of the achievements of the Republican party to retain the confidence of the people.

THE PARTY'S REVERSES.

"But from the 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 there were four years of Democratic administration. Those four years largely relegated to the realm of history the past issues, and brought us face to face with Democracy's pervasions and its practices.

"Whoever receives the nomination of this Convention will run upon the judgment of the people as to whether they have been more prosperous and 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.

"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. Chili 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 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 bimetalism the policy of all nations may successfully solve all our financial problems.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

"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 principle 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 public credit 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.

"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?

TO HARRISON THE CREDIT.

"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 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 re-election by the logic of events and the imperious necessities of the situation.'

HARRISON CAN CARRY NEW YORK.

"The man who is nominated here to-day to win must carry a certain well-known number of the doubtful States. Patrick Henry in the Convention which started rolling the ball of independence of the colonies from Great Britain said: 'I have put 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 Gen. Garfield, and in every important election since that time we have done our best. We have put forward our ablest, our most popular, our 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 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. 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 the younger 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 it to civilization and empire, and who became 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 on his ancestors than they have devolved upon him, and presents in American history the parallel of the younger Pitt.

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

EX-SENATOR SPOONER'S SPEECH.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: The preliminaries are settled, and it is a relief that we are at last face to face with the great duty which we came hither to perform. That the action of this body, composed of representative men who love the Republican party and seek to promote its success, its record and its principles, will be deliberate, thoughtful and patriotic, and such as to secure for it the approval of those who sent us here cannot well be doubted.

"National Republican Conventions have not been accustomed to make mistakes. That which met at Chicago in 1888 made no mistake when it intrusted the power and responsibility and leadership to Ben Harrison, of Indiana, and Ben Harrison has made no mistakes. He quickly proved himself an ideal candidate and a leader who led.

"Millions of hostile and eager eyes searched his whole life in vain for spot or blemish. On the march and in the battle no man rode before him. Calm, dignified and wise, every day brought from his lips a deliverance, in itself a perfect platform, unexcelled for grace of diction, power of epigrammatic statement and the spirit of true eloquence. He imbued the party with renewed vigor and strength, and intrepidly led it to victory.

"His friends bring his name into this Convention, proudly conscious that the record which he has made needs not to be supplemented by words of advocacy. He has been from the day of his inauguration what the people elected him to be, the President of the United States. He has given to the country an administration which for ability, efficiency, purity and patriotism challenges admiration without fear of comparison with any which has preceded it since the foundation of the Government. He has been free from 'variableness or shadow of turning' in his devotion to the principles of the Republican party and to the redemption of the pledges made by it to the people.

"He has stood for the protection of American industries and the interests of American wage-workers, and placed with alacrity the seal of approval upon the great Tariff bill of the Fifty-first Congress, which has outridden the flood of misrepresentation which swept over it as did the ark in the deluge of old and now rests upon a foundation as solid as Mount Ararat.

RECIPROCITY'S CHAMPION.

"He championed and promoted by every means in harmony with the dignity of his great office the adoption of the scheme of reciprocity, which, as enacted, has found favor with our people, not limited to the South American Republics or bartering the interests of one industry for the benefit of another by the free admission of competitive products, but compelling fair treatment by all governments of all our people and our productions under penalty of commercial retaliation.

"Openly friendly to the use of silver as one of the coin metals of the country, under conditions which shall surely maintain it at a parity with gold, and striving to secure by international agreement the existence of those conditions, he stands nevertheless as firm as the granite which underlies the continent against a policy which would debase the currency of the people.

"Nor did he forget or disregard the solemn pledge of the Republican party that 'every citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black,' is entitled at every public election to cast one free ballot, and to have that ballot honestly counted and faithfully returned.

"With a skill, dignity and courage which has compelled the admiration of political friend and foe alike he has caused it to be understood throughout the world that the American represents a government which has the power and the will to protect the American uniform and the American interests at all hazards everywhere, whether assailed by peppery neighbors to the southward of us or by the diplomacy or power of Great Britain. Every interest of the people has had his best care and his thought, and he stands before his country to-day well approved and universally acknowledged to be a man of transcendent ability, of extraordinary capacity for the discharge of executive duty, of exalted patriotism and lofty purpose, who would not for a unanimous renomination by this Convention and reselection by the people swerve one hair's breadth in any matter of duty, great or small, from what he believed to be just and right.

