

Vol. XL, No. 12,360.

GARFIELD FOR PRESIDENT.

ARTHUR FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

A CRUSHING DEFEAT OF THE THIRD-TERM IDEA IN AMERICAN POLITICS. THE NATIONAL CONVENTION COMPLETES ITS LABORS AND ADJOURNS SINCE DIE—GARFIELD NOMINATED ON THE EIGHTH BALLOT OF THE DAY—ARTHUR ON THE FIRST BALLOT FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, was nominated for President of the United States at Chicago yesterday. General Chester A. Arthur, of New-York, was nominated for Vice-President. The supporters of General Grant stood by him to the last. The defeat of the third-term project was due to action of the friends of Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman.

The Convention was called to order at 10:30 a. m., a conference having just previously been held at the Grand Pacific Hotel by the friends of Mr. Blaine and Mr. Sherman. Balloting was resumed at once. The first ballot (the twenty-ninth of the Convention) showed that each candidate had substantially the same strength as when the voting ended the night before. Grant had 305 votes, and Blaine 278. Sherman, however, had 116. The contest then went forward without the change of more than a dozen votes, until the thirty-fourth ballot was reached. On the thirty-fourth ballot, Garfield, who had had one vote, suddenly received 17. On the next he received 50.

When the roll was called for the thirty-sixth ballot, the Blaine and Sherman States began to cast their votes for General Garfield from the beginning of the call. It soon became plain that the contest was between Grant and Garfield. A feeling of intense excitement soon reigned, and the crowd broke out repeatedly into tremendous cheering, interrupting the call. The band began to play "Hail to the Chief," and cannon began to fire a salute before the call was finished. General Garfield once rose to a point of order, and said his name should not be used without his consent, but the call went on regardlessly. The ballot resulted as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Grant: 305, Blaine: 278, Sherman: 116, Garfield: 67.

A scene of great enthusiasm followed. Congratulatory speeches were made by Conkling, Logan, Beaver, Hale, Pleasants and others, and the nomination was made unanimous. After singing "Hail to the Chief," a recess until 6 o'clock was taken.

The Convention was called to order at 5:20 p. m. Mr. Frye, of Maine, was called to the chair. Nominations were made for Vice-President, the name of Chester A. Arthur being presented by General Woodford. One ballot was taken, resulting as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Arthur: 399, Sherman: 305, Grant: 278, Blaine: 255.

The nomination was made unanimous. At 7:25 p. m. the Convention adjourned sine die. Expressions made in all parts of the country show that the nominations are favorably received. There was much excitement in Congress and the Republicans of that body held a mass meeting.

SUMMARY OF THE BALLOTING.

A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF THE TWO DAYS' VOTING FOR PRESIDENT.

The table printed below affords a complete view of the balloting at Chicago, which ended in the nomination of General Garfield for President. It will be noticed that the Grant men stood by their candidate to the end, the nomination being effected by the other delegates. The table is as follows:

Large table with 10 columns: Ballot, Grant, Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds, Washburne, Windom, Garfield, Brewster, Sedgwick. Shows vote counts for each ballot from 1 to 36.

a Harrison, b Davis, c Hayes, d McCrary, e Hart, f Sheridan, g Conkling.

APPROACHING A NOMINATION. FIVE BALLOTS WITHOUT MATERIAL CHANGE—VOTES FOR GARFIELD ON THE SIXTH—GRANT'S INCREASED VOTE ON THE SEVENTH BALLOT OF THE DAY.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Convention resumed, at the opening of its sixth day of actual session, the work of balloting without preface or preparation of any kind. Immediately upon the last words of the prayer by the Rev. Dr. Thomas followed the voice

of the secretary calling the name of Alabama for the twenty-ninth ballot. The event of the ballot proved to be the transfer of the 19 Edmunds votes in the Massachusetts delegation to Sherman. Their intention to make the change had been rumored about before the Convention met, and created no surprise; and the announcement was received with applause. This was hailed as the first important break in the vote of any candidate, and some sanguine ones regarded it as the possible indication of a general change.

