Sulloway yesterday, "and I most always say 'From Texas.' Then my questioner says: 'I knowed it afore I asked ye.' I guess I'm about the tallest man in the House," he continued. "Congressman Berry, of Kentucky, however, is just about the same size. When I was twenty years younger I measured 6 feet 6½ inches in my stocking feet, but probably I have bent and settled together about half an inch since then. There's plenty of me left, however, and in my shoes I must stand about 6 feet 7 inches." Mr. Sulloway said the New-Hampshire delegates were disposed to vote for the choice of the New-York delegation for Vice-President, whoever the choice might be.

SENATOR DEPEW'S SON.—Senator Depew and his son, whom every one delights to call "Buster," passed through the Walton corridor at noon to-day. The younger man grows to look more and more like his father. He overtops his sire by about an inch, and is rather slender. He has the Depew nose and eyes and can properly be called a "second edition" of the Senator.

MR. BLISS'S QUALIFICATIONS.—"We ought to have Cornelius N. Bliss for Vice-President," said Francis B. Thurber, of New-York. "He has all the necessary qualifications and would poll a splendid vote among the business men of the country."

EVEN ELECTRICITY GOES SLOW.—A delegate from West Virginia was seated in the café of the Hotel Bellevue, near a touch button, which he poked viciously every few moments. As no waiter answered his call, his anger arose.

"What is the matter?" asked Colonel Thomas G. McKell, the well known coal operator and financier of Ohio.

"I can't get any answer to this call," he replied.

"You blithering idiot, don't you know this is Philadelphia? The electricity has not got to the office yet."

"TIM" AND HIS TALLY-HO.—The candidacy of Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff is causing a great deal of quiet amusement here. "Timmy," as all the delegates now call him, is about the only person, aside from Colonel Dady, who takes his candidacy seriously.

"Tim's campaign," said an old Yale friend of his, "reminds me of the first tally-ho he owned. Just after Tim graduated from Yale he acquired a tally-ho, and was very proud of it. He decided to drive out and show it to his grandmother. The old lady was very deaf. They tried to make her understand that Tim was going to drive past the house in a tally-ho, but she could not hear. After several efforts to make her understand, they gave it up. When Tim did come along they picked her up bodily and carried her to the window, and pointed to the tally-ho. 'Oh, I see,' said the old lady, 'the circus,' and then she went on with her knitting. The Convention is going on with its knitting."

ADVERTISING A NEWSPAPER.—One of the colored attachés of the Kansas delegation is a newspaper man, Editor and owner of a paper. He has come on to advertise his wares. Orange ribbons, on which are words setting forth his purpose, are among the means he employs. These ribbons, fully a foot long, are in the form of a badge, and at once attract attention. The proprietor himself is loud in the praise of his sheet. To an inquiry yesterday as to whether or not he was really succeeding he was emphatically affirmative in his reply.

"What is your circulation?" was asked.

"Oh, two, three or four thousand," was the airy response.

THE CITY A LIVELY PLACE.—It seems a slander to say that Philadelphia is a dead place. In spite of a continuous drizzle of rain cars are running, and there are some cigar and candy stores and restaurants open. Newspapers are sold, and crowds gather in the hotel lobbies to smoke and talk, just as if it were not Sunday.

CROWDS IN THE HOTELS.—Church bells were ringing bright and early this morning, but there was reason to fear that the attendance at any of them was not greatly augmented by the hotel guests. Of course, the rain furnished an excuse for those who were looking for one.

LEISURE OF INHABITANTS.—The impression of most New-Yorkers who are here for the first time is that the Quakertown folks are more philosophical, easy going and placid than themselves. There is no life and death hustle, no feverish fear of being late, and apparently no particular value is placed upon a few minutes more or less.

HOSPITALITY OF THE QUAKER CITY.—Of the hospitality of Philadelphians nothing can be said that is not pleasant. Private citizens, clubs and various organizations, political and social, are evidently trying to make visitors feel like coming back here some other time to spend a few restful days.

JERSEY DEMOCRATS RETIRE.—A lot of New-Jersey Democrats came over from Camden to have a peep at the crowds. The sobriety, tameness, lack of excitement and absolute peacefulness everywhere around drove them back disgustedly across the river.

