

# THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

## General Benjamin Harrison Nominated For President on the First Ballot.

### EX-MINISTER WHITELAW REID CHOSEN FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

#### A Four-Day Session at Minneapolis. The Platform in Full. Sketch of the Nominees.

**FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**  
The Tenth National Republican Convention was called to order by J. S. Clarkson, chairman of the national committee. The first day's session was a short one. After prayer of a non-partisan character, Sicut Insuper, of New York, was unanimously chosen temporary chairman. His speech was listened to with a stirring speech. After the committee was appointed, a motion to adjourn until to-morrow was then put and carried, and those of the delegates not members of the standing committees slowly filed out of the hall, and the committee members adjourned to their respective committee rooms to proceed to business.

McKinley was selected for permanent chairman of the convention without opposition.

The Committee on Platform organized by the election of ex-Governor Foraker as chairman. The committee on Rules elected

Collins, of Illinois, offered a resolution relating to the Columbian exposition is a great national undertaking, and that the convention recommend congress to make liberal appropriations to carry it to a successful termination. The resolution was referred to the committee on platform. Then the chairman of the committee on credentials stated that the committee had not yet completed its labors, but hoped to do so by 8 o'clock, and asked for further time. The question was voted without serious opposition and a recess taken until that hour.

The vote on taking the recess was 407 to 390. The Pennsylvania and New York delegations presented almost a solid front. No business was transacted at the morning session, none of the committees being ready to report.

The greatest sensation of the day was a caucus of the Harrison men immediately after the adjournment of the convention. Word had been passed around in the con-

vention Foraker reading the platform, which was adopted. (The platform in full is published in another column.) Adjournment.

#### THE ORATORS OF THE CONVENTION.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



WILLIAM H. FORAKER.

at 1:30 was then taken until 11 o'clock Friday morning.

**\$1,400 FOR OIL CITY AND TITUSVILLE (Pa.) SUFFERERS.**

After the reading of the communication to the convention from the 3 years' city and county, relative to the recent calamities there, Senator William Flinn took up a subscription in the Pennsylvania delegation and in half an hour raised over \$1,400 for the sufferers.

**RECESS DAY.**

At 11:37 o'clock the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wayland Hoyt, of Minneapolis. The majority report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

Warner Miller, of New York, sent up to the desk and read a former's suffrage memorial. Mr. Miller asked that the officers of the Woman's Republican Association named in the communication be presented to the convention, and this was done.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was escorted to the platform, and read an address in a shrill, but audible voice, with many oratorical gestures. The lady orator, as she was called, with her subject, laid aside her notes and addressed the convention with a fluency and force which elicited frequent applause.

When the chairman impressively announced that the next order of business was the presentation of names for the nomination for President, a mighty cheer went up from the convention.

The roll of all states then followed for nominations.

When Colorado was reached Senator Walcott mounted the platform and placed in nomination James G. Blaine. The dramatic presentation of the name of Blaine, so unexpected and so surprising, was a surprise. There was dead silence for a moment. Then the Blaine men broke loose and for three minutes the hall rang with their cheers, renewed again and again. They stood up waving hats and handkerchiefs and fans.

As Senator Walcott finished the Blaine men were on their feet again, cheering and waving flags, handkerchiefs and even umbrellas. Someone in the galleries began the cry of "Blaine, Blaine, James G. Blaine," but the chairman raised for order, and the roll call proceeded slowly.

When Indiana was reached there was applause, which was renewed ten-fold when the venerable R. W. Thompson walked up the aisle, took the platform and in a brief speech nominated President Harrison. He counter demonstration of the Harrison men came with enthusiasm. Fans and umbrellas were in the air, delegates stood on their seats, and Fred Douglas, waving his white hat on top of his cane, led the cheering and shouting for three minutes or more. The chairman sat down until the tumult subsided. Then he ordered the roll continued.

