Watch Out for the Bulletins issued by the Herald. First and Reliable.

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.

KEEP Your eyes on The Herald for the First News of the Great Convention.

VOLUME VIII. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1892. NUMBER 163.

YES, IT'S A DANDY.

HARRISON AND REID

The President Is Nominated on the First Ballot.

Whitelaw Reid Nominated for Vice President.

Eloquent Speeches Made by Messrs. Depew and Wolcott.

The Convention Hall a Scene of Wild Excitement

When the Names of Blaine and Harrison Are Mentioned.

General Satisfaction Expressed for the Ticket.

The Great Convention of 1892 Finishes Its Labors in a Burst of Spontaneous Enthusiasm Over Its Proud and Harmonious Work.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 11.—I have stood on the bank of a swollen stream whose waters rushed in impetuous madness by unyielding obstructions of rock and whose confused and confusing roars of angry delight shook the air.

I have heard the sullen roar of the cataract and the defiant splash of the unbridled torrent as it fiercely dashed on to its work of ruin and disaster.

I have stood appalled in the presence of the hoarse rumble of the deep thunder and watched with affrighted senses and quaking limbs the play of forked lightning from beetling cloud to earth and across the murky girth of the heavens.

I have jostled in great throngs of men whose excitement had been raised to a pitch so high that a chance word would provoke them to acts of violence.

But I never before witnessed a scene that was comparable to the thrilling and unrestrained tumult of human exultation and enthusiasm which was displayed on the floor of the national convention today.

When that peerless orator, Senator Wolcott, mentioned the name of James G. Blaine, to say that pandemonium ensued is simply to use the word to indicate something indescribable. I never saw or heard anything like it. Men jumped from their seats and throwing their bodies into the air yelled in concert, but the voices were so discordant and pitched on so many different keys that they sounded not unlike the jangling of bells, the roar of the the cataract, the snort of the locomotive and the rumble of an earthquake all combined into one gigantic outburst of pent-up delight.

If the first demonstration was inspiring the second one was wildly delirious. Mrs. J. S. Clarkson, who sat at the rear of the stage, supplied a dramatic incident that intensified the superlative enthusiasm and precipitated another outburst more gigantic in fervor than the first. Seizing her white sunshade she waived it above her head, and in a shrill, yet pleasing, cry yelled: "Blaine! Blaine!" The excited throng on the floor took up the cry, and 12,000 throats expanded and 12,000 tongues lashed furious as the cry of "Blaine" reverberated above the seething mass of humanity and shook the rafters of the great auditorium.

A vast kaleidoscopic panorama of banners, hats, canes and handkerchiefs flashed above the sea of excited faces and continued for fully twenty-five minutes.

For the third time the audience went into paroxysms of furious enthusiasm. It was when Chauncey M. Depew recapitulated the virtues of Harrison and concluded his masterly speech in a flight of impassioned rhetoric. The same wild scenes of turbulence greeted his peroration that greeted Mrs. Clarkson's dramatic coup.

It was like a maddened sea lashed into a struggle with itself against wind and tide—but there was no anger in that tremendous gathering—it was the demonstration of admiration and loyalty to the president, not barren of American patriotism. The spectacle was imposing, exhilarating and triumphant.

When the excitement following the nominations had subsided the roll call was ordered. It was so still at times that one could hear his heart throb. Every vote was greeted with applause. Before the state of Texas had been reached the cry went out that Harrison had won. This quickly passed from delegation to delegation and the impetuous enthusiasm of the Harrison men could not be restrained. They actually leaped into the air and shouted like Comanches on the trail of a foe. Barnum & Bailey's acrobats never could duplicate the physical demonstrations of glee they indulged in.

When the state of Texas had voted, and the result was certain the confusion of all preceding outbursts was consolidated into one. When McKinley called Shepard to the chair and moved to make the nomination unanimous and when the motion was put and carried the eruption was more deafening and luridly brilliant than the breaking forth of Vesuvius.

E. D. CONGER.

GOT DOWN TO BUSINESS.

