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IN POLITICS and NEWS

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DONE SPOUTING.

No Further Flow of Eloquence Expected From the Political Geysers.

Nine Presidential Aspirants Placed in Nomination at Chicago.

Sherman, Depew, Harrison, Alger, Gresham and Allison, Heavy Weights,

Hawley, Rusk and Fitler Being Too Light to Make Trouble.

Against the Field Is the Dark Horse Over the Sea.

Balloting Will Begin Just One Hour Before Noon To-Day.

Strong Probabilities of An Early Stampede to the Plumed Knight.

A Platform That Is as Rickety As the Party Behind It.

Oratorical Davis, of Minneapolis, Makes the Effort of His Life,

While Hartley, of Duluth, Makes a Very Rash Promise.

CHICAGO, June 21.—As has been previously intimated, the two positive forces in this convention are Blaine and Sherman. That was never more apparent than in to-day's convention. Sherman's great strength was shown openly and to good advantage. Many of the spectators said a ballot immediately following the great demonstration at the close of Gov. Foraker's speech would have resulted in Sherman's nomination. But those who were looking beneath the surface discover signs of unusual activity among the Blaine men. Steve Elkins was as busy about the convention hall as he was four years ago. His lieutenants were also in motion. The Blaine influence was particularly strong about the platform of the chairman. The demonstration for Sherman, the test of Sherman's strength on the roll call Wednesday evening when his friends rallied 250 votes for Mahone, with a certainty of having nearly fifty more which they refused to uncover, has stirred up the friends of Blaine, and tempted them to abandon their programme of nominating Blaine only after a prolonged effort to to select another candidate. The interview with Carnegie, in which he stated that Blaine will accept if nominated, printed this morning, has tended to give

THE FRIENDS OF BLAINE

more boldness and confidence. It is now tolerably clear that the Blaine men do not intend to permit the nomination of Sherman if they can help it. These two strong lines of action within the Republican party are again to meet face to face. The programme is to prevent a nomination to-morrow, and to have a conference of the friends of the candidates to-morrow night, but if necessary, Blaine will be sprung upon the convention at any moment. The difficulty which Blain's friends have to face is how to get the nomination for him in such a manner that he will accept it—that is, without

RIDING OVER THE RIGHTS

or chances of any of the other candidates. The Blaine men have had much difficulty in restraining the impetuous Californians, who threatened to bring matters to an issue at once. That was accomplished by giving them the chairmanship, and in the morning California, it is predicted, will vote for Blaine without formally placing his name in nomination. Depew was to-day appealed to by some of the Blaine managers to hold his New York strength till they give the word, and then lead the Blaine stampede. The theory was that if New York, the decisive state, should thus demand Blaine, the remainder of the country, including the friends of other candidates, must submit in good grace. But Depew declined to enter into any such scheme. He said he had once before denied any intention on his part to pose as a

STALKING HORSE FOR BLAINE.

and he now reiterates that declaration. Depew is indignant at Platt, Hiscock, and Phelps, who some days ago organized a combination against him, and have prevented him getting the enthusiastic support of New York as well as the vote of New Jersey and Connecticut and other votes in New England. What Depew will do still remains a conundrum. He admits that he has no hope of the nomination himself, but will not indicate what his course will be. His intimate friends believe he will join Warner Miller in throwing as many votes as possible to Sherman. A conference of the Blaine men was held to-night. Senator Hiscock, ex-Senator Platt, Powell Clayton, William Walter Phelps and S. B. Elkins were present. It was agreed that Mr. Blaine is willing to take the nomination if it can be secured in the right way, but that it is the duty of his friends to make an honest effort

TO NAME ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

They agreed to support Gen. Harrison, of Indiana, beginning as soon as there shall be signs of a breaking up of the complimentary delegations, probably after the first ballot to-morrow morning. This will raise Harrison's strength up to nearly 200 votes, and bring on a direct contest between him and Sherman. In this shape the hope is balloting for some time, with the other candidates holding their ground and no nomination resulting. On the first signs of Harrison's failure and Sherman's success, Blaine is to be brought in and an effort to stempede the convention to him. If this pregramme be carried out the probabililties are that Sherman will stand his ground and keep Harrison in the rear for some time, and that when the break comes, to-morrow or next day,

BLAINE WILL BE NOMINATED.