When Michigan was reached some one in the galleries cried out, "What's the matter with Alger?" but there was only a slight laugh from the convention. Then Minnesota was called and W. H. Eustis took the floor to second the nomination of Blaine.

Just as the applause for Mr. Eustis' speech was dying out Mrs. R. C. Kerns, wife of the National Committeeman from Michigan, and Mrs. Arson Lake of New York, who sat beside her, started the cheering again, waving their parasols.

New York being reached Chauncey M. Depew proceeded with his speech, seconding the nomination of Harrison. At its close, the last paragraph being delivered with impassioned earnestness and dramatic effect, the Harrison men started a counter-demonstration to that following Eustis' speech. An immense crayon portrait of the President was carried down to the platform, while thousands were on their feet shouting and waving every portable thing that could be handled.

The work of Mrs. Kerns and Mrs. Lake was duplicated by Mrs. Depew, while a young girl in the gallery evoked cheers by waving a miniature flag. In a few minutes the Harrison portrait was met by the Chicago Blaine Club marching up and down the aisle with a picture of Blaine, and together they were carried until the yelling was over. The time consumed was 28 minutes, and then Mr. Warner Miller of New York took the platform to answer his colleague and second the nomination of Blaine.

As the roll call proceeded, some states seconded Blaine's nomination and others Harrison's. Then the ballot was taken, with many interruptions, cheers, etc., which were satisfactorily adjusted, and at nearly five o'clock the result was announced. There was silence as the secretary read it, as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 9044; necessary to choose, 453. Benjamin Harrison received 535-6. James G. Blaine received 182-3. William McKinley, 182-3. Robert T. Lincoln, 1; Thomas B. Reed, 4.

The chairman said: "President Benjamin Harrison having received a majority of the votes cast has received the nomination of this convention. Shall it be unanimous? (Loud cries of "Yes.") "The nomination is made unanimous."

A motion to take a recess until 8 p. m. was immediately offered and agreed to, and the heated and excited assemblage dispersed.

At the evening session Ex-Minister Whitelaw Reid was unanimously nominated for Vice President.

Resolutions thanking the minor officers of the convention and the citizens of Minneapolis were passed with enthusiasm. Mr. Clarkson offered a resolution of thanks to the people of Minneapolis for the complete and superior accommodations provided, and the generous and adequate provisions for entertaining visitors; also thanking the Executive Committee. This was adopted.

A resolution from the press, thanking the local press committee was offered by Mr. DeYoung of California, and adopted.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, offered the usual resolution to make Chairman McKinley the chairman of the committee to notify the candidates. Thanks was also voted to retiring National Committeemen for their services in the campaign of 1888. The roll of States was then called for the appointment of members of the committees to notify the nominees. At the close of the roll call, the convention at 10 p. m. adjourned sine die.

The following is the ballot by States as recorded and approved for the official record:

STATE AND TERRITORIES.	HARRISON	BLAINE	McKINLEY
Alabama	22	15	7
Arkansas	18	15	1
California	18	8	1
Colorado	8	8	1
Connecticut	12	4	8
Delaware	6	4	1
Florida	8	20	1
Georgia	30	20	1
Idaho	48	34	14
Illinois	30	30	1
Indiana	26	20	5
Iowa	20	11	9
Kansas	16	8	5
Kentucky	12	12	1
Maine	12	12	1
Maryland	16	14	1
Massachusetts	30	18	11
Michigan	28	7	19
Minnesota	18	12	4
Mississippi	18	12	4
Missouri	34	28	4
Montana	6	5	1
Nebraska	16	15	1
Nevada	6	6	1
New Hampshire	20	18	2
New Jersey	22	27	19
New York	72	27	19
North Carolina	22	17	2
North Dakota	6	2	4
Ohio	46	1	45
Oregon	8	1	42
Pennsylvania	64	19	3
Rhode Island	8	5	1
South Carolina	18	13	3
South Dakota	8	8	1
Tennessee	24	17	4
Texas	30	22	6
Vermont	8	8	1
Virginia	24	9	13
Washington	8	1	6
West Virginia	12	12	1
Wisconsin	24	19	3
Wyoming	6	2	2
Alaska	6	2	2
Arizona	2	1	1
D. C. Columbia	2	1	2
Indian Territory	2	1	1
New Mexico	6	6	1
Idaho	2	2	2
Utah	2	2	2