An interesting question was raised upon the vote of the Alabama delegation. The chairman announced 16 votes for Grant, 3 for Sherman and 1 for Blaine. Ex-Senator Willard Warner challenged the correctness of the vote, and the roll was called. When George Turner, the chairman, attempted to vote for a delegate who was absent from the hall and who he said had authorized him to do so, Senator Hoar ruled that only the delegate himself or either of the two alternates from his district, or in the case of delegates-at-large any one of the four alternates-at-large, could vote. General Garfield then raised the question that the correctness of the vote of a State could only be questioned by a member of the delegation, being under the impression that the question in this instance was raised by a delegate outside the State of Alabama. The question afterward came up again, and Senator Hoar ruled that any delegate could question the correctness of the vote of any State; but an examination of the rules showed that he had been misled by the wording of the rules as adopted four years ago, and that only a delegate from the State in question could question the correctness of the vote.

There is obvious danger in this rule for future National Conventions. As it now stands it would render it possible for a delegation having only a part of its members present, but all in favor of one candidate, to cast the whole vote of their State for that candidate without interference from the rest of the Convention.

There were a number of changes back and forth upon this, the first ballot of the day. In the Indiana delegation Blaine lost 1, and 1 in Kentucky, the latter going to Sherman. In Maryland Grant lost 1 and Blaine 2, Sherman getting all three. The Windom vote, as well as the Edmunds vote, broke on this ballot; Blaine getting three votes from Minnesota. In Mississippi Grant gained 2 votes from Sherman. The vote of New-York was unchanged—50 for Grant, 18 for Blaine and 2 for Sherman. In Tennessee Blaine lost 1 vote to Sherman. The Edmunds vote outside of Massachusetts stood pretty firm, but his total vote dropped to 12. Sherman rose to 116, his highest figure thus far. Blaine received 278, one less than his vote on the last ballot last night, and Grant lost 2 as compared with the same ballot, his vote standing 305. The Sherman gain from the last ballot last night was 25.

A VOTE FOR GENERAL SHERIDAN. The chief incident of the next ballot was the unexpected appearance of General Philip H. Sheridan as a Presidential candidate. A delegate from Wyoming cast one vote for Sheridan, which was loudly applauded. It so happened that General Sheridan was on the platform at the time, and heard the announcement with great amusement. There were prolonged and good-humored cheers as Senator Hoar and Major Harrison went over and jokingly congratulated General Sheridan. A moment afterward the audience were surprised to see General Sheridan appear at the chairman's desk, evidently about to address the Convention. When Senator Hoar had commanded the attention of the audience General Sheridan said he was very much obliged to the gentleman who had mentioned his name, but it would be impossible for him to receive such a nomination, unless in some way he could turn it over to his best friend. This was taken as an allusion to Grant, and was received with evident pleasure by the Grant men. General Sheridan's reason for not being able to accept the nomination was, of course, known to be that the Constitution of the United States places an obstacle in the way of the election of a native-born Irishman to the Presidency.

There was a slight break in the Washburne vote in Illinois in this ballot; Blaine got 12 votes, 2 of which came from Washburne. In Indiana and Maryland, each, Blaine lost 1 to Sherman. At this point Mr. W. W. Hicks, of Florida, arose and demanded the protection of the chairman, in an excited manner, from emissaries who sought to compel the members of the delegation to violate their oaths and their honor. This was supposed to be an allusion to a colored Sherman delegate in the neighborhood, but it was observed that Mr. Hicks bore the visits of the Grant emissaries from the New-York delegation with great equanimity.

Blaine received 6 votes in the Minnesota delegation; Windom got 4. In New-Jersey Blaine lost 2, which went to Washburne. In South Carolina Grant lost 1, which went to Sherman, and the 1 Edmunds vote in Tennessee also went to Sherman. Sherman's total vote was 120, Blaine's 279, Grant's 306.

THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT. On the next ballot Alabama announced 16 votes for Grant. Ex-Senator Warner again challenged the vote, which had been increased for Grant by 1, by casting the vote of a delegate who was not in the hall. Senator Hoar ruled against this, and the vote for Grant was reduced to 15. Mr. Conkling had a little boom on this ballot, which amused him greatly; one delegate in New-Mexico casting a vote for him. At the announcement Mr. Conkling threw his head back and laughed heartily.

Blaine lost 2 votes in Indiana, which proved to be a very doubtful delegation indeed, and about which the Blaine men had been apprehensive from the first. Washburne got the 2 votes which Blaine lost in Indiana and 1 from Windom in Minnesota. One of General Garfield's 2 votes in Pennsylvania left him on this ballot. The totals stood respectively: Grant, 308; Blaine, 276; Sherman, 118. There was a hearty cheer from the Grant men, this vote being within one of their highest vote last night.

ALTERNATE HOPES AND FEARS.

