THE RECORD-UNION.

VOLUME LXXXIII.-NO. 96. SACRAMENTO, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1892. WHOLE NO. 15,805.

HARRISON-REID.

Standard-Bearers of the Republican Party.

BUT ONE BALLOT NECESSARY.

The President Renominated Amidst Great Enthusiasm.

EDITOR REID FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Chosen by Acclamation by the Vast Assemblage.

HARMONIOUS ENDING OF A BITTER POLITICAL FIGHT.

Eloquent Addresses by Noted Statesmen Placing the Various Candidates Before the Convention—How the States Voted for President—Harrison Greatly Elated Over the Indorsement of His Administration

Special to the RECORD-UNION.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The battle has been fought, and the administration of Harrison sustained by the Republican party in his nomination for President for a second term. Every resource known in political warfare was brought to bear by the leaders of the opposition to defeat the President's renomination, but his friends held steadfast to the end.

The name of Blaine on every occasion called forth an amount of enthusiasm, but the result demonstrated that a new era has arrived in national conventions, and preferences of delegates will no longer be swayed by the manifestation of cheering thousands in the galleries. At no time did the name of President Harrison evoke the enthusiasm that was called forth by the names of Blaine and McKinley.

Half a dozen conferences were held at early hours by the anti-Administration leaders to determine what was best to be done. The proceedings of the convention shows the result of these conferences. It was determined to keep Blaine in the field until the spirit of the convention had been obtained, and then endeavor by a skillful move to stampede the convention and nominate McKinley. Pennsylvania was the first State to turn aside against a compromise candidate, ushered forth by the most solid vote of the State of Ohio, and Matt Quay is, as in years gone by, a prominent figure in Republican politics.

The exact effect which Harrison's nomination is to have upon the party will not be known until the passions of men have subsided. There is a great deal of bitterness to-night, and probably much of this will live during the campaign, but whether it will be sufficient to endanger the success of the Republican ticket is problematical.

Chairman Clarkson, ex-Senator Platt, J. Sloat Fassett, ex-Governor Foraker and others intimate to-night that their coats are off, and that they expect to enter the political field in behalf of the nominee of the Republican party.

John C. New, who has figured largely in the Harrisonian councils, is in fine spirits. He said they had made a hard fight, had met skillful opponents, but had nothing to say against them.

Ex-Senator Spooner said: "This has been the most remarkable contest of the kind that ever took place in this country, but the bitter, prolonged contest left but little animosity behind, and the indication is that the party will be united and win a splendid victory."

Conger of Ohio said: "I should have preferred to see Blaine nominated, but consider the convention made a good choice and will work to elect the nominee."

Senator Teller said: "Colorado believes Blaine would have been the stronger man, but we are loyal Republicans and will stand by the ticket, and if Harrison is defeated it will be by men who forced his nomination."

Shortly before the meeting of the evening session the New York delegation had its conference and the seventy-two delegates of that State unanimously agreed to present the name of Whitelaw Reid for the Vice-Presidency. At this meeting the following communication was received:

"*To the Republican National Convention and Members of the New York Delegation:* At a meeting of the undersigned, a committee representing Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The differences heretofore existing between our union and the New York *Tribune* have been honorably adjusted to the complete satisfaction of both sides; and whereas, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *Tribune*, has been favorably mentioned as a candidate of the Republican party for the office of Vice-President; therefore be it

Resolved, That this committee indorses his candidacy, and requests that he be named for the office.

(Signed), John A. Kenny, President of Typographical Union No. 6. W. J. Brennan, Robert Costello, Thomas Hancock, Pierce P. Hurley, committee.

THE CONVENTION.

Harrison Nominated for President on the First Ballot.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The convention was called to order at 11:35 this morning. After prayer, David Martin was announced as National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, vice Quay.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Iowa, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, delivered an eloquent address touching on reform work generally and that of the Republicans in particular. She was listened to with close attention, and liberally applauded.

BLAINE IS NAMED.

The Chairman announced that nominations for President were in order.

The roll of States for the presentation of candidates then began.

The Secretary called without response Alabama, Arkansas and California. When he reached Colorado Senator Walcott was recognized by the chair.

Mr. Walcott said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The Republicans of the West sometimes differ with the Republicans of the East as to what is wanted. On this occasion there is remarkable unanimity between the genuine Republicans of the West and genuine Republicans of the East as to who is needed, and his name is "Blaine."