SENATOR HANNA IN POOR HEALTH.—Senator Mark Hanna looks to-day easily a dozen years older than he did when he was managing the campaign of 1896. His eyes have lost much of their brightness and snap, and his face its fulness. He limps painfully, and is altogether far from being a well man. The Senator spends a little time each day attending meetings of the National Committee at the Walton, and is then hurried away by his constant companion, Clement A. Griscom.

CLEVELAND DELEGATES ARRIVE.—This evening the staid old town hardly knew itself. Soon after the rain stopped the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland came marching on with a band powerful enough to make itself heard at a Tammany convention in Sheehan's district. Then the colored electric lights in front of the club headquarters blazed up, and soon all Philadelphia appeared to be in Broad-st. The Woodruff men are rather glum to-night over the news of the revival of the Roosevelt boom for the Vice-Presidency. "Tim" is as cheerful as ever, though, and he reminds friends of his oft repeated declaration to withdraw at any time in Roosevelt's favor.

COLORS AT THE CONVENTION.—The black and white effects are in this, as in all other Republican conventions, strongly marked, and colored brethren from the South are here in great numbers as of yore. In costume the colored delegate is impressive. Although some of his combinations might offend Berry Wall's nice sense of proportion in dress, the colored member dressed in his Convention clothes is a never to be forgotten figure. While no two are alike in dress, yet in one respect their costumes are similar. To a man they wear the frock coat, but there all resemblance of one to the other ends. Some wear white vests and some wear black, and some wear vests that would cause "Tim" Woodruff envious palpitations and tend to distract his attention for the moment from the Vice-Presidential nomination that his soul covets.

NO CANDIDATE AGREED ON.—So far the Convention has not livened. Last night the streets were quiet, the cafés uncrowded and the whole aspect of the town differed little from what it is wont to display on Saturday nights. The office of the Walton, however, showed differently. There a heterogeneous but not homogeneous mob packed the place and discussion of the various Vice-Presidential possibilities were rife. Dolliver's boom came into prominence with a bound late in the afternoon, and that of Irving M. Scott quickly followed it to the starter's flag, where the others had already preceded them, but the barrier is still erect and, if one can believe all that is said, the leaders are still in doubt and no name has been decided on. There seems, however, a conviction everywhere that the man who tails the ticket must be of a mental calibre sufficient to act as President with capability and efficiency should the necessity arise, and the names of the various candidates for the second place are consequently being rigidly scrutinized and searching inquiry made as to whether or no they would make efficient Presidents.

THE CONTEST OVER TEXAS.—The National Committee in executive session disposed of the Texas contested cases by a compromise, whereby both sides took a delegate. There was great interest in this case, principally because the fight was made by E. H. R. Green, a son of no less an important and august personage than the only "Hetty" Green. Young Green is said to be only thirty-one years old, but he looks a full fifteen years older. Stout of person, his square face is broken by a blond mustache and set off by spectacles. Obstinacy is its principal characteristic. Over Green himself there is no contest, but over his lieutenant and faithful henchman, William MacDonald, a fierce contest was waged, which finally resulted in MacDonald losing his seat to R. B. Hawley.