THE DISAPPOINTED WILL NOT WIN.

"It is said against him that he has made enemies, and it is evidently true. So did Washington, so did Jackson, so did Lincoln, so did Grant, so did Garfield, so did Arthur. But this Convention will not mistake the lamentations of the disappointed for the voices of the plain people. It will not overestimate the importance of individuals and underestimate the intelligence and patriotism of the masses. They will not be gulled into the belief that the object of government is the bestowal of office.

"The party cares little for the ambition of leaders and whether John Smith secures an office this month, next month or not at all. The people do not demand of a President that he shall be able to please every one. They want good government. They demand honesty and ability and industry and purity in public and private life, and all this they have had in Ben Harrison, and they know it.

"We place him before this Convention as one who can bear and will bear, whether nominated or not (for he is a Republican), his full share in the great contest which today is to begin. The Republicans of every State save one, in Convention assembled, have indorsed with enthusiasm his Administration. Upon that Administration and its record of efficiency and achievement the Republican party is to invite the coming campaign.

"There is nothing persuasive in the assertion that the people who officially approve an administration will withhold their approval from the man who is responsible for it, and who has largely made it. Put him again at the head of the column. Place in his hand the banner of Republicanism and he will carry it agressively all the time at the front, and he will lead us again to victory.

"There will be irresistible power and inspiration in the knowledge which pervades the people that, so long as he is President, there is one at the helm who, whatever betides us at home or abroad, will bring to the solution of every question, to the execution of every policy and to the performance of every duty a splendid and disciplined intellect, absolute rectitude of purpose and unfaltering desire to conserve every interest of every section, a self-poise which is a sure safeguard against hasty or mistaken judgment, and a patriotism which never has wavered either in war or in peace.

BENJAMIN HARRISON'S CAREER.

Sunday-School Teacher, Soldier, Lawyer, Senator and Then President.

Benjamin Harrison will be fifty-nine years old, if he lives till Aug. 20 next, for he was born on that day in 1833 in the famous log cabin of his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, at North Bend, O.

The first Benjamin Harrison was a Roundhead in the days of Oliver Cromwell. He was Gen. Ben. Harrison, and he was appointed by Cromwell as one of the Commissioners to try King Charles I. for treason. He was a rigid Presbyterian and signed the King's death warrant, but at the restoration King Charles II. ordered Gen. Benjamin Harrison's head off, and he was beheaded Oct. 13, 1660.

His descendants emigrated to America, and Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia, was a member of the House of Burgesses, then of the Colonial congress and was one of the signers of the declaration of independence. After the Revolution he was thrice Governor of Virginia.

His son, William Henry Harrison, won renown as a soldier and statesman, and was the ninth President of the United States, having been elected in 1840 as the candidate of the Whigs in the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," against Martin Van Buren, in which "Van was a used-up man," according to the song.

Benjamin's father was John Scott Harrison, twice County Clerk of his county in Ohio, and though born in a humble log cabin Benjamin got the benefit of a good education at the district school and Miami University at Oxford, O.

BEGAN THE STUDY OF LAW AT EIGHTEEN.

He graduated at eighteen, and immediately took up the study of law with Judge Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati, and was admitted to the Bar before he had reached his majority.

He had married, too, his young wife being the daughter of Prof. Scott, of the University at Oxford. This couple had a dowry of only $200 or $300, advanced by Farmer John Scott Harrison, but young Harrison had an abundance of pluck and self-reliance, and he felt confidence in his ability to take care of himself. He took his wife to Indianapolis and opened a law office there.

"B. Harrison, Counsellor-at-Law," was the way his sign read, and the lawyer believed the door was not more pretentious than his modest sign.