In the thirty-second ballot there was another break in the Indiana delegation, Blaine's vote falling to 13 and Washburne's rising to 12. Grant had 3 votes, and Sherman 3. This was a loss for Blaine of 5 votes, which went to Washburne. That oscillating delegate in North Carolina who voted yesterday alternately for Grant and Sherman had now stayed by Grant through the day. There was another loss of 2 for Blaine in the Wisconsin delegation, which went to Washburne. This raised Washburne's vote to its highest figure, 44. Sherman stood at 117, Blaine at 270—his very lowest vote—and Grant rose to 309, which was as high as his highest vote of last night. The showing put the Grant men in excellent spirits.

The vote of Alabama, in the thirty-third ballot, gave Blaine's friends hope of a little break in his favor, but it was a short one. Four votes were given him in the delegation, 3 of which came from Sherman. In Georgia, Blaine and Grant each gained 1, but in Illinois Blaine lost 2, which went back to Washburne. In Indiana Blaine gained 1, but Sherman dropped 7 votes on the ballot, standing at 110. Grant's vote remained immovable at 309, while Blaine bricked up a little to 276.

AN INDICATION OF THE RESULT. The thirty-fourth ballot contained the germ of the nomination that was finally made. The roll-call was almost without incident, except that in Indiana Blaine gained 6 of his votes, amid the applause of the Blaine men; but when Wisconsin was called, and J. B. Cassidy cast 16 of its 20 votes for James A. Garfield, of Ohio, there was a stir of surprise all through the crowd, and much applause in the galleries, which greeted General Garfield's entrance to the Convention at every session with the most enthusiastic demonstrations. On this ballot the Grant strength

rose to 312 votes—its highest figure thus far. Blaine was almost constantly at 275. Sherman fell to 107. Washburne had 39 votes, Edmunds 11, Windom 4, and General Garfield 17. There was a great cheer by the Grant men, Senator Conkling standing up in the centre of the house and leading the applause.

General Garfield arose on his chair, pale with excitement. Senator Hoar said: "For what purpose does the gentleman rise?"—evidently preparing to rule out any personal explanation or declination. A strict construction of the rules required this; but probably no chairman would have dared to do so. The roll-call was then resumed. His ability and absolute impartiality have attracted equally the admiration of all spectators, whether in the Convention or in the galleries.

General Garfield said, "I rise to a question of order," which he proceeded to state by saying that he questioned the correctness of the vote. The secretary had reported 17 votes as being cast for him. No one had any right to cast votes for a gentleman in this Convention without his consent; and that consent," said General Garfield, "I refuse."

Senator Hoar promptly ruled that this was not a question of order, which General Garfield, of course, knew as well as the Senator himself; but he had ingeniously managed to decline the nomination before being shut off by the chair, and sat down satisfied, little thinking, perhaps, that in two more ballots he would become the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States.

The thirty-fifth ballot was called amid some excitement, but yet without any general expectation that the Convention was approaching a nomination. General Harrison, of Indiana, however, announced that that State cast 27 votes for Garfield, 2 for Blaine and 1 for Grant. There was a loud cheer from the anti-Grant men, and the whole vast audience was set on edge. The vote was received, though there was at the same time no disorder. The remainder of the ballot, however, proceeded much as usual, the Grant men voting steadily for Grant, and the Blaine men for Blaine. The vote was 312 for Grant, 275 for Blaine, and 107 for Sherman. The very highest figure ever reached in the history of the Convention, with much waving of handkerchiefs and general exultation.

THE DECISIVE BALLOT. THE GENERAL BREAK OF THE ANTI-GRANT DELEGATIONS ON THE THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT—GENERAL GARFIELD'S COGNOMEN—FORCED INTO THE PRESIDENCY—WILD ENTHUSIASM IN THE CONVENTION.

CHICAGO, June 8.—It was evident after the thirty-fifth ballot that Mr. Blaine could not be nominated. Beginning at 284 his vote had dropped to 257, and success was hopeless. If at any time his vote could have been raised to 300, there would instantly have been accessions from all sides which had been made contingent on his vote reaching that figure; but the sudden introduction of the popular name of Garfield had drawn away from Blaine a number of semi-attached supporters. The Blaine column was helplessly broken, and it only remained now for the opponents of a third-term to do that thing which would be most certain to defeat Grant.

