years longer we will build as cheaply as on the Clyde. But if for no other reason than keeping our flag afloat, the present navigation laws merit the support of every American citizen."

Mr. Sewall's son, Harold Sewall, was Consul-General at the Samoan Islands, by President Cleveland's appointment, but he afterward left the Democratic party and was a delegate to the Republican Convention that nominated McKinley.

HOW THE BALLOTS STOOD.

Sewall Won in the Fifth, When Illinois Gave to the Maine Man Her Solid Support.

The First Ballot.  
Sibley ..... 163 Boies ..... 20  
McLean ..... 111 Blackburn ..... 20  
Sewall ..... 100 Daniel ..... 13  
Williams (Mass.) ..... 70 Lewis ..... 11  
Bland ..... 62 Fithian ..... 1  
Teller ..... 61 White ..... 1  
Clark ..... 22 Absent or not voting ..... 1  
Williams (Ill.) ..... 21 voting ..... 258  
Harry ..... 21

The Second Ballot.  
Bland ..... 294 Williams (Mass.) ..... 16  
McLean ..... 158 Williams (Ill.) ..... 13  
Sibley ..... 113 Pattison ..... 1  
Sewall ..... 37 Absent or not voting ..... 255  
Clark ..... 22 voting ..... 255  
Harry ..... 21

The Third Ballot.  
Bland ..... 255 Williams (Mass.) ..... 15  
McLean ..... 230 Daniel ..... 6  
Sewall ..... 97 Pattison ..... 1  
Clark ..... 22 Absent or not