The name of the Maine statesman is needed to be one to conjure with, for when Walcott pronounced it one universal howl went up from the audience and was taken up by a large number of delegates, New York particularly being very effusive. Hats, handkerchiefs, as well as fans, and umbrellas were called into use. The noisy galleries assisted in the uproar with their feet. The demonstration lasted sixty seconds. When it was concluded Walcott continued:

The greatest American now living was defeated eight years ago because the party which he led was torn by discord, and because fraud triumphed. We meet to-day to undo that wrong, and present our uncrowned leader; to pledge our unswerving devotion and the assurance of victory in November, that will obliterate in his heart and ours the memory of past defeat. There is no public measure since the days of reconstruction which tended to the advancement of our country with which his name has not been identified, and when the history of this generation of the Republic shall be written, his name will stand foremost among the statesmen. No official title or station can add to or detract from his fame, but we may at least let history record that all we had to give we gave with loving, loyal hearts. The best gifts of the world are not to those who seek them. [Applause.] For my part, I rejoice in the opportunity given me to cast my vote for the nominee who seeks everything for his country and nothing for himself [cheers.], and the same devotion to the nation's welfare which has guided him in his public life for nearly a generation insures his acceptance of any duty which this convention may impose upon him. [Applause.]

For many months there has been an apprehension in the public mind respecting his health and strength. It is gratifying to be able to state that the fears which moved us are groundless. For our country's sake, and his own, we could wish he was again the young, ardent leader, whose light flared in countless battles. Experience, however, Mr. Chairman, only comes with ripening years, and though time tinged his hair with white the same unconquerable will and lofty patriotism still dominates his vision. Years of struggle in public service have left the impress, but he still stands to us who love him, the embodiment of all that is brightest, the best in American statesmanship [prolonged cheers and applause], and mellowed, brightened by creeping hours of time. We thank God he is still ably equipped to give the people of these States an administration which shall not only protect our own citizens, but, looking beyond the confines of our borders, shall embrace the well-being of all Americans. [Prolonged cheers.]

And so, Mr. Chairman, in an hour when victory is at hand, we turn to the intrepid leader who so shaped this party policy, which lifted it above the danger of further defeat. He stands as our ideal, our inspiration; his name is engraved on all our hearts in living letters that shall never fade. Brave, tree-hearted, great. There is not one Republican who will not follow where he leads. [Applause.]

With loving faith and trust that Providence will long spare him to the populace whose grateful homage he has earned, and whose affectionate devotion he possesses, we pledge our unaltering, loyal support to James G. Blaine.

As the speaker closed the followers of the Plumed Knight gave a spontaneous burst of applause, which lasted, however, but a few moments, but was renewed by a long-drawn-out calliope howl from a man of lungs in the lower corner of the hall, which was answered with cries of: "Blain, Blaine, Blaine."

The Secretary then proceed with the roll-call.

HARRISON'S NAME PRESENTED.

When Indiana was called Colonel Dick Thompson took the platform to present Harrison. [Great cheering.] Mr. Thompson said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I do not intend to make a speech. I propose to make nominations for the Presidency which shall strike sympathy in every true Republican heart. I propose to nominate for the Presidency a man who does not seek elevation by the detraction of any other great Republican in the Republican party. [Applause.] I do not propose, however, to defend by history his life before this convention, because that is done in words burning, breathing eloquence which cannot be surpassed on this or any other country in the world. [Applause.] Therefore, with these simple words of praise, I nominate to this convention for the Presidency the United States warrior and statesman, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana.

EUSTIS OF MINNESOTA.

Michigan delegates remained seated when Michigan was called, and no candidate was presented.

Eustis of Minnesota took the platform to second the nomination of Blaine.

He said, in part: "The great idea of the last decade is reciprocity. [Applause.] It come to us like a discovery. So simple in its principles, so far-reaching in consequences, we wonder that we not long ago established this golden rule of trade. Under its magic touch soon our ships shall sail as swift as weavers' shuttles between our ports and those of all the world. To-day on all our farms there is not a barrel of pork or bushel of wheat but what has a broader market and a broader purchasing power by reason of the third section of the McKinley bill. [Applause.]

"In the great commercial conflict now dawning on the world our country is to the front. Who in this great battle is best to be our leader? We honor all our leaders, but honor and love all these none the less because there is one leader whom we honor and love more. He toiled for the party to aid the party and the glory of the Republic. He is an intense Republican, as he is an intense American. The length of the hemisphere attests the breadth and scope of his statesmanship. Minnesota, with loyal and patriotic purpose, shakes the hand of every sister State, and seconds the nomination of James G. Blaine.

At the close of the eloquent speech of Eustis there was prolonged applause, which subsided, however, in a few minutes, and the business of the convention was about to proceed, when Mrs. Carson Lake of New York, who was seated in the rear of the platform with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia, Mrs. R. G. Hitt, wife of Congressman Hitt of Illinois, and Miss Phelps, daughter of Wm. Walter Phelps, arose and waved a small silk flag. It had a magic effect upon the vast multitude, and seemed to electrify the concourse of people. Mr. and Mrs. Judge Thurston of Omaha, who occupied seats on the opposite side of the hall, led the enthusiasm in a graceful flourish of white umbrellas bearing the inscription "James G. Blaine."