There is no reason to think that General Garfield's nomination was the result of any combination; nor was the voting on the thirty-sixth ballot, which all saw would be critical, but few supposed would be actually decisive, in accordance with any arranged plan by which the solid vote of Blaine or any other candidate was turned over to Garfield. There was that thrill in the air which told that the keystone had been struck. The ballot showed those who were more anxious for the defeat of a third term than for the nomination of any particular candidate casting their votes together for Garfield with little consultation or canvassing. Indeed the impulse that decided the battle was not given till the ballot had proceeded for a few moments. Alabama cast its vote much as usual, 16 for Grant and 4 for Blaine. Arkansas gave 12 votes, of course, to Grant. California gave her 12 solidly to Blaine, as on all the thirty-five preceding ballots.

THE FINAL STRUGGLE. The first sign of the impending revolution was in the vote of Connecticut. On the last ballot this delegation had stood 3 for Blaine and 9 for Washburne. Mr. Brandagee, the chairman of the Connecticut delegation, who was known to be one of the most sincere and earnest opponents of the third term in the Convention, cast 11 of the 12 votes of his State for James A. Garfield, and 1 for Blaine. Then it was clear enough the great and final struggle was coming. Florida's 8 votes stood firmly by Grant. In Georgia Blaine actually rose 1 vote to 10, the remainder being cast about as before: 8 for Grant 3 for Sherman; with the slight concession to Garfield of 1 vote.

From this time on there was a fever of excitement in the hall, though the galleries and Convention managed for their own sakes to reserve order. The next impulse to the Garfield vote came from Illinois, where he had 7 votes, Blaine holding 6, and Washburne 5, and Grant's faithful 24, with Logan at the head list firm.

A SCENE OF WILD EXCITEMENT. When General Harrison mounted on his chair and called out that Indiana, out of thirty votes, gave twenty-nine for Garfield, neither the Convention nor the galleries could contain themselves any longer. There was a universal uproar; half the Convention rose to its feet. Leaders of all factions hurriedly hither and thither through the Convention; and while the building was resounding with loud cheers for Garfield, there was a cluster of excited delegates about the General himself, who sat quiet and cool in his ordinary place at the end of one of the rows of seats in the Ohio delegation, having his own seat on the middle aisle near the very rear of the Convention.

It was the white badge of an Ohio delegate on his coat, and held his massive head steadily immovable. For an appearance of extra resolution on his face, as that of a man who was repressing internal excitement, he might have been supposed to have a little interest in the proceedings as any other delegate on the floor of the Convention. He was in fact going through one of the most extraordinary experiences ever given to an American citizen. He was being nominated for President at half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when he could hardly have dreamed of such a thing at 9 o'clock in the morning.

A DRAMATIC INCIDENT. There has been no such dramatic incident in politics, for a great many years, at least, except possibly the nomination of Horatio Seymour in 1868. Entirely apart from all political considerations, it was an extraordinary and impressive incident to see this quiet man suddenly wheeled by a popular sentiment into the position of standard-bearer to the great Republican party, and in all probability into the Presidency itself, with its great power and world-wide fame. All this while the crowd had been cheering, and the elements of the Convention were dissolving and crystallizing in an instant of time.

Where the Sherman vote was going, whether simply by force of drifting or not, was apparent enough when a North Carolina delegate seized the banner of his State and waved it toward the Ohio delegation, all of whom were on their feet. The situation was indeed peculiar. General Garfield

had entered the Convention as the loyal representative of Secretary Sherman, who was still a candidate. The Ohio delegation, most of whom were warm friends of both men, were in honor bound to support Mr. Sherman so long as there was any possibility of his nomination. General Garfield had, like a truthful and honorable gentleman, set his face from the first against all suggestions that he should become a candidate, feeling that any yielding to such suggestions would be rankly disloyal to the friend he had come to support. Now he was being forced into the field in spite of himself, and the indications were that his own vote would soon surpass that of his candidate. The Ohio delegation were seen to be in anxious, hurried consultation about General Garfield's chair, ex-Governor Dennison, Congressman Butterworth and Major Bickham being prominent in the group.

HOW'S BREAK FOR GARFIELD. Nothing seemed to come of it, however, and when the crowd had been quieted down the secretary was again in his place, ready to resume the roll-call. When he called "Iowa" every ear was strained to hear the reply, which had to travel from the furthest limit of the body of delegates. The 22 votes of that State had been cast on every ballot for James G. Blaine, and if these votes should be cast for Garfield it would prove that the instantaneous fusion of the anti-Grant elements of the Convention was complete. When the chairman of the delegation called out that Iowa cast 22 votes out, which after a few moments died away, while there was a general outburst of the hasty and whispered consultation among the Ohio delegates about General Garfield's chair. Suddenly the Ohio delegation broke out in cries and applause, and an electric cheer spread from them as a centre in an instant all over the Convention, telling without any need of words that Ohio's new candidate had replaced the old; that Secretary Sherman had been withdrawn, and that, with the full consent of his friends, Garfield was a candidate.