**Sketch of Benjamin Harrison.**  
BENJAMIN HARRISON, son of John Scott Harrison, was born at North Bend, O., August 20, 1833; graduated from Miami University in 1852; studied law in Cincinnati and in 1854 removed to Indianapolis, which has since been his home. In 1860 he was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and in 1862 entered the army as captain of the Seventy-third Indiana. When the regiment was completed he was appointed its colonel by Governor Oliver P. Morton. He was hurried forward with it to join the force under General Buell at Bowling Green, Ky., then confronted by the Confederates under Bragg. His first independent action as a commander was against a body of Confederates at Russellville, which he surrounded, capturing many prisoners and all their horses and arms. His regiment was occupied chiefly in the West, including the famous fighting guerrillas. He was so engaged until January, 1864, when he was put in command of his brigade, which was added the First Division of the Eleventh Army Corps.

In his new rank his first engagement of importance was at Resaca, May 1, 1864, a few days later he took part in the capture of Cassville, then in the battles of Kenesaw Mountain and Peach Tree Creek, where his bearing so pleased Hooker that he wrote to the Secretary of War calling attention to his services and requesting promotion. The latter of 1864-65 he spent with Thomas in Tennessee in command of his brigade, and was made brevet brigadier in January of 1865.

The war over he returned to Indianapolis and resumed his duties as Supreme Court Reporter, which he retained until 1872, when he went to the front. In the contests for the Presidency in 1868 and 1872 he traveled through Indiana making addresses, but did not enter politics again on his own account until 1876, when he reluctantly allowed his name to be put in for the fight for Governorship. Orth had been nominated but declined. When Harrison took up the fight it was too late to win, but he gave the Democratic Williams a close tussle. Harrison in that showed his popularity, for he was re-elected in 1880.

In 1879 President Hayes appointed him to a place on the Mississippi River Commission, and in 1880 he cast the vote of Indiana for Garfield, refusing all offers of votes for himself.

In 1880 the Republicans gained control of the army wherever they were in power. He and Indiana and he was elected United States Senator, taking his seat March 4, 1881. In 1888 he was nominated for President and elected, and now receives a second nomination.

**Whitelaw Reid's Career.**  
WHITELAW REID, the unanimous choice of the convention for Vice President was born near Kenia, O., October 27, 1837. He studied at Miami University, from which he graduated in 1856. He at once took a lively interest in politics, making speeches in the Fremont campaign on the Republican side and soon became editor of the Xenia News. At the opening of the civil war he became correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial with headquarters at Washington. His letters on current politics at that time attracted much attention by their thorough information and pungent style. From Washington he made excursions to the army wherever the fighting was prosecuted. He served as aide-de-camp to Gen. Rosecrans in the West Virginia campaign of 1861, and was at the battles of Shiloh and Gettysburg. He was elected Librarian of the House of Representatives in 1863 and served three years. After the war he engaged in cotton planting in Louisiana, and wrote a book on the South, entitled "After the War." He then returned to Ohio and wrote "Ohio in the War," which is pronounced the most important State history of the war. On the conclusion of the war he went to New York on the invitation of Horace Greeley and became an editorial writer on the Tribune. Upon the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872, Mr. Reid became editor and principal owner of the paper. In 1876 he was appointed by the Legislature of New York a life regent of the University. With this exception he declined all offers of public employment for a period of 30 years, preferring to devote his energies to the Tribune. He was offered by President Hayes the post of Minister to Germany, and a similar position by President Garfield, both of which he declined. President Harrison's offer of the appointment as Minister to France was accepted, however, and in this important position Mr. Reid distinguished himself. He recently resigned this position and returned home a few weeks ago to resume his journalistic career, but only to be met with the unsolicited offer of the vice presidential nomination.