Reed of Maine was on his feet waving a flag. The enthusiasm increased, the crowd gathered behind Reed, and cheering at the top of their voices for Blaine lasted ten minutes.

Many of the delegates were on chairs, waving hats and shouting. The cheering completely drowned the band, which started to play.

The audience caught up the refrain: "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," and cried it in unison.

At 1:08 the demonstrations for Blaine, which began twenty-five minutes ago, seemed to be as vigorous as at first, ladies taking a most conspicuous part in it.

At 1:10 the Chairman was rapping for order, but the cheering continued to break out afresh.

Mattison of Mississippi then took the platform to second the nomination of Blaine. The cheering for Blaine was renewed.

HARRISON'S NOMINATION SECONDED.

When New York was called Chauncey M. Depew arose to second the nomination of President Harrison. He spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: It is the peculiarity of Republican National Conventions that each one of them has a distinct and interesting history. We are here to meet the conditions and solve the problems which make this gathering not only no exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure. That there should be a strong convention, and their earnest expression as to preference and policies, is characteristic of the right of individual judgment, which is the fundamental principle of Republicanism. There have been occasions when the result was so sure that the delegates could freely indulge in the charming privilege of favoriteism and friendship, but the situation which now confronts us demands the exercise of dispassionate judgment and our best thought and experience.

We cannot venture on uncertain ground or encounter obstacles placed in the pathway now divided. The hope of possession of power once more will make it (the Democratic party) in the final battle more aggressive, determined and unscrupulous than ever. It starts with fifteen States secure, without effort, by processes which are a travesty upon popular government, and if continued long enough will paralyze institutions founded upon popular suffrage. It has to win four more States in a fair fight—States which in the vocabulary of politics are denominated doubtful.

The Republican party must appeal to the conscience and judgment of the individual voter in every State in the Union. This is in accordance with the principles upon which it was founded, and the objects for which it contends. It has accepted this issue before, and fought with extraordinary continuance of success. The conditions of Republican victory from 1860 to 1880 were created by Abraham Lincoln and Ulysses S. Grant. They it were that saved the Republic which should be run by its saviors. The emancipation of slaves, the reconstruction of the States, the reception of those who had fought to destroy the Republic back into the fold, without penalties or punishment, and to an equal share with those who had fought and saved the Nation, in solemn obligations and the inestimable privileges of American citizenship—these were the embodiment into the Constitution of the principles for which two millions of men fought and half a million had died. They it were who brought about the restoration of the public credit, the resurrection of specie payment, and the prosperous condition of solvent business. For twenty-five years there were names with which to conjure and events fresh in the public mind which were eloquent with popular enthusiasm. It needed little else than the recital of the glorious story of its heroes and the statement of the achievements of the Republican party to retain the confidence of the people.

But from a desire for a change, which is characteristic of free governments, there came a reversal; there came a check to the progress of the Republican party, and four years of Democratic administration. Those four years largely relegated to the realm of history past issues, and brought us face to face with what Democracy, its professions and its practices meant. To-day the great names which have adorned the roll of Republican statesmen and soldiers are still potent and popular. The great measures of the Republican party are still the best part of the history of the country. The unequaled and unexampled story of Republicanism in its progress and achievements stands unique in the record of the party in governments which are free.

But we live in practical times, facing practical issues, which affect business, wages, labor and prosperity. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James K. Polk, or of Franklin Pierce, or James Buchanan; not upon the good record of Lincoln, or Grant, or Arthur, Hayes, or Garfield; it will be won or lost upon politics, foreign and domestic, industrial measures, and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whoever receives the nomination at this convention will run upon the judgment of the people, as to whether they have been more prosperous and more happy, whether the country has been in better condition at home, and stood more honorably abroad, under these last four year's of Harrison and Republican administration than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and Democratic government.

Not since Thomas Jefferson has any administration been called upon to face and solve so many or such difficult problems as those which have been exigent in our conditions. No administration since the organization of the Government has ever met the difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Chile has been taught that no matter how small the antagonist, no community can with safety insult the flag or murder American sailors. Germany and England have learned in Samoa that the United States has become one of the powers of the world, and no matter how mighty the adversary, at every sacrifice American honor will be maintained. The Behring Sea question, which was the insurmountable obstacle in the diplomacy of Cleveland and Bayard, has been settled upon a basis which has sustained the American position until arbitration shall have determined our right. The dollar of the country has been placed and kept on a standard with the commercial nations, and a convention has been agreed upon with foreign Governments, which, by making bimetallism the policy of all nations, may successfully solve all our financial problems. The tariff, tinkered with and trifled with to the serious disturbance of trade and disaster to business since the days of Washington, has been courageously embodied into a code which has preserved the principal production of American industries. To it has been added the beneficent policy, supplemented by beneficial treaties and wise diplomacy, which has opened to our farmers and manufacturers the markets of other countries. The navy has been builded upon lines which will protect American citizens and American interests and the American flag all over the world. The public debt has been reduced, maturing bonds have been paid off, public credit maintained, and the burdens of taxation lightened. Two hundred millions of currency has been added to the people's money without the disturbance of the exchanges. Unexampled prosperity has crowned the wise laws and the wise administration.