FACTIONS IN LONE STAR STATE.—The Republicans of Texas are divided into two factions—the "lily whites," represented by Hawley, and the "black and tans," led by Green. MacDonald, who is a coal black African of more than ordinary intelligence, is known the length and breadth of Texas as "Goose Neck Bill," a name bestowed upon him, it is said, on account of the extraordinary manner in which he can lengthen his neck when he wishes. After being unseated "Goose Neck Bill," while expressing sorrow for his own defeat, declared that was only personal to himself, and did not involve the "black and tans." He also strongly expressed the opinion that his defeat did not mean the choosing of Hawley to be Republican National Committeeman from Texas, "for," said MacDonald, "when it comes to the election of a National Committeeman it comes to a count of noses at the Convention, and I'm pretty good at counting noses myself. In fact, I can, so to speak, make dead things crawl. All the members of the delegation are my friends, and when I go looking for them they won't run away. I generally can find a man when I want to, and I tell you that there'll be a power of argument used on the Texas delegation before Hawley is elected National Committeeman." The other side are rancorous against MacDonald. George H. Greene, of Dallas, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Texas and a friend and supporter of Hawley, in speaking of "Goose Neck Bill" said: "In every convention, primary or anything else in which MacDonald takes part there is always sure to be a fight. He has been the prime factor and disorganizer of every political convention held in Texas in the last ten years. In 1896 MacDonald was placed on an executive ticket of thirteen, chosen to encourage the National campaign, and on the eve of that campaign he was bought by the Democratic State Committee and took the stump for Culberson, the Democratic candidate for Governor. MacDonald at the time of this bolt was Green's right hand man and confidential adviser, but notwithstanding this bolt of MacDonald Green retained him. In this campaign Green sent MacDonald into every Congress district in the State to carry on the fight. Most of the time MacDonald travelled in Green's private car, which our colored brethren in Texas know as the pay car. In 1898 MacDonald first came into prominence when he joined with Cluny and went for Allison and against McKinley. After Cluny's death MacDonald tried to assume his place, but so far without avail."

RAIN FALLS, BUT CITY DRY.

Philadelphia, June 17 (Special).—There is consternation, grief, resentment and a lot of protestation from the Southern delegates generally, and from many Northern delegates and Western representatives, over the excise laws of Philadelphia. Somewhere back in Puritan times a few sturdy Legislatures passed a law in this State prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sunday. There is such a law on the statute books in New-York, but while the enforcement of the law in New-York is elastic, the rigid adherence to the letter of the law here is something to marvel at. It is absolutely impossible to buy any kind of liquor here on Sunday in a saloon, hotel or café. The authorities are unyielding. Various delegates who celebrated their arrival in town by gently wafting themselves into a state of blissful unconsciousness woke up this morning with the usual slumbering thirst, but no relief stations were in sight. Some of the wise ones secreted large supplies of liquor in their rooms on Saturday, and to-day these latter day counterparts of the wise virgins are being as eagerly sought after as if they were on a field of battle and decorated with Red Cross badges. The ordinary delegate to a National Convention is a man of great capacity, with a throat like a tunnel and an expanding thirst. He does not mind going without a bed to sleep on, or a change of linen, or the facilities of a bath, but cut off his liquor supply and all the latent vindictiveness in his nature is aroused.

The proprietors of the various cafés and bars foresaw this condition, and on Saturday the various places where refreshments were dispensed were decorated with various signs, such as the following: "To-morrow will be dry." "A little Saturday thoughtfulness may avert a lot of Sunday thirstiness." "Round up your laager." "The lines of communication of the base of supplies will be cut off at midnight." "Locate your kopje and stock it."

There were hundreds of similar signs, but the ordinary delegate is a man who believes that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, and few heeded the warning, and therefore the supply is far below the demand. It is raining here, but the outside wetness does not make up for the internal dustiness, and delegates by the hundred are fleeing to Camden and other New-Jersey resorts to slake their thirsts. Those who remain here are as ugly as a bear with a sore head. Perhaps they will feel better to-morrow.

NEW-YORK DELEGATES TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

PREVIOUS QUADRENNIAL MEETINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

MEN AND MEASURES OF ELEVEN CAMPAIGNS—ORIGIN AND SUBSEQUENT HISTORY.

The Republican party first appeared as a National organization in 1856. While its origins date back to a much earlier period, yet as a definite movement it may be traced to February 29, 1854, when a mass meeting was held in Ripon, Wis. That gathering was called together by Major Alvan E. Bovay, who had made a canvass of his friends and neighbors. A second meeting was held on March 20, when resolutions were adopted declaring that if the Nebraska bill were passed they would "throw all old parties to the winds and organize a new party on the sole issue of the non-extension of slavery." Even at this second meeting Major Bovay proposed the name "Republican" as the appellation of the party, though it was not definitely adopted until some time afterward. A little later a mass State Convention met at Jackson, Mich., and in July State conventions were held in Vermont, Wisconsin, Ohio and Michigan. A Republican organization was not effected in many States of the North in 1854, but the anti-Nebraska party (for so it was sometimes called) under many names and with various forms of fusion had many successes at the polls.