#### THE PLATFORM.

The following is the full text of the platform, as adopted by the Republican Convention at Minneapolis:

The representatives of the Republics of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an unbreakable 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 1856, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

**PROTECTION AND RESTRICTION.** 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 in competition with the products of American labor, there should be levied duties equal to the difference between water-transport and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operation of the tariff act of 1884.

We denounce efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal, as 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.

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 CURRENCY.**—The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallic, 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 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 interest of the producers of the metals, the farmers and its workmen demand that the 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 our party will never relax its efforts until the purity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State. We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain 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. His first independent action as a commander was against a body of Confederates at Russellville, which he surrounded, capturing many prisoners and all their horses and arms. His regiment was occupied chiefly in the West, including the famous fighting guerrillas. He was so engaged until January, 1864, when he was put in command of his brigade, which was added the First Division of the Eleventh Army Corps.

**SAFETY OF LABOR.**—We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employees of transportation companies engaged in carrying on inter-State commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employees engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

**STATUS OF HUMANITY.**—The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and has recognized the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of Ireland, and opposes any measures which tend to the persecution of the Hebrews in Russia.

**LIBERTY.**—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 of agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest religious liberty, we are opposed to any unit of any Church and the State.

**RAILROADS.**—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 endorse the action already taken on 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.

**FREE MAIL DELIVERY.**—We approve the project of extending to every village and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service now enjoyed by the large cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Postoffice 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.

**NIAGARA CANAL.**—The construction of the Niagara Canal is of the highest importance to the American people, both as a measure of national defense and to 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.

**LAND LEXES.**—We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the 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 WORLD'S FAIR.**—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.

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

**PRISONERS.**—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 the pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