The main question which divides us, is to whom does the credit of all this belong? Orators may stand upon this platform, more able and more eloquent that I, who will paint in more brilliant colors, but they cannot put in more earnest thought, the affection and admiration of Republicans for our distinguished Secretary of State. I yield to no Republican, no matter from what State he hails—in admiration and respect for John Sherman, for Governor McKinley, for Thomas B. Reed, for Iowa's great son, for the favorites of Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan—but when I am told that the credit for the brilliant diplomacy of this Administration belongs exclusively to the Secretary of State, for the administration of its finances to the Secretary of the Treasury, for the construction of its ships to the Secretary of the Navy, for the introduction of American pork in Europe to the Secretary of Agriculture, for the settlement, so far as it is settled, of the currency question to Senator John Sherman, for the formulation of the tariff laws to Governor McKinley, for the removal of the restrictions placed by foreign nations upon the introduction of American pork to our Ministers at Paris and Berlin, I am tempted to seriously to inquire who, during the last four years, has been President of the United States anyhow?

Cæsar, when he wrote those Commentaries, which were the history of the conquests of Europe under his leadership, modestly took the position of Aoneas when he said: "They are narratives of events, the whole of which I saw, and part of which I was." General Thomas, as the rock of Chicamauga, occupies a place in our history with Leonidas among the Greeks, except that he succeeded where Leonidas failed. The fight of Joe Hooker above the clouds was the poetry of battle. The resistless rush of Sheridan and his steed down the valley of the Shenandoah is an epic of our civil war. The march of Sherman from Atlanta to the sea was a supreme triumph of gallantry and strategy. It detracts nothing from the splendor of fame or merits of the deeds of his lieutenants, to say that, having selected them with marvelous sagacity and discretion, Grant still remained supreme commander of the national army.

All the proposed acts of any administration, before they are formulated, are passed upon in the Cabinet council, and measures and suggestions of the ablest Secretaries would have failed with a lesser President. But for the great good of the country and the benefit of the Republican party they have succeeded, because of the suggestive mind, indomitable courage, intelligent appreciation of the situations and grand magnanimity of Benjamin Harrison. It is an undisputed fact that during the few months when both the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury were ill, the President personally assumed the duties of the State Department and of the Treasury Department, and both with equal success.

The Secretary of State, in accepting his portfolio under President Garfield, wrote: "Your administration must be made brilliantly successful and strong in the confidence and pride of the people, not at all diverting its energies for re-election, and yet compelling that result by the logic of events and by the imperious necessities of the situation." Garfield fell before the bullet of an assassin, and Blaine retired to private life. General Harrison invited him to take up that unfinished diplomatic career where its threads had been so tragically broken. He entered the Cabinet. He resumed his work, and has won a higher place in our history. The prophecy he made for Garfield has been superbly fulfilled by Harrison. In the language of Blaine, Harrison has compelled his re-election by the logic of events and the imperious necessities of the situation.

The man who is nominated here to-day to win must carry certain well-known doubtful States. Patrick Henry, in the convention which started the rolling ball of independence of the Colonies from Great Britain, said: "I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience. I know of no way of judging of the future but by the past." New York was carried in 1880 by Garfield, and in every important election since that time we have done our best. We have put forward the ablest, most popular, most brilliant leaders for Governor and State officers, to suffer constant defeat. The only light which illumines with the sun of hope the dark record of those twelve years, is the fact that in 1888 the State of New York was triumphantly carried by President Harrison. He carried it then as a gallant soldier, a wise Senator, a statesman, who inspired confidence by his public utterances in daily speech from the commencement of the canvass to the close. He still has all these claims, and in addition an administration beyond criticism, and rich with the elements of popularity with which to carry New York again.

Ancestry helps in the Old World and handicaps in the new. There is but one distinguished example of a son first overcoming the limitations imposed by the pre-eminent fame of his father, and then rising above it, and that was when young Pitt became greater than Chatham. With an ancestor a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and another who saved the Northwest from savagery and gave to civilization an empire, and was also President of the United States, a poor and unknown lawyer of Indiana has risen by his unaided efforts to such distinction as lawyer, orator, soldier, statesman and President that he reflects more credit upon his ancestors than they have devolved upon him, and presents in American history the parallel of the younger Pitt.