He was 5 feet 7 inches in height, a little, slender fellow, with a smooth face, big tow-white head and a very slender neck. He was poor as a church mouse, and for a long time lived in three rooms in a little old house in a back street.

But he was successful almost from the start. His first case was given him by Indiana's Democratic Governor, Joseph A. Wright, and his second was as an assistant prosecutor in a husband-poisoning case.

Harrison took a deep interest in politics from the first, and was what is known as "an original Republican," having taken the stump for Fremont in 1856. He also took the stump for Lincoln in 1860. He got his first office in 1860, when he was appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

GEN. HARRISON'S WAR RECORD.

In 1862 Harrison, still poor and with a wife and baby, was asked by Gov. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, to help raise a company of volunteers. He did it and set out for the front as a second lieutenant. He became a Captain and then Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment. For some time his regiment had little to do but guard or garrison duty in Kentucky and Tennessee, but the time came when Col. Harrison was in front at Resaca and later on at Peach Tree Creek, and his behavior in those engagements was rewarded with a Brigadier-Generalship.

Harrison served till the close of the war, but received no wound. On his return to Indianapolis Gen. Harrison received again his office of Supreme Court Reporter, and was soon recognized as one of the leaders of the party in the State.

DEFEATED FOR GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

In 1876 he was nominated for Governor by the State Central Committee, the nominee of the Convention, Godlove S. Orth, having withdrawn. Harrison was absent from the State at the time, but hurried back to fight his party's battle in a forlorn hope. It was the year when Tilden and Hendricks swept the country, and Blue Jeans Williams was the Democratic candidate. Harrison was beaten, but the campaign made Harrison more widely known than ever, and in 1880 he was elected United States Senator for six years.

In 1884 the Democrats carried the Legislature, and Senator Turple, a Democrat, was elected to succeed Senator Harrison.

Two years later the Republican National Convention at Chicago, after struggling vainly for a whole week to concentrate upon John Sherman, Judge Gresham or Depew, and hoping all the time for a word from Blaine taking back his peremptory declination, nominated Benjamin Harrison on the eighth ballot for President of the United States. That was June 25.

The Democrats had, two weeks before, nominated Grover Cleveland. Harrison carried the State of New York and won by a majority of the Electoral College, though Cleveland received 100,000 majority of the popular vote.

INAUGURATED PRESIDENT DURING A RAINSTORM.

Harrison and Morton were inaugurated March 5, 1889, in a drizzling rain. Next day President Harrison announced his Cabinet selected, and James G. Blaine, "the magnetic man from Maine" became his Secretary of State.

What has happened since then everybody knows. The passage of the McKinley bill with the softening reciprocity clauses framed by Secretary Blaine; the imbroglio with Italy over the lynching of those unconvicted murderers in New Orleans; the Chilian controversy; the Behring Sea difficulty; the Pension Bureau affair; the Wanamaker charges—all these are so recent that to relate their story here would be but beating old straw.

Benjamin Harrison is not a magnetic man. He is cold, calculating, clear-headed. He is an effective speaker, but not an orator. His greatest successes have been in argument before learned courts, and his capacity for assimilating the "points" of a case and adducing arguments therefrom is said to be remarkable.

He is a stanch Presbyterian and once taught a Bible class in the first Sunday-school at Indianapolis.

HARRISON WON THE SKIRMISH.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.]

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—When the Convention adjourned its session at 1.30 (2.30 New York time) this morning it was evident that it was the opinion of the great majority of those who had followed its proceedings to the close a decisive victory had been won by the friends of President Harrison.

Indeed, the feeling of conviction was so strong among his supporters that he had fully demonstrated his superior strength in the race for the Presidential nomination that if his name had been presented then and there to the Convention he would have received a large majority over the entire field on the first ballot.

It certainly proved one fact most conclusively — that the friends of Mr. Blaine were in the minority, and that the claims which have been made for him by the anti-Harrison managers have been without foundation, while the figures which have been given out by the Harrison leaders are not far from correct.