#### Names of the National Republican Committeemen.

Arkansas	Powell	New York	F. S. Clayton									
California <td>M. H. De Young<td>North Dakota<td>H. C. Hambricht</td></td></td>	M. H. De Young <td>North Dakota<td>H. C. Hambricht</td></td>	North Dakota <td>H. C. Hambricht</td>	H. C. Hambricht									
Colorado <td>J. F. Saunders<td>Ohio<td>Wm. M. Mahon</td></td></td>	J. F. Saunders <td>Ohio<td>Wm. M. Mahon</td></td>	Ohio <td>Wm. M. Mahon</td>	Wm. M. Mahon									
Connecticut <td>Samuel Fessenden<td>Oregon<td>Jose H. Simon</td></td></td>	Samuel Fessenden <td>Oregon<td>Jose H. Simon</td></td>	Oregon <td>Jose H. Simon</td>	Jose H. Simon									
Florida <td>John G. Long<td>Rhode Island<td>Isaac M. Potter</td></td></td>	John G. Long <td>Rhode Island<td>Isaac M. Potter</td></td>	Rhode Island <td>Isaac M. Potter</td>	Isaac M. Potter									
Georgia <td>William W. Brown<td>South Carolina<td>E. M. Bratton</td></td></td>	William W. Brown <td>South Carolina<td>E. M. Bratton</td></td>	South Carolina <td>E. M. Bratton</td>	E. M. Bratton									
Idaho <td>George L. Shoup<td>South Dakota<td>J. P. Kittredge</td></td></td>	George L. Shoup <td>South Dakota<td>J. P. Kittredge</td></td>	South Dakota <td>J. P. Kittredge</td>	J. P. Kittredge									
Illinois <td>William J. Campbell<td>Tennessee<td>George W. Hill</td></td></td>	William J. Campbell <td>Tennessee<td>George W. Hill</td></td>	Tennessee <td>George W. Hill</td>	George W. Hill									
Iowa <td>J. S. Clarkson<td>Vermont<td>Marion B. Holbert</td></td></td>	J. S. Clarkson <td>Vermont<td>Marion B. Holbert</td></td>	Vermont <td>Marion B. Holbert</td>	Marion B. Holbert									
Kansas <td>Cyrus Leland, Jr.<td>Virginia<td>William Mahone</td></td></td>	Cyrus Leland, Jr. <td>Virginia<td>William Mahone</td></td>	Virginia <td>William Mahone</td>	William Mahone									
Kentucky <td>W. O. Bradley<td>Washington<td>Nelson Bennett</td></td></td>	W. O. Bradley <td>Washington<td>Nelson Bennett</td></td>	Washington <td>Nelson Bennett</td>	Nelson Bennett									
Maine <td>J. H. Manley<td>West Virginia<td>N. B. Gary</td></td></td>	J. H. Manley <td>West Virginia<td>N. B. Gary</td></td>	West Virginia <td>N. B. Gary</td>	N. B. Gary									
Maryland <td>James S. Murray Crane<td>Wisconsin<td>Harry C. Payne</td></td></td>	James S. Murray Crane <td>Wisconsin<td>Harry C. Payne</td></td>	Wisconsin <td>Harry C. Payne</td>	Harry C. Payne									
Massachusetts <td>W. Winslow<td>Wyoming<td>Joseph M. Carey</td></td></td>	W. Winslow <td>Wyoming<td>Joseph M. Carey</td></td>	Wyoming <td>Joseph M. Carey</td>	Joseph M. Carey									
Michigan <td>John W. Merriman<td>Arizona<td>William Gifford</td></td></td>	John W. Merriman <td>Arizona<td>William Gifford</td></td>	Arizona <td>William Gifford</td>	William Gifford									
Minnesota <td>R. C. Kerins<td>District of Columbia<td>Perry H. Cason</td></td></td>	R. C. Kerins <td>District of Columbia<td>Perry H. Cason</td></td>	District of Columbia <td>Perry H. Cason</td>	Perry H. Cason									
Montana <td>A. C. Botkin<td>New Mexico<td>Thomas A. Hobart</td></td></td>	A. C. Botkin <td>New Mexico<td>Thomas A. Hobart</td></td>	New Mexico <td>Thomas A. Hobart</td>	Thomas A. Hobart									
New Hampshire <td>P. District of Columbia<td>Alabama<td>Delaware<td>Indiana<td>Louisiana<td>Mississippi<td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	P. District of Columbia <td>Alabama<td>Delaware<td>Indiana<td>Louisiana<td>Mississippi<td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Alabama <td>Delaware<td>Indiana<td>Louisiana<td>Mississippi<td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Delaware <td>Indiana<td>Louisiana<td>Mississippi<td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Indiana <td>Louisiana<td>Mississippi<td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Louisiana <td>Mississippi<td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td></td>	Mississippi <td>Nevada<td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td></td>	Nevada <td>North Carolina<td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td></td>	North Carolina <td>Pennsylvania<td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td></td>	Pennsylvania <td>Texas<td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td></td>	Texas <td>Oklahoma<td>Utah</td></td>	Oklahoma <td>Utah</td>	Utah

#### THE STRICKEN CITIES.

**Latest News From Oil City and Titusville, Pa. All Bodies Recovered.**  
Oil City, Pa., June 13.—The list of dead is completed. The last body identified, that of William White, found at Emblenton, was the last of the list missing. Frank Yeager, of Sleville, who was rescued people by means of a boat when the flames came, lost his reason to-day through the terrible strain upon his mind. Other reports of a like nature may be expected at any time, as a great many persons are still prostrated from fright.

**Titusville, Pa., June 13.**—Memorial services were held in all the churches Sunday and were largely attended. It is estimated that 10,000 people were in the city from the neighboring towns. The recovery of Bert Ouser on Saturday morning brings the number of dead up to 60.