By his grand record of wise and popular administration, by strength gained in frequent contact with the people, in wonderfully versatile and felicitous speeches, by claims of pure life in public and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I second the nomination of Benjamin Harrison.

Depew's speech was punctuated with cheers, and every mention of the name of Harrison was loudly applauded. When he said, "Who will be given credit for the great acts of the administration?" some one in the audience called out "Blaine!" and another outburst of enthusiastic cheering for the late Secretary of State ensued.

Depew's speech was frequently interrupted by cheers for Harrison. The galleries occasionally interrupted with cheers for Blaine. When Depew spoke of McKinley, the author of the tariff bill, there was great cheering. When he mentioned the names of Sherman, Allison and Alger there was also prolonged cheering.

At the conclusion of Depew's speech a banner with Harrison's portrait was brought on the platform, and the cheering continued with increased vigor.

At 1:47 o'clock a Blaine banner was brought on the floor and the convention became converted into a perfect pandemonium.

The Harrison and Blaine banners were then carried around the hall, and red, white and blue plumes were waved in various parts of the interior of the building.

For a time all thoughts of business were suspended and Chairman McKinley waited patiently for the rival factions to tire one another out.

During the demonstration the Harrison men confidently asserted that the President would be nominated on the first ballot.

WARNER MILLER SECONDS BLAINE.

When order was finally restored Warner Miller took the platform to second the nomination of Blaine.

His words for harmony were well received. His statement that he and his friends had no word of detraction for Harrison, and the nominee of the convention would receive the support of all Republicans, provoked hearty applause.

A colored delegate from North Carolina followed Miller in seconding Harrison.

When Ohio was called shouts for Foraker were heard on every side. But Foraker closed his lips, and shook his head. The general understanding had been that he would make the principal speech for Blaine. But when, for some reason unknown to the great bulk of the audience, he firmly declined, the disappointment was intense.

Another colored orator gained the platform, but was coldly received, till a sarcastic reference was made to the shouting of the people in the galleries for Blaine, he brought down the house by the exclamation, "Thank God, the people in the gallery have a vote at the polls," and closed with, "Eternity itself shall catch the name of James G. Blaine."

EX-SENATOR SPOONER OF WISCONSIN.

When Wisconsin was called ex-Senator Spooner came forward with a great demonstration, seconding the nomination of Harrison.

Bruno Fink of Wisconsin, in a brief speech, seconded the nomination of Harrison.

W. S. Downey of Wyoming said he came from a far-off State to second the nomination of Blaine. He provoked great laughter by saying that when listening to the speech of Depew it reminded him of the old days of Demosthenes.

Elliott F. Shepard arose with great gravity, grasped Depew's hand and congratulated him upon the distinction thrust upon him by the parallel. Depew blushed and the audience cheered.

The speaker, continuing, grew somewhat tiresome, and was interrupted with cries of "Time! Time!"

Chairman McKinley came to the relief by stating that every gentleman was entled to a respectful hearing.

BALLOTING ORDERED.

At the conclusion of the call of States ex-Governor Sewell of New Jersey moved that the convention proceed to ballot. The motion prevailed and intense suspense followed as the Chairmen of the delegations of the various States proceeded to poll their delegations preparatory to responding to roll-call.

It was ordered that delegates from Indian Territory, Alaska, be entitled to vote on the Presidential ballot.

Alabama was the first State called, and responded with fifteen votes for Harrison and seven for McKinley. Deafening cheers greeted the entrance of the distinguished Ohio Governor into the Presidential contest.

A member of the California delegation called for the poll of that State, which was ordered by the Chair, with the following result: DeYoung, Blaine; Charles N. Felton, Harrison; E. F. Spence, Harrisn; N. D. Rideout, Harrison; D. T. Cole, Harrison; E. V. Spencer, Harrison; J. F. Kidder, Blaine; A. J. Rhodes, Blaine; Eli Dennison, Blaine; R. D. Robins, Blaine; E. S. Pillsbury, Harrison; J. S. Spear, McKinley; O. A. Hale, Blaine; George A. Knight, Blaine; E. F. Johnson, Harrison; R. E. Jack, Blaine; R. W. Button, Harrison. The Chair announced the result of the California poll: Harrison, 8; Blaine, 9; McKinley, 1.

When Ohio was reached there occurred the most dramatic incident ever witnessed in a National Convention, that of a Presidential candidate challenging the liberality of the vote cast for him by his own State. "Ohio gives two votes for Harrison, 44 votes for McKinley," said ex-Governor Foraker, aun the pandemonium of enthusiasm that greeted the announcement showed that Harrison had lost 27 votes in Ohio.

After the cheering ceased McKinley arose, and in a clear voice said: "I challenge the vote of the State of Ohio. I am a delegate from that State."