Some of the Blaine strength is in the Sherman columns, some of it in Alger's support, Harrison's, Allison's and Gresham's. Elkins to-day claimed there were 500 Blaine men in the convention, and the most likely ticket at this hour is Blaine and Harrison. The other candidates are dwarfed by this struggle between the Blaine forces and Sherman, though there is a growing belief that Judge Gresham is the strongest man. Allison is still well thought of as a compromise candidate, and McKinley and Foraker, particularly the latter, who has become very popular, are talked of as dark horses. Alger and Depew appear to be out of the race. Phelps is the only man talked of for vice president, but Mr. Phelps said to-night he did not believe he could be nominated on account of the intense opposition of Depew's friends in New York.

TRUE TO HIS PROMISE,

Estee Opens the Convention on Time, With a Sparse Attendance.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At 10:08, although not more than one-third of the delegates were in their seats, Chairman Estee rapped for order and declared the convention opened for business. The prayer with which th proceedings were opened was offered by Rev. Thomas E. Greene, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Chicago. Mr. Greene's magnificent voice filled the great auditorium in a way that left nothing to be desired. He petitioned the Throne of Grace as follows:

Let us pray. Almighty God, Father of all men, Ruler of all nations, King of kings, we render Thee our grateful homage and thanksgiving for the rich abundance of blessings that Thou has vouchsafed to this land in our time and day. We bless Thee for the past, with its mighty weight of history, for the present, with its magnificent sweep of possibility, and for the rich hope of the future; and we pray that our hearts may ever in humble reverence bless Thy name for Thy great goodness.

Have mercy, we beseech Thee, upon this whole land; cleanse it from impurity and exalt it in righteousness. From intemperance and impurity, from dishonesty and corruption, from deceit and fraud, from intimidation and tyranny, we beseech Thee, good Lord, deliver us. May Thy kingdom come and Thy will be done among men, and may Thy peace of God brood with blessed benediction over our land. Bestow Thy blessings, we beseech Thee, upon this convention, assembled for the grave concerns of government. With Thy infinite wisdom direct its deliberations and so guide us by Thy holy spirit that we may ever seek Thy honor and Thy glory. Bless, we beseech Thee, our rulers and all who are over us in authority, and grant that he may be exalted to the chief rule of this great nation whose mind is cleanest, whose heart is purest and whose strength is in the mighty One of Israel. Direct us, we beseech Thee, in all of our doings with Thy most precious faith, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued and ended, in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name and finally, by Thy mercy, enter into Thy eternal kingdom, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

VETERAN WIRE-PULLERS.

The New National Committee Which Will Labor in Vain.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—At the conclusion of the prayer, the chairman touched the electric bell as a signal for the band to render some selections, but there was no response, the wind gammers not yet having put in appearance. Under the direction of the chairman, the secretary proceeded to call the roll of states in order that the delegations might designate the member to represent each state upon the national committee. The list as far as completed is as follows:

Alabama—William Youngblood.
Arkansas—
California—M. H. DeYoung.
Colorado—W. A. Hamill.
Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware—Daniel A. Leighton.
Florida—Maj. John A. Russel.
Georgia—P. F. Putney.
Illinois—George R. Davis.
Indiana—John C. New.
Iowa—J. A. Clarkson.
Kansas—Cyrus Leland, Jr.
Kentucky—W. C. Goodloe.
Louisiana—P. B. S. Pinchback.
Maine—J. M. Haynes.
Maryland—James J. Gary.
Massachusetts—Henry S. Hide.
Michigan—John P. Sanborn.
Minnesota—R. G. Evans.
Mississippi—James Hill.
Missouri—Chauncey I. Filley.
Nebraska—W. M. Robertson.
Nevada—Evan Williams.
New Hampshire—Edward R. Rollins.
New Jersey—Garrett A. Hobart.
New York ———.
North Carolina—W. P. Canaday.
Ohio—A. L. Conger.
Oregon—Jonathan Bourne, Jr.
Pennsylvania—M. S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Thomas W. Chase.
South Carolina—E. M. Brayton.
Tennessee ———.
Texas—N. W. Curry.
Vermont—George W. Hooker.
Virginia ——— M. ———.
West Virginia—N. B. Scott.
Wisconsin—H. C. Payne.
Arizona—George Price.
Dakota—Arthur A. Mellette.
Idaho—George L. Shoup.
Montana—Charles S. Warren.
New Mexico—W. L. Ryerson.
Utah—John S. McBride.
Washington—Thomas H. Cavanagh.
Wyoming—J. M. Carey.
District of Columbia—Perry Carson.