From this time the votes split off between Grant and Garfield almost without exception, the roll-call proceeding amid the growing excitement of the anti-Grant men, who thought they saw victory before them. Kansas gave its six Blaine votes to Garfield, Grant's four votes standing firm. In Kentucky, the Blaine votes came to Garfield. Every Garfield vote now was applauded, while Mr. Conkling watched the secretary with a cold eye. Senator Kellogg cast the vote of Louisiana, 8 for Garfield, 8 for Grant. When Maine was called, Mr. Hale arose, looking sad, to be sure, but still with his accustomed air of quiet resolution, and cast those 14 votes that represented so much loyal affection for James G. Blaine, for James A. Garfield, of Ohio. There was a cheer at this for the men from Maine, with many expressions of sympathy for their keen disappointment passing through the throng.

GARFIELD IN THE LEAD. Garfield had now 100 votes, Grant 107, Mr. Gary, the scholarly-looking chairman of the Maryland delegation, cast 10 votes from that State for Garfield, and 6 for Grant. Ex-Postmaster-General Cresswell questioned the correctness of the vote, and the roll of the delegation was called, showing that the vote had been correctly reported. This plan was adopted by the Grant men in a number of delegations afterward with two designs:—of causing delay and giving the Convention time to cool off if possible, and of frightening the men who had the courage to break away, but would hardly be ready, perhaps, to go on record by name.

All of the Massachusetts delegation except the four Grant men voted for Garfield, adding 22 to his column. This brought Garfield's vote up to 128, and he now actually led Grant, who had 117. As the race went on he drew further ahead. Mr. Joy cast all the 21 Blaine votes of Michigan for him, giving to Grant his invariable 10. The little Windom vote melted out of sight in the fierce heat of this contest. Eight of the 10 Missouri votes went to Garfield and 2 to Grant. Senator Bruce announced the vote of Mississippi as 8 for Garfield and 8 for Grant. A Grant man made the usual question of the correctness of the vote; the roll was called, and his reward was the loss of 1 vote for Grant. Garfield now led Grant, but had stood out on every ballot against Mr. Grant, who was now given to Garfield, Nebraska, an unwavering Blaine State, gave its 6 votes to Garfield, while Nevada, likewise a Blaine State, divided its vote, giving Garfield 3 Grant 2 and Blaine 1. This was the first break of any Blaine man to Grant, and, if I am not mistaken, the only instance, though the Grant men have always been full of predictions that many Blaine men would go to Grant when there was a break. New-Hampshire, the State of William E. Chandler, Blaine's devoted friend, gave all her 10 votes to Garfield. Mr. Jewell, the chairman of the New-Jersey delegation, now gave a solid 18 to Garfield.

At this point Garfield's vote stood at 197; Grant's at 158. The vote of New-York brought them almost even, but only for a time, Garfield having 217; Grant, 208. In North Carolina the 15 Sherman votes went to Garfield. When the vote of Ohio, the State which can always produce a President at fifteen minutes' notice, was called, the announcement was eagerly listened to. Congressman Butterworth gave 43 votes for Garfield, General Garfield having evidently declined to cast the 44th for himself, Oregon gave Garfield 6, while in Pennsylvania Grant, in the stress and tension of the struggle, gained a vote, Garfield getting 21, Rhode Island voted for Garfield, and South Carolina gave him 6 out of 11, the rest going to Sherman.

Here the roll of the delegation was called on a question of the vote. The chairman of the delegation, who had felt himself bound by Grant instructions, but sympathized with Blaine, voted for Garfield. The vote of South Carolina put Garfield up to 316, the highest figure yet reached by any candidate, and Grant at 258.