The vote on the substitution of the minority report for that of the majority of the Committee on Credentials is regarded as a decisive test of strength of the two leading candidates. The motion was rejected by a vote of 461 to 423 which gives a clear majority of 12 for Harrison and on the vote which followed, the report of the majority was adopted by a vote of 479 to 305, showing that a gain of 13 votes had been made by the President's friends, and that Blaine's had lost 58.

It Convinced Many Anti-Harrison Men.

Many of the anti-Harrison men had left the hall after the first vote, evidently believing the question at issue had been fully decided. An offset to this the views of the extreme Blaine element is expressed in the statement made to the correspondent of THE EVENING WORLD by Gen. James S. Clarkson, just as he was leaving the hall after the session had been adjourned.

"If the proceedings to-night," he said, "show anything at all, they indicate very clearly that Mr. Harrison is defeated. He can never receive the nomination on the first ballot and in that case Mr. Blaine is as good as elected."

His tone was positive but his appearance and expression were far from indicating that he was pleased with the situation. When pressed for a further explanation of his views he said:

"I can't say anything more at present, but you have my honest opinion and must be satisfied with that."

Talks with other anti-Harrison delegates showed that they were far from appreciating defeat as inevitable and the general drift of their opinion was that the ballots taken indicate that the strength of both candidates was so nearly equal that in spite of the fact that the Harrison element had won a victory in the preliminary engagement, it was by no means certain that they would hold their entire vote when it came to balloting for the candidates, and that the probability that the choice would fall upon some dark horse was stronger than ever.

The intense interest in this first night session of the Convention was shown by the fact that the great auditorium of the Exposition hall was packed long before the appointed hour for reassembling. Not a vacant seat could be seen from the platform in the evening when the delegates had all arrived, and while many had taken their seats and were calmly awaiting the sound of Chairman McKinley's gavel calling the assembly to order, the majority gathered in groups in the aisles and were eagerly discussing the situation and its probable outcome.

Curiosity Aroused.

It was generally felt that the Convention was on the eve of a decisive struggle which would disclose the relative strength of the leaders, whose names have been in everybody's mouth for the past week.

The claims made by each side had been so positively asserted that curiosity to know the exact status of the two factions had been aroused to the highest pitch.

The absorbing topic of the afternoon had been the caucus held by the Harrison delegates immediately after the morning session, when it had been announced that 520 had been polled who would vote for Harrison through thick and thin. This had brought consternation to the Blaine ranks at first, for the move was entirely unexpected, but later when Messrs. Platt and Clarkson had issued their manifestoes proclaiming that in the meeting alternates, as well as delegates, had been counted, and that the whole affair was a fake and these lieutenants had characterized it as a "cold, clammy bluff" the confidence of their followers was somewhat restored.

In the delegate inclosure on the main floor of the auditorium before the Convention came to order it was evident that a great deal of missionary work was going forward on the part of the Blaine managers. Mr. Platt was rushing around as lively as a cricket, buttonholing delegates here and there in the centre of the floor, and Clarkson was conducting a similar campaign on the right flank.

Fassett was one of the most active of their lieutenants, and even Warner Miller was putting in big licks of hard work, together with Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, and ex-Gov. Foraker, of Ohio.

Every effort was being made to keep the ranks together and present the solid phalanx to the enemy.

Depew Hustles.

On the other side Dr. Chauncey M. Depew was one of the most active hustlers among the Administration forces. He and Senators Cullom and Spooner, together with Senators Hiscock and the other Harrison lieutenants, were looking after the weak places in their ranks, if there were any, and inspiring their followers with courage.

It looked as if they were going to push matters. After they had made their public announcement in the afternoon of their ability to carry things in the Convention, and though neither side had disclosed its programme beforehand, the Harrison managers were generally expected to take the lead, and they did so at the first opportunity.

The convention hall was lighted by scores of electric lights suspended from the loft dome and the ceiling of the galleries and at intervals along the front of the galleries.

About a dozen gas jets added their feeble little light. Later on they were a good-need, for twice during the night the electric-lights went suddenly out, and had it not been for the gaslights the auditorium would have been in total darkness, and in such a nervous and tightly packed throng there is no telling what panic or accident might occur.