The Last Day's First Session Opened Amid Great Enthusiasm.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The great convention got down to business for which it was called together today and the long-deferred proceeding of placing candidates in nomination was begun. At 11 o'clock, the hour set for assembling, the result of a long night session and anxious caucuses, was plainly visible in the haggard faces of the delegates who had put in an appearance. Governor McKinley, prompt to the minute in taking the chair, was for the third successive day accorded the first round of cheers. Notwithstanding the trying responsibilities through which he had passed, he seemed in comparison with the majority of those before him, relatively fresh and vigorous, ready to hold the balance firmly and effectively in the greater balance that promised to characterize the day's proceedings. The clergyman selected to deliver the opening prayer was a life-long stanch republican, but in person bore a remarkable resemblance to a famous democrat and particular friend of Grover Cleveland—General Bragg of Wisconsin. He was the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis, whose name has long been probably as familiar to Baptists throughout the country as that of any other minister in their powerful denomination.

Getting Into Line.

Caucusing informally but generally all over the floor delayed the start, and at 11:30 Powell Clayton, Boutelle, Burrows of Michigan, and others of both sides, seemed by their movements desirous of all the time possible to get the forces ranged into something like fighting lines. Platt was one of the few of the bigger men who remained outwardly impassive. The hurrying backward and forward, whispering and combination-making, had its larger storm centers near the Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Indiana and Kansas delegations. The dark horse gossip grew with every moment. A sharp tap of the gavel at 11:35 checked the hum and was followed a moment later by Chairman McKinley's ordering the aisles cleared and some sort of order established. A little flutter of applause greeted the report by Senator Quay that Hon. David Martin, of Philadelphia, had been selected as Pennsylvania's member of the national committee. Martin was Quay's candidate, and his selection indicated the continued way of the senator in the Keystone state. A moment later Chairman McKinley said:

"Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania reports on the part of those opposed to the majority report that they will make no further opposition to its adoption."

Addressed by a Woman.

Prolonged cheers followed this announcement of the tacit acknowledgements of defeat from the opponents of the majority report of the credentials committee, and the report was adopted by acclamation. A separate vote was demanded by the Mormon contesting delegates of Utah on their case, but it was not granted. On request of Chairman Duffield, the Alger manager, the Michigan delegation was allowed to retire for fifteen minutes for consultation, no nominating speeches to be made until after their return. At this juncture a magnificent bouquet was presented to Chairman McKinley from some unknown donor and the incident was freely applauded. A colored gentleman from South Carolina said that under the rules of the fifty-first congress, adopted by this convention, every contestant had a right to a hearing, yet the committee on credentials had slammed the doors in the faces of the contesting Alabama delegation and said that they should not be heard. Some one made the point of order, however, that the obstreperous Alabama man was a member of no delegation upon the floor of this convention and the colored gentleman was forced to subside. A communication from the Woman's Republican association of the United States, presented by ex-Senator Miller of New York, was read amid applause and the association recognized as an auxiliary to the republican party. Mrs. J. Ellen Foster of Ohio, the president of this association, was invited to the stand and the unusual spectacle of a woman addressing a republican national convention was witnessed.

NOMINATIONS ARE MADE.

Wolcott and Depew Deliver Stormy Speeches.

Indianapolis, June 10.—Alabama, the state of contests, reported that there was a disagreement over the selection of a national committeeman and for a few minutes it seemed that the rows of Alabama were once more to be brought before the convention.

"If there is no objection," said Chairman McKinley, "the Alabama delegation will be granted time to correct their arithmetic." [Laughter.]

"The regular order," resumed the chairman, "is the presentation of candidates for president of the United States." [Cheers.]

It was decided that the roll of states should be called and when Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott of the silver state arose. Instantly the Blaine men burst into wild and enthusiastic cheers and all doubt as to the presentation of the name of James G. Blaine was now removed.

Wolcott Names Blaine.

When Colorado was reached Senator Wolcott arose and said: "Mr. Chairman." There were loud cries of platform and the silver senator ascended the stage and 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, but on this occasion there is remarkable unanimity between genuine republicans of the west and genuine republicans of the east as to whom we need, and his name is Blaine."