THE RESULT ASSURED. Garfield's nomination had for some time been inevitable, the only question being whether it would come on this ballot. All this time the General remained quietly in his seat, apparently unmoved, and one of the last men in the world to be suspected of being on the verge of a sudden Presidential nomination, and Senator Conkling and Senator Logan were in anxious consultation in the middle aisle. Their only hope now was to prevent a nomination on this ballot in the farthest hope that something might turn up in their favor on the next. To this end Mr. Conkling went over to labor with the Vermont delegates, to hold them back from Garfield. The ballot, a few moments later, showed what success he had. Tennessee gave Garfield 7 votes, with Grant's votes standing firm, as, indeed, all of Grant's votes did. His 13 votes in Texas stood by him. It was felt that the vote of Vermont would decide the question of the nomination on this ballot, though the result showed that General Garfield would have been nominated without it. When those 10 original Edmunds votes were cast for Garfield, there was a loud cheer, and ex-Governor Gregory Smith, who cast them, kissed his hand gleefully to a friend on the platform. Virginia even rolled a little for Grant, giving him 10 1/2 votes to 3 for Garfield. When West Virginia was called Mr. Campbell, whose cause General Garfield championed the other day, said, because Senator Hoar, with his rigid etiquette, could stop him, that West Virginia remembered her friend and gave him 6 votes.

The vote of Wisconsin was watched for on tip toe. There were the votes then to just nominate Garfield if they were

cast. When Mr. Cassidy, the chairman, called out 20 votes for Garfield, the whole house flashed into a great cheer. The galleries were on their feet in an instant, cheering and waving handkerchiefs. Almost the whole body of the Convention was up hurrahing at the rate of three times three a minute. Garfield was nominated, and just nominated.

ARTHUR FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. THE CONVENTION PROCEEDS TO CONSIDER THE CONKLING INTERESTS IN NEW-YORK—EFFORTS TO MAKE THE NOMINATION UNANIMOUS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Convention, which had been so deliberative in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, went about completing the ticket this evening without plan or organization. The only thought in the minds of the delegates seemed to be to put the business through in the greatest possible haste; and, as it would take less time to finish the work by letting Mr. Conkling have his own way than by opposing him, that course was pursued without much apparent thought about the consequences.

The overshadowing influence of the great State of New-York, also, with its thirty-five electoral votes, the fact that if those votes are cast for the Republican candidate next November they will ensure his election, and the fear that unless Mr. Conkling left Chicago carrying with him some evidence of power in the Convention he would go back to New-York and let the State be carried by Democrats—all these considerations, and others probably had their influence upon the Convention, and caused delegates to vote in the face of excitement as they would not have voted upon sober second thought.

The conduct of a majority of the New-York delegation, when General Garfield was nominated this afternoon, also made an impression. When everybody else in the Convention was cheering for the nominee, and seemed for a moment to have forgotten the differences that had existed, the majority of the New-York delegation sat still in their seats with grim faces, making no effort to conceal their disappointment. If they had carried the same spirit into the campaign it would not have been well for success in the Empire State.

The talk of Mr. Conkling's friends during the recess also contributed to the demoralization of the delegates. They threatened all sorts of disasters if a majority of the Convention dared to pile insults upon the Senator from New-York; and they made no secret of the fact that they felt very ugly over their defeat in the afternoon.

Soon after the adjournment for a recess, a caucus was held in the parlors of the New-York delegation, for the purpose of arranging some programme for the fight for the Vice-Presidency. Most of the New-York delegation were present, and other Grant men joined them. Some of the Sherman managers were also called in.

Mr. Levi P. Morton had been prominently mentioned as a probable candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Grant, if the latter had been successful; and it has generally been supposed that Senator Conkling had given the New-York City Representative in Congress reason to expect his support. This nomination would have been generally acceptable to Republicans from all parts of the country, although it would not have been the first choice of many. But Mr. Conkling was soon found to have other plans, and Mr. Morton declined to allow the use of his name as a candidate.

MR. CONKLING'S PURPOSE.

Mr. Conkling's purpose was not to be misunderstood; he wished to make the Republican party vindicate ex-Collector Arthur, whose cause he had championed when Secretary Sherman removed him from office; and to humiliate Mr. Sherman by making the immediate friends of the Secretary of the Treasury in the Convention assist in this vindication. At the same time he would secure upon the ticket his own personal representative and friend. Before the Convention met in the evening, it was reported about the hotels that Mr. Conkling had concluded to present General Arthur's name; but no one went to the Exposition Building expecting him to be nominated except along a long struggle.

The delegates and spectators were slow in gathering at the Exposition Hall after the recess; and at no time were the galleries more than half full of people. On the table of the presiding officer there had been placed a floral ship resting upon a bed of bright flowers. Its razing was of smiles, and upon the side of the hall was wrought in crimson blossoms the word Garfield. Many of the delegates and spectators at which were for sale on the streets within an hour after the nomination was made. They were of the crimson ribbon, and bore in golden letters the legend: "For President, General James A. Garfield, of Ohio."