Outside the hall while the crowds were flowing in, the bands, which escorted the various clubs from the city, were having a musical contest, while several of the enthusiastic contingents of shouters were letting off Roman candles and rockets and burning red fire, which lighted up the gray walls of the Exposition Hall with a brilliant illumination.

Within, the band from Chicago stationed in the gallery covered with festoons of flags and old-gold drapery, was giving a preliminary concert at which popular songs and operatic airs were given in fine style. When they struck up "Dixie," a lot of Southern delegates joined in the chorus, and made the hall ring.

Whiling Away Time With Song.

This started the whole audience singing and they enjoyed themselves in this manner until the Convention was called to order at about 10 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Harrison forces at once came to the front and Dr. Depew set the ball rolling by asking the privilege of calling for a speech from Col. Thompson, of Indiana, the President's State, whom he introduced as a man who had attended every Republican convention that had ever been held and had cast his first vote sixty years ago. He was celebrating his eighty-third birthday this day, Mr. Depew said.

The privilege was accorded and the venerable, white-haired Col. Thompson was escorted to the stage, where he made a short speech full of Republican enthusiasm, in a remarkably clear and strong voice, and told his fellow-delegates that he felt as young as the youngest of them despite his years. He made no allusion to the candidates, but his patriotic sentiments were received with great applause. The fight that every one was looking forward to was brought on when Chairman McKinley called for the report of the Committee on Credentials, and Gen. Coggswell, of Massachusetts, its chairman, came forward in response.

Gen. Coggswell is a person of large girth and high-pitched voice, which he used with such effect as to split it occasionally into a cracked falsetto, whereat the audience indulged frequently in great mirth.

Gen. Coggswell announced that he understood there was a minority report to be presented, which proved to be the bone of contention afterwards, but he represented the majority of the Committee and declared that it had disposed of the contests in a fair, honest and just manner and with as much despatch as possible, but it had been impossible to prepare a written report for lack of time.

He stated that there had been twenty-four different contests, and then enumerated the lists in the various States, which included Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Maryland, Oklahoma and Utah.

Then followed the reading of the minority report, in which a protest was made against the seating of the four contesting delegates-at-large in Alabama, and the two contesting delegates in the Ninth District of the same State.

These delegates were all Harrison men and had been allowed to slip in unawares by the Committee, which was anti-Harrison in its composition, and the minority report came from the latter faction.

Acrimony and Hard Feeling.

It proved to be the point on which the entire interest of the evening was concentrated. And before the questions which arose over it was settled the Convention had the opportunity to test the strength of the rival factions and the discussion which was stirred up was full of acrimony and hard feeling.

The minority report went into considerable detail giving the circumstances of the election of the delegation at large headed by Benjamin M. Long, in Alabama, which it was claimed had been regular, but which had been thrown out in favor of the one headed by Stephen W. Nobie, by the majority vote of the Committee.

As soon as the motion had been made to substitute this report for that of the majority Chauncey I. Filley rose up from the Missouri delegation and began a bitter tirade against the office-holding element in the Harrison Administration who, he said, were trying to disorganize the party.

He went into the details of the contest, and made many sarcastic references to Collector of Internal Revenue Mosely, of Montgomery, Ala., in whose office the State Committee which called the Convention held its meeting, and accused the Federal office-holders of employing unjust and dishonest means of securing delegates who had been seated by the Committee.

He was answered by a Delaware delegate, John V. Mossey, who declared that only one side of the story had been told by Mr. Filley, and that the Committee had been fully justified in unseating the so-called regular delegates.

The fight began to get hotter when Delegate Hall arose and made a fierce attack on the Federal office-holders, one hundred thousand of whom, he said, were trying to control the Convention and dictate to the free Republican party. He urged the Convention to stand by the Republicans of Alabama in their contest, and to down the office-holders who were trying to force a candidate upon the party from the most selfish of motives.

At this there was immense cheering, and the speaker had been frequently interrupted by applause.