A preliminary Republican National Convention met at Pittsburg on Washington's Birthday, 1856. It was called by the chairman of the State committees of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. Representatives of twenty-three States were in attendance. It issued an address to the public and voted to call a convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President. This convention met in Philadelphia on June 17, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. All the Northern States were represented, as were also Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and Kentucky and the Territories of Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas and the District of Columbia. About six hundred votes were cast. Robert Emmet, of New-York, formerly a Democrat, was temporary chairman and Colonel Henry S. Lane, of Indiana, permanent president. The enthusiasm of the delegates was unbounded. For the first time they found themselves in a party united by what they deemed a great moral purpose and not by considerations of temporary expediency. The party had already carried most of the Northern States and had secured a controlling influence in the House of Representatives. The extraordinary success of the new party, barely two years old, seemed to justify them in their expectation of an immediate National victory.

THE FIRST CANDIDATE.

Much depended upon the choice of a candidate. William H. Seward, while he probably represented the attitude of the new party on public questions better than any other man, yet had seen its formation with reluctance. He therefore declined a nomination. Judge John McLean, of Ohio, was a strong man, but his name was also withdrawn. On the informal ballot Colonel John C. Frémont, of California, received 359 votes; Judge McLean, 196; Charles Sumner, 2, and W. H. Seward, 1. Frémont then became the unanimous candidate.

For Vice-President William L. Dayton, of New-Jersey, received 259 votes; Abraham Lincoln, 110; Nathaniel P. Banks, of Massachusetts, 46, and twelve others several each. Dayton was then unanimously elected. The platform was almost entirely confined to the subject of slavery.

The Republicans were not discouraged by their defeat in 1856. The promulgation of the Dred Scott decision only seemed to make its members feel more keenly the necessity of the new party, and the debate of Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln in 1858 kept the question of the "irrepressible conflict" ever before the people and brought the latter into prominence as a worthy standard bearer.

When the Republican National Convention of 1860 met in Chicago on May 16 the regular and seceding Democrats had already held their conventions. While the latter were divided and discordant and were evidently unable to unite on a platform or a candidate the Republicans were united and confident. In 1859 they had carried every Northern State except four, California, Oregon, New-York and Rhode Island. The leading candidates were William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase and Abraham Lincoln.

There were present at the Convention delegates from all the free States, also from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas and from the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska and the District of Columbia. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was temporary chairman and George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, the permanent president. The platform was largely a reaffirmation of that adopted in 1856. The whole number of votes was 465, with 233 necessary for a choice. On the first ballot W. H. Seward received 173½; Abraham Lincoln, 102; Simon Cameron, 50½; Salmon P. Chase, 49, and Edward Bates, 48. The remaining votes went to other candidates.

LINCOLN NOMINATED.

On the second ballot Seward's vote increased, but nearly all of Cameron's and some from others went to Lincoln. On the third ballot Seward had 180 and Lincoln 231½. As Lincoln was within one and one-half votes of a nomination Ohio transferred four votes to him and delegation after delegation changed to him until he had 354 in all. It was then made unanimous. On the second ballot for the Vice-Presidential candidate Hannibal Hamlin was chosen, Cassius M. Clay being his closest rival.

As the time for the Convention of 1864 approached, the country then being in the midst of the Civil War, President Lincoln was simply and frankly a candidate for renomination. As he put it, it was not good policy "to swap horses while crossing a stream." Certain "stop the war" Republicans tried to forestall his nomination by holding a convention in Cleveland on May 31, at which Colonel John C. Fremont was nominated. But this movement in opposition to Lincoln came to nothing, for at the regular meeting of the Republican National Convention, held in Baltimore on June 7, President Lincoln received all the votes of every State, except those of Missouri, which, according to instructions, were cast for General U. S. Grant. Andrew Johnson was also nominated on the first ballot, receiving 200 votes at first to 150 for Hannibal Hamlin, but later, by changes, Johnson received 494 votes. The platform demanded the utter and complete extirpation of slavery by constitutional amendment and an "unconditional surrender" of those in rebellion.