While the audience were waiting for the Convention to assemble, a local glee club entertained them with some comic songs, which were not particularly well sung, but which served to amuse the people.

MR. WASHBURNE NOMINATED.

At half past five Senator Hoar called the Convention to order, and the call of States for the purpose of putting candidates for the Vice-Presidency in nomination began. The call only proceeded as far as California, when Mr. Pixley, one of the delegation from that State and the chairman of it, put in nomination the Hon. E. B. Washburne. This was expected and was received with a good deal of enthusiasm, especially by the people in the galleries, who from the first mention of his name applauded it with great heartiness. If the audience had selected the candidate they would have chosen Mr. Washburne; and their selection would not have been a bad one for the place. Mr. Pixley made a good little five minutes' speech in presenting Mr. Washburne's name, referring to his sixteen years service in Congress, and the honorable record he made in Paris during the Franco-Prussian war. For a few minutes it seemed as though the Washburne men were to be rewarded for the work they had done in the morning in starting the current to Garfield, and thus securing his nomination. But there were arrangements going on upon the floor of the Convention that were to prevent it. Prominent New-York delegates were going about the hall and holding hurried consultations with the men from other States, and it was apparent that, although the plan for the nomination of General Arthur had not been entirely arranged before the Convention met, it was rapidly being perfected. The nomination of Mr. Washburne was seconded by Senator McCarthy, of New-York, who was the last to break away from the Grant instructions yesterday, and voted for Blaine. His speech was brief and pointed, and his appearance as the advocate of Washburne was supposed to indicate that the bolters in the New-York delegation intended to stand together, and that General Arthur was to receive only the Grant strength.

OTHER CANDIDATES.

The other candidates were presented in quick succession. Ex-Governor Jewell, of Connecticut, who was voted for for the same position in 1876, and who would certainly make a very popular candidate, was presented by Connecticut, whose delegation desired to give their distinguished fellow-citizen the compliment of their vote. Mr. Hicks, the chairman of the Florida delegation, nominated Judge Thomas Settle as a representative Southern Republican, and in his speech spoke in eloquent and forcible terms of the persecution which the Republicans of the South have had to endure. North Carolina, the State in which Judge Settle formerly resided, seconded his nomination through one of its colored delegates. When Michigan was reached Mr. Conger said that the Republican Convention in that State had instructed its delegates to vote for their distinguished Senator, Thomas W. Ferry, but that he had received a letter from Mr. Ferry desiring to be a candidate. He asked that the letter might be printed with his

speech as a part of the proceedings of the Convention. At this point Congressman Frye, who was temporarily in the chair, read a dispatch from Oregon announcing that the Republicans had carried that State by not less than 1,000 majority, and that there was great enthusiasm over General Garfield's nomination. New-York was called, and, to the surprise of everybody, no response was made. The managers from that State were too busy in making their combinations to notice the call of the State, or they were determined not to put General Arthur in nomination unless they were sure of a sufficient number of votes in advance to nominate him. Tennessee was the next State, at which the call halted, and Congressman Hoark, of that State, presented the name of Horace Maynard, in accordance with the instructions of the Tennessee State Convention.

GENERAL ARTHUR PRESENTED. After Mr. Hoark's speech ex-Lieutenant-Governor Woodford rose in the New-York delegation, and standing upon his seat, and after a brief reference to the loyal support which New-York had given to General Grant, said that New-York could not be behind any in support of the candidate nominated to-day; he presented the name of General C. A. Arthur for the second place on the ticket. The nomination was received with a good deal of applause in the New-York delegation, but the galleries and the body of the Convention were silent.

Presently the tall, slim form of ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio, was seen rising above the heads of the delegates from that State. This was the critical point in the contest. Governor Dennison, with Governor Foster and General Garfield had been Secretary Sherman's nearest friends in the whole contest; and Secretary Sherman was probably the one candidate of all who had made the canvas that Conkling and Arthur would have least desired to have nominated. Now the one man who had been the cause of the bitter enmity between the Administration and the Senator from New-York the man whose removal from office by Mr. Sherman had been made the occasion for Mr. Conkling's first attack upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the rest, was a candidate before the Convention; and it seemed hardly possible that Governor Dennison would offer the vote of his State for that man; but he did it, and the action of Ohio turned the scale. Governor Dennison, in announcing the nomination, pledged the State of Ohio for the ticket in November by a majority of 30,000.