William Warner, of Missouri, then announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report.

A RICKETY STRUCTURE.

The Platform On Which the Party Will Go Down to Death.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Mr. McKinley, of Ohio, chairman of the resolutions committee, entered the hall, was recognized by the chair and he arose to make the report of the committee. The convention recognizing one of the dark horses in the presidential race, and a popular one, also, cheered lustily, and when Mr. McKinley advanced to the platform to read his report the applause redoubled and became almost an ovation. In a clear, distinct voice Mr. McKinley read the committee's report as follows:

The Republicans of the United States assembled by their delegates in national convention pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people—Abraham Lincoln, and to cover also with wreaths of

IMPERISHABLE REMEMBRANCE

and gratitude the heroic names of our later leaders who have been more recently called away from our councils—Grant, Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished. We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery, the name of one of our living heroes, whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the republic—the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H. Sheridan. In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of depotism and oppression, which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans of Brazil, upon their

GREAT ACT OF EMANCIPATION,

which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for Ireland. We reaffirm our unswerving devotion to the national constitution, and to the indissoluble union of the states; to the autonomy reserved to the states under the constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the states and territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot and the just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the constitution and laws of the United States.

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American

SYSTEM OF PROTECTION;

we protest against its destruction as proposed by the president and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interest of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue, by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts, and for mechanical purposes; and by such

REVISION OF THE TARIFF

law as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries), the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers. We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor, and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our constitution; and we demand the rigid enforcement of the existing laws against it, and favor such immediate legislation as will exclude such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all

COMBINATIONS OF CAPITAL

organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress, and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market. We approve the legislation by congress to prevent alike unjust burdens and unfair discriminations between the states. We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in congress and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned railroad land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. We deny that the Democratic party has ever

RESTORED ONE ACRE

to the people, but declare that by the joint action of the Republicans and Democrats, about 50,000,000 acres of unearned lands, originally granted for the construction of railroads, have been restored to the public domain in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws securing to settlers titles to their homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under the false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law. The government by congress of the territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become states in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to insure a staple local government therein, the people of such territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and state governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the preparation for statehood, all officers therefore should be selected from the bona fide residents of the territory wherein they are to serve.

SOUTH DAKOTA SHOULD OF RIGHT

be immediately admitted as a state in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by her people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic house of representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorably consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota and Montana territories to form constitutions and establish state governments should be passed without unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idado and Arizona to the enjoyment of self-government as states, such of them as are now qualified, as soon as possible, and the others as soon as they may become so. The political power of the Mormon church in the territories, as exercised in the past, is a

MENACE TO FREE INSTITUTIONS

too dangerous longer to be suffered. Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation asserting the sovereignty of the nation in all territories where the same is questioned, and in furtherance of that end, to place upon the statute books legislation stringent enough to divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power, and thus stamp out the attendant wickedness of polygamy. The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of letter postage to 1 cent per ounce. In a republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign, and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people, it is important that the sovereign—the people—should possess intelligence;

THE FREE SCHOOL

is the promotor of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free nation; therefore the state or nation, or both combined, should support free institutions of learning, sufficient to afford to every child growing up in the land the opportunity of a good common school education. We earnestly recommend that prompt action be taken by congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of our American merchant marine, and we protest against the passing by congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those directly employed in our ship yards. We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance and other approved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities; for the payment of just pensions to our soldiers; for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channel of internal, coastwise and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific states, as well as for the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give

EMPLOYMENT TO OUR LABOR,

activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the goverment's money without interest to "pet banks." The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficiency and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its extension into better markets, it has neither effected nor proposed any other in their stead. Professing adherence to

THE MONROE DOCTRINE,

it has seen with idle complacency the extension of foreign influence in Central America and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighbors. It has refused to charter, sanction or encourage any American organization for constructing the Nicaragua canal, a work of vital importance to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our national influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America and with the islands and further coasts of the Pacific ocean. We arraign the present Democratic administration for its weak and unpatriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled to in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818, the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830 and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in congress

TOWARDS OUR FISHERIES

as unfriendly and conspicuously unpatriotic and as tending to destroy a valuable national industry and an indispensable resourse of defense against a foreign enemy. The name of American applies alike to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligation of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in all his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be in a lawful trade. The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance or freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have

DESERTED THE CAUSE

of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extention of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, may be wisely and effectively avoided. The gratitude of the nation to the defenders of the union cannot be measured by laws. The legislation of congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing treasury, it

WOULD BE A PUBLIC SCANDAL

to do less for those whose valorous services preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief, and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation.