When S. H. Bethea, an Illinois delegate on the other side, attempted to answer these charges the galleries hissed, and Delegate Joseph Q. Cannon, who rose to a point of order that it was the Chairman's duty to prevent any such demonstration on the part of the public, was jeered at for his trouble.

The discussion was continued by Senator Wolcott, who made the interference of office-holders the burden of his address to the delegates.

Federal Office-Holders.

"I hold in my hand," he said, "a list of 130 delegates chosen to this convention who are Federal office-holders, most of them coming from States which give a hopelessly Democratic majority, and shall these people dictate to you?"

The Senator added that there were between 2,000 and 3,000 office-holders present who had come to Minneapolis to influence delegates in the choice of a candidate who had given them positions under the Government, and he demanded in the name of the mass of the party that Republicans in Republican States should be given a little voice in the matter.

C. A. Hart, a West Virginia delegate, who admitted that he held a Federal office, spoke in favor of the majority report, and C. B. Duffield, who is the leader of the Alger movement, argued that it should be voted down on the ground that it stated no facts, if for no other reason.

During this part of the discussion the crowd seemed to be with the anti-Harrison speakers and cheered every point they made.

Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, arose to make a point against Senator Wolcott by telling him that he ought to be back in Washington attending to his duties as a Senator instead of attending a convention, if he followed his own advice, to which Mr. Wolcott replied in a sarcastic tone that he was elected to his office by a Republican constituency, and was not an appointee of the President.

Mr. Clayton answered that it was highly offensive to him to have those sneers dragged in about office-holders. They received enough abuse from their enemies not to be made to suffer by their friends.

Finally Mr. Depew was recognized by the Chairman and raised a laugh by an allusion to some of the peculiarities of the statements made by Senator Wolcott. He then said that as the Committee had been sitting for two days and had carefully considered the matters under discussion, he thought the Convention would do well to trust to the judgment of the majority and accept its report.

"We might debate this question for two weeks," he said, "and never get any nearer the end of the discussion, and I, for one, am convinced that the Committee should be supported."

Call for the Question.

There was a general call for the question after this speech, but ex-Senator Warner Miller, who sat just in front of Mr. Depew, was recognized by the Chair and insisted upon having his say.

He asserted it was the first time in the history of the party that a Committee had presented a report to the delegates which states only conclusions without a single fact to base them upon. The Convention could not accept such a report unless reasons were given.

"I know nothing at all about these cases before I came into the Convention to-night, and I know very little more now," he said.

Mr. Depew at this point interrupted the speaker, who was shut off under the five-minute rule, remarking:

"I am glad to say we are not all know-nothings, as my colleague here seems to be."

Mr. Miller glared at his colleague, but the call for the question had become so noisy from all parts of the hall that the debate was brought to a close.

The Roll Called.

Just before midnight the question was put on the substitution of the minority for the majority report. The ayes and nays appeared to be almost equal, and there was a demand for the call of the roll, which the clerk proceeded to make.

On the very first State, Alabama, which gave 15 to 5 for the minority report, Mr. Depew challenged the vote on the ground that some of the delegates from this State as contestants were voting in their own interest, which was contrary to the rules adopted.

A lively discussion followed, in which Mr. Fassett and Mr. Miller took sides against Mr. Depew, who was sustained by the Chair.

The vote was cut down to 14 for the affirmative. The voting went on and the strength of the different delegations for Blaine, who represented the affirmative, and Harrison, whose followers voted in the negative, were shown.

Intense interest was manfested, and as the vote was announced by the Chairman of each delegation there was loud cheering, especially in the larger States, which were divided.

At 1 o'clock the electric lights were suddenly extinguished and it was twenty minutes before they were lighted and the calling of the roll was finished.

Harrison Men Wild with Joy.

New York gave 45 votes for and 27 against the motion.

When the final vote, 423½ for and 463 against the motion, thus rejecting the minority report, was announced the Harrison men went wild with joy and began cheering and waving hats, handkerchiefs and anything they could lay hands on, while the entire audience joined.

The galleries at that hour were almost emptied, but there were several thousand people in the lower tiers. The cheering broke out several times and great enthusiasm was manifested.