The Convention met in Chicago on May 20. Carl Schurz was temporary chairman and General Joseph R. Hawley permanent president. In the platform the party pledged itself to carry on the work of reconstruction. When the Convention proceeded to make nominations, General John A. Logan presented the name of General Grant, and on the rollcall every vote—650 in all—was given to him. Five ballots were necessary to choose a candidate for Vice-President, the chief candidates being Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio; Reuben E. Fenton, of New-York; Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, who was Vice-President in Lincoln's first term. Finally Schuyler Colfax received 541 votes and became the candidate.

In spite of the considerable disaffection of those who formed themselves into the Liberal Republican party and nominated Horace Greeley for President, the main body of the party was as a unit for the renomination of Grant in 1872. That he would again be chosen unanimously at Philadelphia on June 5 was a foregone conclusion. The renomination of Mr. Colfax for Vice-President was not so sure, and the result showed that on the first ballot he received but 321½ votes to 364½ for Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, who became the candidate. At this Convention Morton McMichael, of Pennsylvania, was temporary chairman and Judge Thomas Settle, of North Carolina, the permanent president. The platform contained declarations in favor of Civil Service reform, of a speedy return to specie payments and against any repudiation of public debts.

Theodore M. Pomeroy, of New-York, was temporary chairman of the National Convention which met at Cincinnati on June 14, 1876, and Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, was permanent president.

Seven ballots were necessary to secure the nomination of General Rutherford B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio, for President. On the first ballot he only had 61 votes, while Blaine had 285; Morton, 125; Bristow, 113, and Conklin, 99, and when Hayes was finally nominated with 384 votes, Blaine had 35. William A. Wheeler, of New-York, was nominated on the first ballot for Vice-President.

PLENTY OF CANDIDATES.

While Mr. Hayes was not a candidate for re-election there was no lack of candidates. Many persons brought forward the name of General Grant for nomination, now that a period of four years had intervened since his earlier terms, and the proposition was received with great enthusiasm. James G. Blaine was also again very prominent. Of those who opposed both Grant and Blaine, some favored John Sherman and others George F. Edmunds. The Republican Convention of 1880 met at Chicago on June 2. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was temporary and permanent chairman. The "unit rule" had not been strictly adhered to in 1876, and by an amendment passed at this Convention that rule was definitely abandoned. Two days and thirty-six ballots were necessary to choose a candidate for President. On the first Grant had 304, Blaine, 284, Sherman, 93, and Edmunds, 33. On the second ballot General James A. Garfield, who was present at the Convention in charge of John Sherman's interests, received one vote, and not until the thirty-fourth did he receive as many as 17. On the final ballot, when he became the nominee of the Convention, he received 397 votes, Grant receiving 306 and Blaine 42.

For Vice-President the Convention chose on the first ballot Chester A. Arthur, whom President Hayes had removed as Collector of the Port of New-York. He received 468 votes, his nearest competitor being Elihu Washburn, of Illinois, with 190 votes.

The tariff had a prominent place in the platform and in the campaign.

The contest of 1884 is often referred to as the "Mugwump" campaign. During the previous four years party lines had become much less distinct than they had ever been before. The Republican party was itself divided by dissensions into the "Stalwarts" and the "Half-Breeds." Dissatisfaction with machine rule was probably largely responsible for the final defeat of the party in this campaign. General Arthur had succeeded to the Presidency under trying circumstances, but he had filled the office with great credit. He was frankly a candidate for the nomination and had a strong following. Other candidates with strong support were General John A. Logan, Senator John Sherman, and Senator George F. Edmunds. But James G. Blaine, who had barely missed the nomination in 1876 and again in 1880, had the strongest and most enthusiastic body of supporters. The Convention met at Chicago on June 3. The National Committee had named ex-Senator Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, for temporary chairman. But this method of making the choice did not suit the temper of the Convention, and John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, a distinguished negro, was nominated from the floor and the Convention proceeded to choose him by ballot in place of Mr. Clayton. The permanent president was John B. Henderson, of Missouri.

CAUSE OF BLAINE'S DEFEAT.

No votes were taken on the candidates until the fourth day, and four ballots were necessary for a choice. The real contest was from the start between Blaine and Arthur, their votes on the first ballot being, respectively, 334½ and 278. On the final ballot Blaine had 541 votes and Arthur 207. On the first ballot for the Vice-Presidential candidate John A. Logan received all but thirteen votes of the Convention.