In support of the principles herewith enunciated, we invite the co-operation of patriotic men of all parties, and especially of all workingmen, whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free trade policy of the present administration.

The reading of the platform was frequently interrupted by applause, which greeted the references made to the abolition of slavery in the Brazil, and was very enthusiastic upon the reference of the speaker to the recovery of home rule in Ireland. The reference to the right of every American citizen to cast a free ballot and have it duly counted was received with great and continued applause. When the speaker read the portion of the platform referring to the American system of protection, loud cheers broke forth from the delegates and audience. Almost all the delegates rose to their feet, and waving hankerchiefs and fans, continued the applause for several minutes. The reference to the Mills bill, indorsing the Republican representatives in congress in opposing its passage, was greated with cheers. Applause also followed the plank which condemned the proposition of the Democratic party to place

WOOL ON THE FREE LIST.

The objection to the introduction into this country of foreign contract labor and Chinese labor was specially emphasized by cheers. That part of the report favoring the admission of the territories was heartily applauded, as was also the plank condemning the Mormon church in the territories. When it was recommended that letter postage be reduced to 1 cent per ounce there was much applause. A liberal and popular common school education was also cheered. The plank in reference to liberal pensions was greeted with great applause. The convention showed its approval of civil service reform by applauding loudly. The plank referring to the protection of the old soldiers of the war by providing pensions for their support was received with loud and continuous applause. The portion referring to the action of the Democrats in congress in refusing even a consideration of general pension legislation was also loudly applauded.

WITH A HOWL OF APPROVAL

The Platform Goes Through With a Rush.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Upon the conclusion of the reading of the report of the committee, which was received with long and continued cheers, the chair recognized Mr. Maine, of Maryland, who said:

"I desire to move the unanimous adoption of those resolutions, and that we may more cordially express our sentiment, that we do so by a rising vote. But before that motion is put, I beg the indulgence of the gentlemen of this convention for a very few brief words. [A voice—'No.'] We have a right to-day to feel proud of our party, as we have a right to feel proud of our country. Thirty-two years ago the first declaration of the Republican party was heralded through the country on the standard of free speech, free soil and free press. The Republican party has kept march with the pace of the times. The Republican party has been the

SALVATION OF THE GOVERNMENT

and the emancipation of the slaves [Applause], and when the interests of the government are threatened again by the cohorts of the Democracy and the trade and the prosperity of the people of our nation are put in peril, this great old historical party of ours, equal always to every emergency, no matter how great the emergency may be, comes forward again and plants itself upon the immutable and everlasting rock of truth and patriotism, and proclaims to the people of this country that the grand old organization that has saved you in the past will protect and save you in the future. We have been fortunate, indeed, in every platform adopted by our party since its existence. We never were more fortunate in any phraseology employed in a platform than we are here to-day, [applause] and I predict that the patriotic utterances that are written in the platform before us will

THRILL THE COUNTRY

with the power of electricity from one end of it to the other; [applause] and that the memories of the past, sweeping like the winds over the prairies the dead echoes of the past uniting themselves to the living thoughts of to-day, will stir in every manly, patriotic bosom those fires of patriotism that have made Republicanism a power in the land heretofore. [Loud applause.] And uniting ourselves under the grand old banner of the republic which is the banner of the Republican party, we shall go forth to conquest and to triumph.

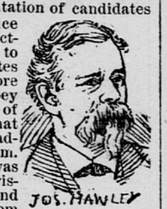
When the applause following Mr. Maine's remarks subsided, Mr. Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, seconded the motion of Mr. Maine and called for the previous question. New Jersey and Missouri seconded the call, and at this time the delegates all over the house were standing up and called the name of their state as seconding the call. The main question was put and carried. On the question of the adoption of the report of the committee on resolutions every delegate in the hall arose to his feet amid wild and enthusiastic cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. The chair announced the adoption of the report as unanimous, and this announcement was followed with great applause and cries of "Ingersoll."