The dramatic presentation of the name of Blaine, so unexpected, so decisive, took the convention by surprise. There was dead silence for a moment. Then the Blaine men broke loose and for three minutes the hall rang with their cheers renewed again and again. They stood up, waving hats and handkerchiefs and fans.

To Right the Wrong of 1884.

When partial silence had at length been restored Mr. Wolcott continued:

"The greatest American now living suffered defeat eight years ago because the party which he led and honored was torn up by discord and because fraud triumphed. [Cheers.] We meet to-day to right that wrong. [Cheers.] To present to our uncrowned leader the pledge of our unswerving devotion and assurance of victory in November" the rest of this sentence was drowned in a burst of uncontrollable applause. Mr. Wolcott resumed:

"It is to us a matter of comparative indifference who shall be chosen to lead the democratic hosts, but we trust they will again renominate their prophet of tariff reform, in order that we may demonstrate how short a life has slander and calumny, and so that a repentant country may repair the wrong of 1884 and that we may stamp with the seal of final disapproval the policy which could lead only to impoverishment at home and which would bring us into dishonor and contempt abroad."

HARRISON NOMINATED.

Richard W. Thompson of Indiana Presents His Name—Blaine Enthusiasm.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—At the conclusion of Senator Wolcott's speech the cheering for Blaine was renewed again and again. When quiet had been restored the call of states was resumed, and when Indiana was reached the venerable Richard W. Thompson, ex-secretary of the navy, arose. Always a favorite in republican conventions, the distinguished Indianian, rising to nominate Harrison, became the temporary idol of the convention. In response to the popular demand he took the platform and when he skillfully alluded to Wolcott's speech by saying the candidate whom he would name did not seek elevation by the detraction of any other great republican, the sentiment elicited cheers of approval. "I nominate for the presidency of the United States," he concluded, "the warrior statesman—Ben Harrison."

Michigan Was Silent.

A counter-demonstration that so far as the delegates were concerned surpassed the Blaine greeting followed Mr. Thompson's speech, and it was nearly two minutes before the Harrison cheers subsided.

The call of states was resumed and when Michigan was reached there was a breathless pause but no response came from the Michigan delegation.

"What's the matter with Alger?" shouted a southern delegate.

A voice replied, "Not in it," and the convention, taking it that the Michigan delegation had retired the Wolverine candidate from the race, burst into cheers, just why no one knew.

Mr. Eustis of Minnesota seconded the nomination of Blaine. "The republican party honored its great leaders," he said, "but above them all stood one man. Every issue on which we must win was personified in his name."

Wild Blaine Shouts.

At the close of Eustis' speech the chief Blaine demonstration of the day took place. It seemed as if it were without end. The crowd yelled, waved umbrellas, threw hats in the air, danced, cheered, and after every man had come to think human power must soon overcome itself, the old cry, "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," spread throughout the audience. The manifestation, which was a most sensational one, in its prolonged endurance and immensity probably equaled anything ever seen in a convention.

When it had lasted so that subsidence was coming from sheer exhaustion some one in the crowd began hissing. When a lady was given a huge star bearing the portrait of Blaine she waved it on high and the cheering was again renewed. At the end of twenty-three minutes the band began to play and this time was partly able to make a loud tune heard, but the roar came again, and then the stamping was renewed. Some hisses were once more heard.

Depew's Speech Nominating Harrison.

When New York was called Mr. Depew came forward. The scene that ensued—it being generally understood that Mr. Depew would nominate President Harrison—cannot be described. The tumultuous cheers, wild waving of handkerchiefs, hats and banners, combined to present a sight which could not be witnessed elsewhere than in a great American political convention. Mr. Depew said, after quiet had been restored:

"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 conditions and solve problems which make this gathering not only no exception to the rule, but substantially a new departure. That there should be strong convictions and earnest expression as to preferences and politics 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 favoritism and of 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 of success by ourselves.