Mr. Depew led in the cheering and jumped up on his chair, waving his hat in one hand and his handkerchief in the other.

The Blaine men sat still and tried to smile indifferently, but it was hard work.

It was 1.30 when the result was announced, and then a motion was made to adopt the majority report.

This required another roll-call. Many of the Blaine men had become disgusted and had left the hall. On the second call gains for the Harrison element were made in several of the States, including New York, Arkansas, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Michigan and Connecticut.

The result, 476 to 365 in favor of adopting the majority report, was received with another wild demonstration.

The Platform Unanimously Adopted.

At this hour every one looked for an adjournment, but ex-Gov. Foraker, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, was called on to make his report. He read the platform of the party. The tariff, reciprocity, bimetalism, pauper immigration and anti-trust planks were applauded loudly, and the Nicaragua Canal plank was inserted for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Miller.

The plank commending the wise and prudent administration of President Harrison was greeted enthusiastically, and the cheering lasted so long that Mr. Foraker seemed somewhat embarrassed.

The platform was unanimously adopted on Mr. Depew's motion, who remarked that it was the best platform he had ever heard.

The adjournment was taken at 1.30 (which is 2.30 New York time) until 10 A. M. to-day.

THE PLATFORM.

The following is the platform as completed by the Committee on Resolutions:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States, assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

Protection.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal, as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

Reciprocity.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that executed by a Republican administration our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The Silver Question.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by the legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

A Free Ballot.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never remit its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

Southern Outrages.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

Foreign Relations.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

Irish Home Rule and Russian Persecution.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognized the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of Home Rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men.

We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but, while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and State.

Against Trusts.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

Lower Letter Postage.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Post-Office Department and the highest class of postal service.

Civil Service.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

Nicaragua Canal.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of national defense and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

Territories.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests, of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from bona fide residents thereof and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Arid Lands.

We favor cession, subject to the Homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie, under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

The Columbian Exposition.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and the attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the nation.

Intemperance.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Pensions.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the nation, we pledge anew to the veteran soldiers of the republic a watchful care and recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

Harrison's Administration.

We commend the able, patriotic and thoroughly American Administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity and the dignity and honor of the nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

HARD WORDS FOR OFFICE-HOLDERS.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—Following is a verbatim report of the heated colloquy between ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, during the debate last night on adopting the report of the Committee on Contested Seats:

Mr. Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, was recognized. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "some allusion has been made here to office-holders. I have never filled a Federal office in my life that did not come from my own State, therefore I think I can speak dispassionately on this subject. The gentleman from Colorado has intimated that office-holders should return to Washington to attend to business. There are various kinds of office-holders, among whom are Senators of the United States. (Cheers.)

"I respectfully submit that if the office-holders leave this hall and go to their duties in Washington, my distinguished friends must go with them." (Applause).

Senator Wolcott, of Colorado—I desire to remind the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas that if he does not hold office he drags a beautiful lot of offices always in his train, and while I hold office, it is not by appointment from the President of the United States, as I am here to represent a Republican constituency.

Mr. Clayton—If every debater in this hall who does not represent a Republican constituency were to leave this hall then we would have a very great scattering indeed, and some of the largest and greatest States of them all will have to go out with us from the South.

I respectfully submit that all these outside matters ought not to be argued in here. (Applause.) I have not dragged them in nor has the majority. I submit that this Convention should not be prejudiced in its mature judgment by the dragging in of office-holders, nor by the slur that men who come here from the Southern States, who have faced the horrors of Southern Democracy—(applause)—are to be pointed out or have it said that they cannot cast electoral votes. We have suffered enough from the enemy without suffering from our friends. (Applause.) I beg of you to drop that slur. We are invited here by the National Committee, and if we do not stand upon an equality here then I say let us leave this hall to those who do. (Cheers.)

WHITELAW REID FOR MORTON'S PLACE.

[SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD.]

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—It is said that the name of Whitelaw Reid, of New York, is the choice of the Harrison men for the second place on