CONNECTICUT'S CHOICE.

The Wooden Nutmeg State First in the Field With the Name of Gen. J. R. Hawley.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Chairman Estee announced that the next order of business was the presentation of candidates for president and vice president, and directed the secretary to call the roll of states and territories. Before that official could obey Mike DeYoung, of California, moved that the convention adjourn until 2 p. m. This motion was greeted with the derisive howl of "No," and the gentleman from the Golden state quickly subsided. The secretary first read the rules relating to the matter, and then proceeded with the call of states. Alabama and Arkansas were called without response. When California was called, Mr. Haymond said: "The California delegation, whose position is well-known here, asks the convention to pass them on the roll call of states for the present." There was no objection and the request was granted. When Colorado was reached the chairman arose and said that Colorado had no name to present. When Connecticut was called, Mr. Warner, of that delegation, arose and said:



"Mr. Chairman, Connecticut presents the name of Hon. Joseph R. Hawley."

This announcement was received with unstinted applause. Delaware, Florida and Georgia had no name to present, and when each state was called the chairman of the respective delegations arose and made the announcement

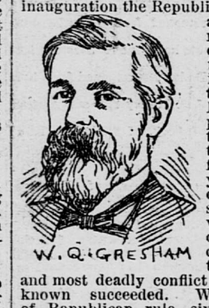
LIKENED TO LINCOLN.

Gresham Lauded to the Skies by Leonard Swett.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—When the secretary called "Illinois" a mighty shout went up, and as Leonard Swett ascended the platform to present the name of Walter Q. Gresham there was redoubled cheering. He said:

This presence recalls a scene enacted in this city twenty-eight years ago. That was the second national Republican convention, and the first nomination of Abraham Lincoln. At this inauguration the Republican party first assumed the reins of governmental control. With unimportant interruptions the Democratic party had controlled our national policy for thirty-two years. The country in 1861 stood upon the verge of political and financial ruin, and the sharpest and most deadly conflict of arms ever known succeeded. We have had of Republican rule since then four years of war and twenty years of peace. The four years of war produced heroes, sacrifices and suffering without parallel and a reunited country. The twenty years of peace increased the population, internal improvements, manufactories, useful inventions, comforts in homes and the general development of all classes, with a rapidity unequaled in the history of the world within the time named. In the language of Daniel Webster, we may say of this Republican rule, the suffering and the fruits of the war, and the unparalleled prosperity of this peace,



"THE PAST IS AT LEAST SECURE."

We have assembled again to select a president for 60,000,000 of free people. Who most in character is the very essence of these people. Who, of all the names suggested, will draw support most largely from all classes? Who can best bring together and reunite the broken fragments of our party? Who by personal courage and sublime confidence in his own convictions, is an ideal leader of the American people? Who most strikingly stands for cosmopolitan American character? These are the questions of the hour addressed to us all. I suggest the name of

WALTER Q. GRESHAM, OF INDIANA

and Illinois, and invite a thoughtful consideration of some of the reasons why he should be nominated: He was born of sturdy and rugged parents, in Harrison county, Ind., fifty-seven years ago, and has spent one-third of his life in labor upon a farm. He acquired, by nature and education, a profound belief in the fundamental doctrines of government and the union of the state, "one and inseperable," as taught by the lives and example of Washington and Hamilton, Clay and Webster, Lincoln and Thad Stevens, and a disbelief in and aversion for the political heresies of John C. Calhoun, Breckinridge, Jefferson Davis and Lamar—of property in man, and

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

He has always been an unwavering and inflexible Republican. One third of a century ago he organized the party of Fremont and Dayton in his native county, which consisted, all told, of four people. In 1860, then at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to the state legislature at the same time Mr. Lincoln was elected president, from a strong Democratic county and by the aid of German votes. There he originated and passed a law which authorized Oliver P. Morton, our greatest war governor, to organize and arm, at the expense of the state, any regiment anywhere in the state. We owe the peace and loyalty of Indiana at this critical period to the admirable working of this law and the fact that she was not behind the call of the president one moment in furnishing her quota of men. After performing this service, of great value to his state, he selected 1,000 young neighbors and friends and