Work in the mine suspended Sunday to give the exhausted laborers an opportunity for rest.

A reporter Saturday went down Oil Creek from Titusville to Oil City in a boat, searching for bodies. The bushes along both banks are laden with debris, and the banks just below the Drake well are entirely obliterated. Two iron tanks of 800 barrels capacity, have lodged in the lower branches of a big oak. Several houses from Titusville are stranded in the channel a distance of five miles from the city.

From Oil City to Pioneer the debris is thick.

Five large iron tanks which were swept from Titusville, are lodged at various intervals as far as Pioneer. The most remarkable sight is the immense amount of debris, including men's, women's and children's wearing apparel, furniture of all kinds and cooking utensils, which hang upon the trees and the willow branches all along the creek.

A small island, surrounded by brush and trees and wedged between two gigantic oaks upside down. Only three bridges of the 25 which formerly spanned Oil Creek between this point and Oil City remain intact. The others are either totally or partially wrecked. No bodies were found.

A notable difference appears in the character of the disasters which have overtaken Oil City and Titusville. Here the elements of fire and water together wrought the awful destruction of life and property. At Oil City the flood caused but a small portion of the loss, and fire did the rest.

#### BEYOND OUR BORDERS.

At Patehinski, Russia, three hundred and ten houses were burned. The population of the town is 7,000. Great destitution prevails.

The Berlin Tageblatt confirms the recent rumors of the death in the interior of Africa of Emin Pasha. It is true that Emin is dead, the natural supposition is that he has fallen a victim to smallpox.

The Oriental bank in London has failed for \$3,000,000. The Mauritius cyclone caused the wreck.

The drought in Cuba continues.

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius continues. At about the middle of the Atrio Del Cavallo, the deep sickle-shaped valley which separates Monte Somma from Vesuvius proper, a small cone has appeared from which two streams of lava are flowing. A shower of small stones and scoriae are being ejected from this cone, above which dense clouds are hovering. Stones are also being ejected from the principal crater. This phenomena is accompanied by prolonged and ominous subterranean rumbling. The director of the Meteorological Observatory thinks that the eruptions will cease at the next full moon.

Seventeen bandits who were captured near Orizaba, Mex. co. have been executed.

#### HAZED WROUGHT BY CUBAN FLOODS.

**MATANZAS, CUBA, June 13.**—The flood in this region is rapidly subsiding, and the damage done is now everywhere apparent. The furniture of some 325 flooded dwellings has been either carried away by the waters or ruined; crops have been destroyed, and about 450 head of cattle have been drowned. The market place is partially ruined, and it is stated that over 600,000 bags of sugar have been lost.

#### The League Record.

The following table shows the standing of the various base ball clubs:

	Won.	Lost.	Post. poned.	Per Cent.
Boston	34	12	4	73%
Brooklyn	29	15	6	65%
Cincinnati	27	20	5	57%
Chicago	26	20	4	56%
Philadelphia	24	22	3	52%
Cleveland	23	23	8	50%
New York	22	23	4	48%
Pittsburgh	23	25	3	47%
Louisville	20	25	5	44%
Washington	19	25	6	43%
St. Louis	16	31	4	34%
Baltimore	12	33	7	26%

#### THE NOMINEES.

FOR PRESIDENT.



BENJAMIN HARRISON.

General H. H. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, chairman and Judge S. F. Stahl, of Arkansas, secretary. It was decided to recommend to the convention the adoption of the rules of the convention of 1888, with a few unimportant changes made necessary by the admission of new States since then. The Committee on Permanent Organization organized by the selection of Lockwood, of Idaho, as chairman, and King, of New Hampshire, as secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Ellis, of Kansas; Thomas, of New York; T. Madison Vance, of Louisiana; and Depeu, of Indiana, was appointed.