After a breathless pause Foraker rose and said: "But you have been retired from this delegation, Mr. Chairman, by your election to the Chairmanship of this Convention. Your alternate has taken your place, and we no longer know you as a member of the Ohio delegation."

The generous action of Foraker toward a man who had but recently been identified with an opposition faction in Ohio evoked all the better impulses of the vast audience, and resulted in loud applause.

"The Chair overrules the point of order," said McKinley, "and asks the Secretary of the convention to call the roll."

This called forth another ovation from the Harrison delegates, in admiration of his loyal support to the President.

The Secretary of the convention called the first name on the Ohio list, that of William McKinley, Jr.

"I vote for Benjamin Harrison," said the great American protectionist, and the gratifying cheers which resounded through the hall were quieted only when the object of all this enthusiasm waved his gavel to restore order.

"Joseph B. Foraker," shouted the clerk, and there was a breathless suspense.

"William McKinley, Jr.," said the ex-Governor, and this time it was the fiery Foraker who, for his loyalty to the Governor of his State, deserved the plaudits of the multitude.

After the individual roll of the State had been finished, it was discovered that McKinley's alternate had actually voted for Harrison in obedience to a previous request from McKinley, although the latter doubtless supposed he had been discharged from his injunction.

Oregon cast one vote for Harrison and seven for McKinley.

When the State of Pennsylvania was called, a great surprise greeted the convention. The various delegates who, up to this time, had apparently been docile under the leadership of Senator Quay revolted, and when the result was announced, it was shown that Harrison had ten more votes from the State than had been expected, the vote being Blaine 3, Harrison 19 and McKinley 42.

The Harrison people cheered tumultuously, and when South Dakota followed with a solid vote for Harrison, and a little later Texas gave him twenty-two votes, then it was apparent the President would certainly be renominated, and the enthusiasm provoked by his followers was unprecedented by any previous incident of the day. Men cheered until they were entirely exhausted, and the throwing of hats, waving of umbrellas and banners added to the pandemonium of the scene. The band caught the inspiration and burst forth in a triumphant blast. The scene was one where feminine charm and manly vigor blended together in a triumphant ovation to a man who had now become the idol of the hour.

In the midst of this excitement, Chairman McKinley called Elliot F. Shepard to the chair, and before a dozen people were aware of it, was on the floor clamoring for recognition. When order was restored, McKinley said: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, I move the rules be suspended and that Benjamin Harrison be nominated for President of the United States by acclamation."

At this juncture various gentlemen surrounded McKinley, and after a hurried conference the latter again took the platform and said: "Mr. Chairman, there are States that have not been reached which desire to record their vote, and I understand they record their votes in the direction of my motion. In order to enable them to do so, I therefore withdraw the motion." [Prolonged applause.]

The roll call was continued, with a steady gain for Harrison, and it was obvious that he was nominated by a considerable majority, but it required some time for the clerks to put up the results.

During the interval McKinley had again taken the Chair, and half an hour later asked the clerks to announce the result of the roll call.

"The whole number of votes," said the clerk, "is 904, and one half of that number, necessary to a choice, 453. Benjamin Harrison received 535⅙ votes, James G. Blaine 182⅙, Wm. McKinley 182, Robert Lincoln one vote, Thomas B. Reed one vote." [Applause.]

"Benjamin Harrison, having received a majority of all the votes cast," said Chairman McKinley, "is the nominee of this convention. Shall the nomination be made unanimous? All in favor of making it unanimous say aye," said the Chairman.

There was a storm of ayes.

The convention then adjourned till 8 o'clock P. M.

THE VOTE.

How the Delegates Cast Their Ballots.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The vote on the first ballot stood as follows:

Alabama—Harrison 15, Blaine 1.

Arkansas—Harrison 15, McKinley 1.

California—Harrison 8, McKinley 1, Blaine 9.

Colorado—McKinley 8.

Connecticut—Harrison 4, McKinley 8.

Delaware—Harrison 4, Blaine 1, McKinley 7.

Florida—Harrison 8.

Georgia—Harrison 26.

Idaho—Blaine 6.

Illinois—Harrison 24, Blaine 14.

Indiana—Harrison 30.

Iowa—Harrison 20, Blaine 5, McKinley 1.

Kansas, Harrison 11, McKinley 9.

Kentucky—Harrison 22, Blaine 2, McKinley 1.

Louisiana—Harrison 8, Blaine 8.

Maine—Blaine 12.

Maryland—Harrison 14, McKinley 2.

Massachusetts—Harrison 18, Blaine 16, McKinley 11.

Michigan—Harrison 7, Blaine 2, McKinley 19.

Minnesota—Harrison 8, Blaine 9, McKinley 1.

Mississippi—Harrison 13½, Blaine 4½.

Missouri—Blaine 4, Harrison 28, McKinley 2.