The defeat of Blaine by Grover Cleveland was in large part due to the opposition to Blaine on the part of ex-Senator Conkling. The Executive Department of the Government had at this time been controlled by the Republicans for twenty-four years. With the accession of Cleveland they had only the Senate, the House being Democratic. But as radical free trade legislation was blocked by the Senate, the tariff became the leading issue of 1888. Until shortly before the Convention it seemed that Blaine and Cleveland would be the opposing candidates, as they were in 1884. It seemed likely that Blaine could be nominated almost unanimously. Great, therefore, was the confusion, when, in January, he wrote a letter from Italy declining to be a candidate. It required a second letter, which he wrote from Paris in May, to convince his supporters that he could not be induced to become a candidate.

The Convention met in Chicago on June 19. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was temporary chairman, and M. M. Estee, of California, the permanent president. A large number of candidates were placed before the Convention, John Sherman leading on the first ballot, followed by Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, with 111; Chauncey M. Depew, with 99, and General R. A. Alger, of Michigan, with 84. General Harrison, who was finally chosen, with 544 votes on the eighth ballot, had 80 on the first. Levi P. Morton was nominated for Vice-President on the first ballot, receiving 591 votes; William Walter Phelps was his nearest competitor, receiving 119 votes. The most important plank in the platform was that of the tariff, and Harrison and Morton won the victory for protection. It was followed in Congress by the passage of the McKinley bill, which became a law.

Except on the part of the bosses there was general satisfaction throughout the party with the Administration of President Harrison and his renomination seemed assured. The opponents of the President sought a candidate with whom to defeat him for renomination and turned again to Blaine.

HARRISON RENOMINATED.

As in 1888, Mr. Blaine wrote a letter in February, 1892, declining to run. But when, three days before the Convention, he resigned as Secretary of State in President Harrison's Cabinet, those who had opposed the President attempted to force his nomination. The Convention met at Minneapolis on June 7. J. Sloat Fassett was temporary chairman, and Governor William McKinley, jr., of Ohio, the permanent president. In the platform the Convention committed the party more strongly than ever to the doctrine of protection. When the Convention, on the fourth day, proceeded to choose its candidate for President General Harrison was named on the first ballot, with 535 1-6 votes to 182 5-6 for Mr. Blaine and 182 for Mr. McKinley. Whitelaw Reid was nominated for Vice-President by acclamation.

The passage of the Wilson bill in the Administration of President Cleveland brought on the panic of 1893, and the growing strength and final preponderance of the silver wing of the Democratic party kept the business of the country in a state of collapse during his term. As the campaign of 1896 approached the Republican party planned to put forth superhuman efforts to elect a candidate who should overthrow the two menaces to prosperity—free trade and free silver. Ever since McKinley had fathered the famous bill which is known by his name he was hailed as the "advance agent of prosperity." Except for the opposition of those bosses who always put personal ends above party interests, there seemed to be no doubt long before the Convention that Major McKinley would be the candidate.

The Convention met at St. Louis on June 16, 1896. Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, was temporary chairman and John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, permanent president. Three days passed before the platform was reported. It declared unhesitatingly for protection and sound money. There was at that time a considerable number of silver men in the party, under the leadership of Senator Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

Immediately after the platform was read he offered as a substitute for the sound money plank one that would pledge the party to the coinage of silver on the ratio of 16 to 1. A motion to lay the substitute on the table was carried by a vote of 818½ to 105½. By a separate vote on the original financial plank it was carried by a vote of 812½ to 110½. Thereupon thirty-four members of the Convention, including four United States Senators and two Congressmen, withdrew from the Convention.

On the vote of candidate for President one ballot was sufficient. With 453½ necessary to a choice, McKinley received 661½; Thomas B. Reed, 84½; Matthew S. Quay, 61½; Levi P. Morton, 58, and William B. Allison, 35½. For Vice-President also only one ballot was necessary, Garret A. Hobart receiving 535½ votes. His closest competitor was Henry Clay Evans, who received 277½ votes.