"The democratic party is now divided, but the hope of the possession of power once more will make it in the final battle more aggressive, determined and unscrupulous than ever. It starts with fifteen states secure without an 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 the 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 object for which it contends. It has accepted this issue before and fought it out with an extraordinary continuance of success."

After a somewhat lengthy reference to the conditions of republican victory from 1860 to 1884, Mr. Depew said: "From the desire for 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. These four years largely relegated to the realms of history past issues and brought us face to face with what democracy, its professions and its practices mean to-day.

Harrison's Policy the Issue.

"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 century. The unequaled and unexampled story of republicanism in its promises and in its achievements stands unique in the record of parties in governments which are free. But we live in practical times, facing practical issues which affect the business, the wages, the labor and prosperity of to-day. The campaign will be won or lost, not upon the bad record of James K. Polk, or of Franklin Pierce, or of James Buchanan; not upon the good record of Lincoln or of Grant, or of Arthur, or of Hayes, or of Garfield. It will be won or lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic, the industrial measures and the administrative acts of the administration of Benjamin Harrison. Whoever receives the nomination of 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 a better condition at home and stood more honorably abroad under these last four years of Harrison and republican administration than during the preceding four years of Cleveland and democratic government.

Difficult Problems Well Solved.

"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 difficulties better or more to the satisfaction of the American people. Chill has been taught that, no matter how small the antagonist, no community can with safety insult the flag or murder American soldiers. 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 of Bayard, has been settled upon a basis which sustains the American position until arbitration shall have determined our right. The dollar of the country has been placed and kept on the standard of 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 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—a code which has preserved the principles of the protection of American industries. To it has been added a 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. The maturing bonds have been paid off. The gold reserve has been maintained. The burdens of taxation have been lightened. Two hundred millions of currency have been added to the people's money without disturbance of the exchanges. Unexampled prosperity has crowned wise laws and their wise administration.

To Whom Does the Credit Belong?

"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 than 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 Gov. 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 Gov. 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 inquire, who, during the last four years, has been president of the United States, anyhow?

Harrison Held the Helm.

"All the proposed acts of any administration, before they are formulated, are passed upon in cabinet council, and the 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, the indomitable courage, the intelligent appreciation of situations and the grand magnanimity of Benjamin Harrison. It is an undisputed fact that during the few months when both the secretary of state and the 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 late 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 the assassin and Mr. Blaine retired to private life. Gen. 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 President Harrison. In the language of Mr. Blaine the president has compelled a reelection by the logic of events and the imperious necessities of the situation.

He Can Carry New York.

"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 its 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.

"By the grand record of a wise and popular administration, by the strength gained in frequent contact with the people, in wonderfully versatile and felicitious speech, by the claims of a pure life in public, and in the simplicity of a typical American home, I nominate Benjamin Harrison."

Other speeches were made amid great din and deafening uproar, and when the chair directed the roll to be called the scene was animated in the extreme. The result of the ballot is given below:

HOW THE VOTES WERE CAST.

A Schedule of the Balloting by States.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Following is a tabulated statement of the vote by states:

Name of State or Territory.	Total Vote.	Absent.	NAMES OF CANDIDATES				
			Harrison	Blaine	McKinley	Reed	Lincoln
Alabama	22		15		7		
Arkansas	16		15		1		
California	18		8	9	1		
Colorado	8			8			
Connecticut	12		4		8		
Delaware	6		4	1	1		
Florida	8		8				
Georgia	26		26				
Idaho	6			6			
Illinois	48		34	14			
Indiana	30		30				
Iowa	26		20	5	1		
Kansas	20		11		9		
Kentucky	26	1	22	2	1		
Louisiana	16		8	8			
Maine	12			12			
Maryland	16		14		2		
Massachuset's	30		18	1	11		
Michigan	28		7	2	19		
Minnesota	18		8	9	1		
Mississippi	18		13	½	4½		
Missouri	34		28	4	2		
Montana	6		5	1			
Nebraska	16		15		1		
Nevada	6			6			
New Hamp're	8		4	2		1	1
New Jersey	21		18	2			
New York	72		27	35	10		
North Caro'na	22	2½	17½	2½	1		
North Dakota	6		2	4			
Ohio	46		1		45		
Oregon	8		1		7		
Pennsylvania	64		19	3	42		
Rhode Island	8		5	1	1	1	
South Caro'na	18		13	3	2		
South Dakota	8		8				
Tennessee	24		17	4	3		
Texas	30		22	6		2	
Vermont	8		8				
Virginia	24		9	13	2		
Washington	8		1	6	1		
West Virginia	12		12				
Wisconsin	24		19	2	3		
Wyoming	6		4	2			
Alaska	2		2				
Arizona	2		1	1			
Dist of Col'bia	2			2			
Indian Terr'y	2		1	1			
New Mexico	6		6				
Oklahoma	2		2				
Utah	2		2				
Totals	909	3½	531	178	196	4	1