Montana—Harrison 5, Blaine 1.

Nebraska—Harrison 15, McKinley 1.

Nevada—Blaine 6.

New Hampshire—Harrison 4, Blaine 2, Reid 1, Lincoln 1.

New Jersey—Harrison 18, Blaine 2.

New York—Harrison 27, Blaine 35, McKinley 10.

North Carolina—Harrison 17⅔, Blaine 2⅓, McKinley 1.

North Dakota—Harrison 2, Blaine 4.

Ohio—Harrison 12, McKinley 45.

Oregon—Harrison 1, McKinley 7.

Pennsylvania—Harrison 19, Blaine 3, McKinley 42.

Rhode Island—Harrison 5, Blaine 1, McKinley 1, Reed 1.

South Carolina—Harrison 13, Blaine 3, McKinley 2.

South Dakota—Harrison 8.

Texas—Harrison 22, Blaine 6, Reed 2.

Tennessee—Harrison 17, Blaine 4.

District of Columbia—Blaine 2.

Indian Territory—Harrison 1, Blaine 1.

Virginia—Harrison 9, Blaine 13, McKinley 2.

Washington—Harrison 1, Blaine 6, McKinley 1.

Alaska—Harrison 2.

TOTAL VOTE.

Harrison	535⅙
Blaine	182⅚
McKinley	182
Reed	1
Lincoln	1

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Whitelaw Reid of New York Chosen by Acclamation.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The evening session of the convention was called to order by Chairman McKinley, who announced the order of business to be the presentation of candidates for Vice-President of the United States.

The Secretary called the roll, and when the State of New York was reached Senator O'Connor was recognized by the chair. He said:

"I was designated by the New York delegation to present the name of a distinguished citizen of New York for Vice-President. We want to assure you that in our opposition to the nomination of the successful candidate there was nothing of personal nature, and we now recognize the duty of every Republican to bow loyally to the judgment of this convention. We believe the State of New York ought to be aided in the great struggle it will have to make in order to place that State in the Republican column, and I believe the gentleman whom I shall name will aid us materially in accomplishing that purpose. Therefore, in behalf of the New York delegation, I place in nomination for Vice-President of the United States Hon. Whitelaw Reid." [Applause.]

The nomination was seconded by Hon. Horace Porter of New York. He said: "The character and services of Whitelaw Reid will give assurance that he will carry out the policy of the party, stand strong in the affections of his fellow-citizens, and will command the unqualified respect of the people of the civilized globe. He is pre-eminently to-day New York's favorite son. He is the legitimate and worthy successor of that great creator of modern journalism, Horace Greeley. He has served as Minister from the eldest republic of the new world to the newest republic of the old world. He has solved successfully the most complicated and intricate questions that have arisen in diplomacy between the two countries. Throughout the various complicated diplomatic transactions he retained the absolute confidence of his own Government and secured the respect of the French Government, to which he was accredited. There is no blot on his escutcheon. Give us Reid, and his name and services will do more than any other in assisting in the campaign. Give us him and he will give you victory in November."

Governor Bulkley of Connecticut also seconded the nomination.

The Chairman then asked that the nomination of Reid be made by acclamation.

J. S. Settle of Tennessee said, in obedience to the request of the Tennessee delegation, that he desired to make a nomination.

The Chairman recognized the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. Settle said: "Under ordinary circumstances, we who live in the South do not have much to say about the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President. We prefer rather to let you gentlemen who live in the Republican States of the North make the nominations, and do what we can to help you elect them. But Tennessee to-day feels she has a right to ask the convention to nominate a man for Vice-President who, as intensely American as any American who breathes the air upon the American continent; a man who demonstrated to the American people his ability at all times and under all circumstances, to make American citizenship respected; a man who was able to and who did stop the Democratic party in the halls of the American Congress from filibustering, and who succeeded in giving a business Government; a man who believes citizenship in Tennessee or Louisiana entitled to the same protection it has in New York or Connecticut. Tennessee, Mr. Chairman, places in nomination for Vice-President of the United States one of the grandest characters in American politics, Thomas B. Reed of Maine." [Applause.]

The Chair—Are there any further nominations? [Cries of "No, no; question!"]

The Chair—Shall we, by unanimous consent, dispense with a further call of States? [Cries of "Yes!" and "No!"]

C. M. Louthan of Virginia seconded the nomination of Thomas B. Reed.

General Littlefield of Maine asked the of the convention to decline to cast their votes for Thomas B. Reed, until they could be assured that the gentlemen have authority to present his name to the convention, as General Littlefield said it was the opinion of the Maine delegation that Thomas B. Reed would decline the nomination if tendered him.

Kearney of Iowa moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination of Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President by acclamation.

The Chair: "Those favoring it say aye." The motion was carried.