Then came the flood, General Kilpatrick followed with one of his florid speeches for Arthur. Mr. Conkling, who had been sitting in his seat immediately under General Kilpatrick, wearing upon his face the most comical look of unconcern that was ever seen. It is the intensely interested appearance of his countenance during the whole previous proceedings as to be one of the most striking features of the convention as seen from the platform.

Illinois was the next to wheel into line. Mr. Emory A. Norris leading up that State, and ranging in line the last New-York and Ohio. The nomination of General Arthur was by this time assured, for it was evident that the Convention had been stamped, completely thrown off its balance. After a Maryland delegate had brought up the vote of that State, or at least promised it, Mr. Filley, of St. Louis, was anxious to have the nomination made by acclamation. The chairman of the Convention ruled that it would be out of order, but suggested that it would be in order by a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules, and then to vote upon the nomination. Mr. Filley demanded a suspension of the rules, but the motion was lost and the call for the next State, Delaware (Camden), of Texas, presented the name of the candidate from the Lone Star State, ex-Governor E. J. Davis, but his Convention was not to be swept away by the flood, and Mr. Hicks, the chairman of the delegation, was forced to withdraw his support, and seconded the nomination of Arthur. New-York, Illinois and Ohio had joined hands for this most unexpected nomination. Pennsylvania swung into line. Mr. Cessna said that the Keystone State was once more within two of a unite, and that union was for General Arthur by this time the Convention had completely lost sight of itself, and the enthusiasm on the floor was wild, though not intelligible. For once the galleries were in a more judicious frame of mind. A colored man from the State of Louisiana, the vote of Little to Arthur. All opposition to Arthur by this time had completely disappeared. The support of Mr. Washburne and gave to Arthur. The last speech was made by Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, who intended to have the Convention completely lost. He declared the intention of the delegates from West Virginia to support Mr. Washburne.

Even Mr. Conkling, in his indignity enough in his impatience call out "time" while Mr. Campbell was speaking. The voting was not attended with much excitement. When the roll-call was completed and the result was announced there was very general applause.

HOW THE RESULT WAS REACHED. DETAILS OF THE BALLOTING—EIGHT MORE ROLL-CALLS FOR PRESIDENT AND ONE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—AN ADJOURNMENT SINE DIE.

CHICAGO, June 8.—The chairman called the Convention to order at 10:35 a. m., at which hour the delegates were nearly all in their seats and the galleries were three-fourths filled. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of the Centenary Methodist Church of Chicago.

The chairman ordered the roll-call for the twenty-ninth ballot, and it was proceeded with. When the State of Alabama was called and the vote announced, its correctness was questioned by a member of the delegation, and the chairman ordered the roll of delegates to be called. Then one of the delegates stated that a colleague was absent, sick, and had authorized him to cast his vote for him, and he asked whether he could do so. To this the chairman replied that the roll-call must not be interrupted, and that the question would be decided when it arose.

The roll-call went on, and when the name of Alexander was called and responded to, the question was raised as to whether the response had been made by Alexander. It was admitted that it had not been. A second delegate from Alabama also failed to respond, and then when the delegates were all called, the names of the alternates for the absent delegates were called. There was a response, however, from only one of them.

The chairman stated, as his mode of executing the rule on the subject, that in the case of a failure of a delegate to respond, the name of the alternate standing opposite on the roll would be called, and if he did not respond then the name of the other alternate from that district would be called, and in the case of delegates-at-large the names of the other alternates of that class would be called.

The vote of Alabama was then announced as Grant 16, Blaine 3, Sherman 3. The result of the decision was to lose Grant one vote.

When Virginia was called the chairman announced 16 votes for Grant, 3 for Blaine, 3 for Sherman. A colored delegate challenged the vote, and the roll was called in detail, when 4 responded for Sherman instead of 3, as previously announced. Carney a delegate-at-large, was absent, and an alternate responded for him. Subsequently the delegate who had changed from Blaine to Sherman changed his vote back to Blaine, which left Virginia recorded as originally—Grant 16, Blaine 3, Sherman 3.

The following was the result of the vote in detail:

Table with 2 columns: Candidate, Votes. Grant: 312, Blaine: 276, Sherman: 118, Garfield: 67, Edmunds: 10.

THIRTIETH BALLOT.