Made It Unanimous.

The result was received with indescribable enthusiasm. Hats were thrown into the air, flags, fans and plumes waved, and deafening yells filled the air.

Elliott F. Shepard was called to the chair and Chairman McKinley moved to make the nomination unanimous.

The uproar was something appalling and Shepard had great difficulty in securing order.

Cries "roll call," "sit down," came from all over the hall. Delegates objected, claiming that the roll could not be waived. McKinley said they could by a two-thirds vote. Confusion reigned. McKinley said the states not yet reached wanted to cast their votes. The nomination was made unanimous and the convention adjourned until 8 o'clock.

CLOSE OF THE CONVENTION.

Whitelaw Reid Nominated for Vice President.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The evening session of the convention was little more than a ratification meeting. The nominee for vice president was selected in a meeting of the New York delegation held an hour before the convention was called to order by tacit consent. The naming of the vice presidential candidate was left to the New York delegation. The delegation at its meeting was not long in arriving at the conclusion to present the name of ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid. The only other name discussed was that of Vice President Morton, and in the end the agreement upon Mr. Reid was unanimous. John C. New was interviewed by a United Press reporter this evening in relation to the preference of the Harrison leaders for second place on the ticket. He said that his personal preference was the old ticket, Harrison and Morton, but that he was willing to let the New Yorkers settle it and Mr. Reid would be acceptable to him. Mr. Clarkson was met by a United Press reporter in one of the corridors of the West about an hour after the nomination was made. He was not slow about expressing his disappointment and displeasure. "We could have beaten Harrison," he said, "if we had been able a little sooner to give a positive assurance that Mr. Blaine would accept the nomination. We were not really able to do this till last Saturday evening; then we could have won but for the feeling aroused by Mr. Blaine's resignation from the cabinet.

Made a Good Fight.

We made a good fight and lost. I am not sorry we made the effort to nominate somebody beside Mr. Harrison, and for the good of the party sincerely regret that we did not succeed." In relation to the organization of the new national committee Mr. Clarkson said he could make no prediction as to whom it would be. Two-thirds of the members were new men. He did not care to discuss the possibility of his re-election to the chairmanship. At seven minutes before 9 o'clock a majority of the delegates being in their seats Chairman McKinley called the convention to order. The galleries were about two-thirds full. So soon as the convention was in order the chairman announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for nomination to the vice presidency. Mr. Cannon of Utah announced that George A. Salisbury had been made national committeeman from Utah in place of Arthur Brown. Mr. Baird of Illinois wanted to offer a motion to have the doors opened to the public, but the chairman informed him that an order to that effect had been made. The announcement was emphasized a minute after by the noise of feet in the gallery and the public began to fill the seats. The noise almost drowned the clerk's voice as he called the roll of states.

New York Responds.