The announcement of the nomination of Reid occasioned a demonstration on the part of both delegates and audience.

The next order of business was the report of States of members of the committees to notify the President and Vice-President of their nomination, and the Secretary called the roll. The following names were announced as members of the committees to notify the nominees, the first being for President: Alabama, C. O. Harris, J. M. McEgen; Arkansas, Louis Altheimer, E. C. Morris; California C. N. Felton, R. E. Jack; Colorado, Hosea Townsend, Jud Brush; Connecticut, Morgan C. Bulkley, James P. Platt; Delaware, George W. W. Marshall; Florida, J. A. Spann, J. A. Hall; Georgia, C. C. Wimbush; Idaho, F. T. Dubois; Illinois, J. H. Gilbert, I. L. Ellwood; Indiana, C. Heilman, W. Durbin; Iowa, C. W. Mullan, J. L. Carney; Kansas—Calvin Hood, O. W. Little; Kentucky—passed; Louisiana—passed; Maine—passed; Massachusetts—William Cogswell, Walter Clifford; Michigan—M. P. Ferrick, F. E. Lee; Missouri—Charles C. Bell, Joseph E. Black; New York—Elliott F. Shepard, H. H. Warner; North Dakota—W. H. Robins, John A. Percival; Ohio—Joseph B. Foraker, William C. Lyon; Pennsylvania—Alexander Farnham, H. H. Bingham; Rhode Island—Samuel I. Colt, Henry A. Sterns; South Dakota—Alexander C. Johnson, James A. Bailey; Texas—W. F. Crawford, W. E. Davis.

The Secretary announced that the new National Committee would meet immediately after the adjournment of the convention.

Mr. Depew offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the organization of the American Republican College League is an event significant of American politics. The young Republicans of the colleges and universities of the Nation merit our congratulations and highest commendation, and we welcome them to the ranks of the party in active participation in the affairs of State.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Colonel Shepard of New York—I beg leave to introduce the following resolutions, and beg that Senator Cullom of Illinois will please state the sense of the convention upon the resolutions.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention and of the whole Republican party is due and tendered to Hon. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, for the splendid, impartial and courteous way in which he discharged his duties as Presiding Officer of this convention. [Great applause.] We wish Governor McKinley a prosperous administration in Ohio, health and happiness in private life, and increasing usefulness in the service of his country. [Cheers.]

The resolution was unanimously adopted and Senator Cullom demanding a rising vote of the entire convention, stood up and cheered again for McKinley.

A resolution was also adopted conveying the thanks of the convention to Chas. W. Johnson and Colonel C. F. Meek, Sergeants-at-arms, and to all other officers of the convention, for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

A resolution was also adopted conveying the hearty thanks of the convention to the patriotic citizens of Minneapolis for the liberality of their entertainment.

Both resolutions were unanimously adopted. The whole convention rose and greeted their passage with cheers.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Cannon of Illinois, Chairman McKinley was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Presidential Announcement.

Mr. Magee of Pennsylvania offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the services of the retiring National Campaign Committee of 1888 entitles the members to the thanks of the Republican party of the nation.

The Secretary announced a special meeting of the National and State Republican League officers for to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Chairman—Is there any further business before the convention?

Mr. Lorimer—Mr. President, I move we now adjourn.

The Chairman—The gentleman from Illinois moves that this convention do now adjourn.

The motion was carried unanimously, and the Chairman announced that the convention now stands adjourned sine die.

After the adjournment of the convention the Committee on Notification assembled at the desk of Chairman McKinley and completed their organization.

PRESIDENT HARRISON.

How He Received the News of His Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—It was 5:30 when President Harrison learned that the Republican Convention had indorsed his administration by nominating him for a second term. He was sitting in his office at the time, chatting with several members of the Cabinent, probably the least excited of the group. Reports were being received on a special wire, as interrupted communicatian was established betweent the convention hall and the White House. About 3 o'clock, when it became known that a ballot was to be taken, Private Secretary Halford directed that the telegraph-room be opened to newspaper men and others present. Halford sat near the operator, and Postmaster-General Wanamaker occupied another desk near by. They were each supplied with tally-sheets. Around them were about thirty newspaper men and friends of the President. Secretary Elkins gravitated between the telegraph office and the President's room. He showed a thorough knowledge of the situation as it developed.

The operator handed the bulletins to Halford, who read them aloud, recorded the votes, then passed them to Russell Harrison or Lieutenant Parker, by whom they were carried to the President, who read them to Secretaries Noble, Rusk, Tracey and Attorney-General Miller, who were there. There was not the least excitement during the balloting up to the time it was announced that Ohio cast forty-five votes for McKinley. This was entirely unlooked for, and caused doubt for a time of Harrison's nomination on the first ballot. When it was announced, however, that the Keystone State had given the President votes the small cloud was dispelied.