MARCHED AT THEIR HEAD

into Kentucky with Gen. Sherman, at the very beginning of the war. These forces aided the loyal element there in holding true to the Union, the northern part of that state, while the southern part broke off and went with the rebellion. But for the presence of these troops the Ohio river would have probably been the dividing line and southern Ohio, Indiana and Illinois would have been the first battleground. He served with Grant at Shiloh and Vicksburg and was a distinguished figure with Sherman in his march upon Atlanta in 1864. He was frequently promoted for gallant conduct on the battlefield and was called upon when sharp work was to be done, and finally fell, pierced by a minnie ball, while leading his division into the shot and shell of the enemy at the bloody fight of Leggett's Hill, in the suburbs of Atlanta. Carried to the rear, he met Col. Richard S. Tuthill, whose presence now adorns the judicial bench of this state, and who was then a commander of batteries of artillery making their way to the front. The

SCENE WAS ONE OF CONFUSION,

of the tramping of horses' hoofs and the rattling of artillery and caissons dashing into battle. Col. Tuthill turned aside a moment to Gen. Gresham, then bleeding on a stretcher, and said, inquiringly: "Are you hurt badly?" The fight was not all out of him yet, and, turning his pale face to see who made the inquiry, he replied: "You had better hurry your batteries to the front. They are needed there." He was placed in a freight car and hurried to the North. The next day he awoke from a morphine sleep in a dazed condition, and said to a soldier in attendance, "Whose body is that?" pointing to a coffin in the same car with him. "That is the dead body of your commander, Gen. McPherson." Thus the commander of the army and the division commander had mingled their blood upon the red field at Leggett's hill. Wherever, in all the war, the battle's wreck lay thickest, there was the

MANLY FORM OF GEN. GRESHAM,

a type of enthusiastic heroism and an inspiration to the soldier who followed him. But it is not in his military career, dashing and brilliant as that is, that we find the crowning reason for his nomination. For him "Peace hath her victories, no less renowned than war." After his relations with the army were voluntarily severed, he was called by President Arthur into his cabinet to the office of postmaster-general. Here he greatly promoted the expedition of the mails, shortening materially the time of their transit across the country. He also aided in reducing the letter, newspaper and parcel postage, thereby saving millions to the people and encouraging the dissemination of literature and intelligence. He was also the first vigorously to enforce the United States statutes against the abuse of the mails by lottery venders and other swindling schemes, by which the credulous and weak-minded were imposed upon and their confidence betrayed. It is, however, in this discharge of his duties as United States judge that

HIGHER AND CROWNING GLORIES

of his character appear. The image of Justice among the Greeks was represented as blindfolded, holding the scales balanced in her hand, but unable to see the rank or standing of the parties before her. Judge Gresham has been the living ideal of this Grecian figure. Unmoved by the threatening of power, he has gone straight on in the line of his duty to the integrity and right of the question under consideration and has administered justice to the high and low, the rich and poor, with a steady but impartial hand. The contestants in one of the greatest railroad strikes that has arisen in our country have also been before him. By a wise and happy decision he administered exact justice to all, prevented the strike from becoming universal, public traffic from being paralyzed, the nation from convulsion and the most serious damage to an unknown number of individuals. Wherever in all his life he has touched anything, it has been improved, beautified or adorned. He has always had the happy faculty of quietly doing the right thing at the right time, and he possesses in his own great character all the good qualities of the Republican party. Under his leadership the campaign cry will be

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

There will be no attacks on capital and no attacks upon labor, but the country will march on with gigantic strides in settlement, development and growth. The true level and system will be adopted of making all men equal before the law and placing all men's feet on a level. Then the tall man may thank God for his height and the short man must be contented with his shortness. In personal characteristics, in the manner and condition of his candidacy, and in his relations to the presidential office, Judge Gresham is more like Abraham Lincoln than any other living man. The movement in his behalf, like the movement for Lincoln, is the spontaneous and unorganized action of the people. Like Lincoln, Gresham is not working for the presidential office. He believes that this exalted office should never be sought and never declined. Like him, too, he believes that causes which tend great consequences should be left to work out their results unaided, and that they cannot be materially hastened or impeded by personal interference. Like Lincoln in character, honest and simple, but robust, fearless in danger, full of justice and of noble heart, he stands out in prominence

AS AN IDEAL CANDIDATE.