The call proceeded without interruption until New York was reached. Then State Senator O'Conner was recognized and took the platform to nominate the Hon. Whitelaw Reed for vice president. Mr. O'Connor said: "At a meeting of the New York delegation duly called in the absence of Senator Miller, I was chosen chairman and was instructed to present the name of a distinguished citizen of the state of New York in nomination for the vice presidency. As you all know a great majority of that delegation since the opening of the convention have been working very strenuously to secure the nomination of a candidate that this convention did not think fit to accept. We want to notify the majority that the minority subordinate their personal views, [cheers] and bow to the judgment of this convention. We believe that New York state ought to be aided in the great struggle it will have to make to keep that state in the republican column, and I believe the gentleman I shall name will aid us materially in co-operating for that purpose. I will not detain you, as Gen. Horace Porter is to second me, and I will therefore conclude my remarks by placing in nomination for the vice presidency the Hon. Whitelaw Reid of New York. [Cheers.]

Seconded by Porter.

When Mr. O'Conner was through Governor Bulkley of Connecticut was recognized, but he gave way to General Horace Porter, who took the platform and was warmly received. In seconding the nomination, he said: "This gentleman by his private worth and public services has well recommended himself not only to the people of the Empire state, but to the people of all the states throughout the union. His name has character and his services will give the assurance that he will carry out the policy of the party; that he will stand strong in the affections of his fellow-citizens, and that he will command the respect of the civilized globe.

He is a prominent as New York's favorite son. The republican party has not been so prolific of favorite sons as the democracy. Even the parents who begot the democratic twins in New York could not recognize any points of resemblance between them. Mr. Reid had received his training in the school of American journalism under Horase Greely [applause.] The people demanded his appointment to be minister to France at a very critical diplomatic period. Scarcely was he installed in office than there fell upon him the solution of the most complicated question known in diplomacy between the two countries. That he had solved it was a matter of pride to every American. General Porter reviewed further Mr. Reid's services abroad, his duty done, he resigned the office which he never sought. When he returned to America all the honors in the land were heaped on him. He had always believed that loyalty to his party was next to loyalty to his country. He had always believed in party. It was said that Mr. Reid had difficulties with the Typographical union. This had been settled. The president of that organization was here and had certified it in writing as follows.

Settled With the Printers.

To the Republican National Convention and the Members of the New York Delegation:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the undersigned, a committee representing Typographical Union No. 6 of New York, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The difference 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 vice president; therefore, be it

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

[Signed.] JOHN A. KENNY,
President Typographical Union No. 7.
WILLIAM J. BRENNAN,
ROBERT A. COSTELLO,
THOMAS HANCOCK,
FRANK P. HURLEY,
Committee.

In conclusion General Porter said that with Whitelaw Reid they would march to victory.

Governor Bulkley of Connecticut then took the platform and seconded the nomination, though the delegation from Connecticut had come on the floor favoring another candidate the one chosen the day before. He gave the ticket the same loyalty and endeavor for success that they gave Benjamin Harrison four years ago.

Thomas B. Reed Named.

At the conclusion of the speech of Governor Bulkley, James Settle of Tennessee got the floor. A delegate of West Virginia tried to move the unanimous nomination of Mr. Reid, but Settle insisting on taking the platform and on behalf of Tennessee nominated "One of the grandest characters in American politic, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine." Mr. Reed's name was greeted with loud cheering, and particularly among the southern delegates. Mr. Lowthen of Virginia got the platform to second the nomination. He said the name of Reed would sweep the south. Much had been said of silver and tariff but, there was a question overriding all others, the rights of American citizens. The south wanted a free ballot and a fair count. Grand as was the name of McKinley—than which there was none grander—the name of Sherman or Harrison, there was no man to whom the American people owed a higher debt of gratitude than to Thomas B. Reed. He seconded the nomination, not in behalf of any delegation, but in behalf of the great republican party of the nation.

Mr. Littlefield of Maine, rising from his seat in the body of the hall, said: "In behalf of the Maine delegation I ask the degation in this convention to decline to vote for Thomas B. Reed. I can be assured the gentlemen have no authority to present his name. [Cries of "good"]. It is the opinion of the Maine delegation that Mr. Reed would decline the nomination." Mr. Low then got the floor, and said he would not know Mr. Reed if he met him in the road. He was glad, however, to have paid tribute to the grandest of republicans. Mr. Settle said he had placed Mr. Reed in nomination at the request of the delegation without consulting Mr. Reed or the Maine delegation because he was grand and great enough to excite our admiration and love. In deference to the wishes of the Maine delegation, however, he would withdraw the name of Mr. Reed.