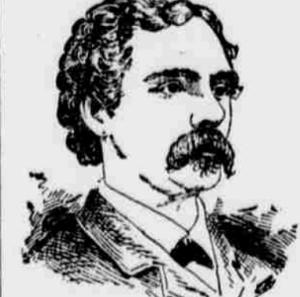
#### SECOND DAY.

It was 11:43 o'clock when Chairman Fassett rapped the convention to order. The Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota opened the proceedings with prayer the delegates and almost all of the audience standing the while.

A member of the committee on credentials then stated it had not passed on any contested seats, and would not be possible for the committee to report to-day. At the same time Secretary Thompson, of the committee on platform, stated that the committee would not get through its work until late to-night, and as the national convention

#### THE NOMINEES.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.



WHITELAW REID.

vention on hall that all the delegates who favored Harrison's nomination were expected to meet at Central Market Hall as soon as the convention had taken a recess. The object of the meeting was not stated. Only the leaders of the Harrison movement knew its purpose. But its importance was limited upon each of the delegates, and he was urged to come from the convention direct to the place of meeting.

When the delegates had assembled "Long" Jones, of Illinois, mounted the platform and asked that the Harrison leaders from each delegation join him there. In every case where there was a majority for Harrison in the delegation the chairman of the delegation came to the platform. Where the Harrison men were in the minority, a member of the Harrison party in the delegation represented it.

Chauncey M. Depew was made chairman. Assuming the position, Mr. Depew said that the object of the meeting was to bring the Harrison men together so that they could come in touch with each other, and so that they could all know for themselves who the saints were.

On motion, C. L. Magee, of Pennsylvania, was made secretary. There was some discussion as to the best method of registering the strength of Harrison in the convention, and Mr. Magee suggested that he would read a roll which had been made last night, for corrections. Mr. Magee then read the roll beginning with Alabama. The representative of each delegation on the platform announced the Harrison strength in his delegation.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. Magee announced that the total number of votes promised to Harrison was 520. This includes figures from New Mexico, Oklahoma and Utah, which were not represented in the meeting.

Mr. Magee moved that Chauncey M. Depew be made the leader of the Harrison forces in the convention, and that the friends of Harrison stand by him to the end. The motion was adopted amid cheers. Then the caucus adjourned.

At the evening session of the convention the Committee on Credentials reported verbally. Then came the tug of war.

A test vote of the strength of the rival factions was made after attempts to filibuster and prevent. It resulted in a decided victory for the Harrisonites. Their strength was a majority of 40 over all rivals.

On the second vote, on the opposition report on the Alabama contest, the adminis-

tration forces gained a few while the anti-fell off over 50.

Thus encouraged, the Presidents cohorts voted down an adjournment and the Committee on Resolutions then reported, Gov-

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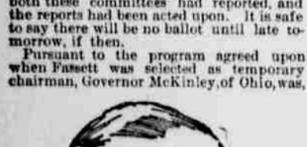
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#### CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS.



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had voted yesterday not to go to ballot until both these committees had reported, and the reports had been acted upon. It is safe to say there will be no ballot until late to-morrow, if then.

Pursuant to the program agreed upon when Fassett was selected as temporary chairman, Governor McKinley, of Ohio, was

upon the report of the committee, elected permanent chairman, and Messrs. Fessenden, Spooner and Mahone named as the committee to conduct him to the chair. With McKinley's appearance with the committee, the delegates and audience rose to their feet, cheering wildly. When the cheering ceased, McKinley warmly thanked the convention and said that the convention would present a platform and a candidate that would meet with approval of the country.

As his speech progressed he was frequently and vociferously applauded, and at its conclusion there were audible calls for Frederick Douglass, the colored orator and statesman. Mr. Douglass' appearance on the platform was hailed with tumultuous cheers.

At 1 o'clock the Convention adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

**THIRD DAY.**

It was 11:22 when Chairman McKinley rapped the convention to order. Senator