Nominated by Acclamation.

Mr. Carney of Iowa then moved to suspend the rules and make the nomination unanimous. The rules were suspended by viva voce vote and the nomination was made unanimous. Senator Cullom having taken the chair Elliott F. Shepard offered a resolution of cordial thanks to Chairman McKinley and wishing him increasing usefulness in the service of the country.

The chair asked that those who were in favor of this resolution should stand and be counted. As the delegates rose he said there are "906 standing, there is no need to count," which was received with laughter and applause. Resolutions thanking the minor officials of the convention, and the citizens of Minneapolis, were passed with enthusiasm. Mr. Clarkson offered a resolution of thands to the people of Minneapolis for the complete and superior accomodations provided, and the generous and adequate provisions for entertaining visitors; also, thanking the executive committee. This was adopted. An invitation from the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas"—Duluth—to the delegates and alternates to visit that city was read from the secretary's desk. There was some laughter over another invitation which was from Winona, and which asked the delegates to visit their city July 4, 1892, on the occasion of the opening of a bridge. A telegram from Oregon was read: "Oregon republican by 8,000, and will go for Harrison 10,000 in November. Legislature in both branches republican." [Cheers.] A resolution from the press, thanking the press committee, was offered by Mr. DeYoung of California, and adopted. Mr. Cannon of Illinois, offered the usual resolution to make Chairman McKinley the chairman of the committee to notify the nominees of their nomination. Thanks were also voted to the retiring national committees during the campaign of 1888. The roll of states was then called for the appointment of members of the committees to notify the nominees.

Committee of Notification.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The committee to notify the president of his nomination is as follows: Alabama, Charles O. Harris; Arkansas, ———; California, C. N. Felton; Colorado, H. Townsend; Connecticut, M. J. Bulkley; Delaware, ———; Florida, J. A. Spann; Georgia, ———; Idaho, F. T. Dubois; Illinois, J. H. Gilbert; Indiana, J. B. Homan; Iowa, C. W. Mullan; Kansas, C. Hood; Kentucky, L. A. Tarlton; Louisiana, A. H. Harris, Jr.; Maine, E. B. Mallet; Maryland, A. Shaw; Massachusetts, ———; Michigan, D. M. Ferry; Minnesota, D. S. Hall; Mississippi, S. S. Mathews; Missouri, C. C. Bell; Montana, A. B. Hammond; Nebraska, A. Hart; Nevada, ———; New Hampshire, E. T. Cruft; New Jersey, A. Gilbert; New York, E. F. Shepard; North Carolina, H. P. Chatham; North Dakota, W. H. Robinson; Ohio, J. B. Foraker; Oregon, C. N. Donaldson; Pennsylvania, A. Farnham; Rhode Island, Samuel P. Colt; Carolina, E. S. Dean; South Dakota, A. C. Johnson; Tennessee, E. F. Hoyt; Texas, W. F. Crawford; Vermont, W. R. Page; Virginia, ———; Washington, ———; West Virginia, ———; Wisconsin, ———; Wyoming, S. W. Downey; Arizona, M. W. Stewart; District of Columbia, P. H. Carson; New Mexico, M. A. Otero; Oklahoma, A. J. Seay; Utah, C. C. Goodwin; Indian Territory, F. S. Genung; Alaska, ———.

At the close of the roll call, the band playing, the convention, at 10 p. m., adjourned sine die.

ANNOUNCED BY A KISS.

How the President Received the Good News.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A kiss given by Miss Jeanette Halford as she flung her arms about President Harrison's neck at 8:12 this afternoon announced to him that he had been renominated by the Minneapolis convention for president. The president was in his office across the hall from the telegraph room where the bulletins were being received by an enthusiastic crowd, composed of cabinet officers, generals of army, newspaper men and women attaches of the executive mansion and colored servants. Miss Halford rushed across the hall and saluted the president as she had done four years ago in