May I also be pardoned for saying in this august presence that back in 1849, at the age of twenty-four, I first met Abraham Lincoln, he being then forty-one. Ever afterwards I sat at his feet, as Saul of Tarsus sat at the feet of Gamaliel, and was permitted as we walked together the journey of life "to lean on his own great arm for support." I watched his thoughtful face when the news first reached him that he had received a large vote for vice president at Philadelphia when Fremont and Dayton were nominated, and when the thought of great political preferment took root in his mind. I know from this intimate relation how confidence and sympathy may exist between a great leader and the people without either knowing the other. I can never forget how in moments of great doubt he agonized, watched and listened for tokens of guidance from the common people as a mariner watches for the sun, to learn where he is and whither he is drifting through the darkness and mists of the storm. The same symathy and confidence exist between Gresham and the people that existed between Lincoln and the people. His heart, also, has

BEATEN IN SYMPATHY

with the sons of toil, for he has labored with them in sunshine and in the cold. He, too, has been promoted from their ranks, and knows the taste of poverty, and like them has earned his bread "in the sweat of his face." He has never forgotten their lives of privation and self-denial in their hard struggles for existence. Whether bondmen or freemen, he had that sublime faith in their honesty and patriotism, that like Lincoln he was willing to have his body pierced with bullets in their behalf. The rich, too, have found ample protection and the adjustment of every right in the equipose of his character. He has always stood with his party for the protection of American labor against foreign competition and has always believed in fair wages for fair work. He has advocated liberal pensions for the maimed, worn and dependent defenders of the Union. He knows by experience how the rebel bullet tears and hurts, for he himself has been wounded and carried on a stretcher from the field of battle and has borne the pains and sees the need of the decrepit and health-broken soldier. We should also not forget that this nation has arrived at that stage of

Continued on Sixth Page.

A PLAIN PLANK.

The Republican Party Declares for Protection for Protection's Sake,

And Will Do What It Can to Further the Pennsylvania Tariff Idea.

The Delegates From the Northwest Get a Nice Dish of Crow,

Minnesota's Fourteen Formally Announce Their Adherence to the Doctrine.

Frank Davis' Seconding Speech One of the Best of the Day.

Spooner's Effort in Rusk's Behalf Voted a Dismal Failure.

Hartley Seconds Depew and Is Applauded for Levity and Brevity.

The Harrison, Depew and Blaine Forces Watching One Another.

Steve Elkins, the Mutual Friend--The Gresham Men Despondent.

Senator Sherman Has a Little Scheme to Swell His Vote.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The clean cut phraseology of the platform adopted today fixed the status of the Republican party, as the party of protection for protection's sake. It is the best platform the Republican party ever stood upon, in the sense that it is the most honest one. It is an illuminated photograph of the Pennsylvania tariff idea, and if the Republican party has a mission on earth it is to perpetuate the Pennsylvania doctrine of protection. But what an awful bait of crow it dishes up for Minnesota Republicans to swallow. Compared with their state platform of two years ago, it suggests the picture of a house divided against itself. I felt sorry for some of the Northwestern delegates to-day while the platform was being read. When McKinley, with loud voice and in an emphatic tone, read the sentence, "We uncompromisingly declare in favor of the American system of protection," all the delegates from the East and the colored coherents from the South, together with a sprinkling of Westerners, arose to their feet and rent the air with approving clamor. But most of the Iowa delegates, about one-half of the Minnesotans and a part of the Michigan and Wisconsin delegations sulked in their seats. They realized that it would be strange doctrine for them to go back home and preach to their constituents. They knew that it was not what the farmers of the Northwest wanted incorporated in the platform. Still they didn't have the courage to stand by their convictions or to enter a protest against the hostile attitute the national party was about to take in opposition to the agricultural interests of the great Northwest. A few minutes afterwards, when it was proposed to adopt the platform by a rising vote, the sulkers stood up with the rest, and formally expressed adherence to a doctrine which they know to be destructive of all Northwestern industries. It was a humilitating spectacle to see Minnesota's fourteen delegates, so blinded by partisan zeal, as to forget that the farmers and workingmen had an interest at stake. It was a gross betrayal of a public trust, and a political crime which will cost the Republican party dearly in the coming election. G. H. M.

WELL RECEIVED.

The Oratory of F. F. Davis Roundly Applauded.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The Northwest carried off a fair share of the oratorical honors in to-day's session. Frank Davis won his spurs in most gallant style, and while his speech seconding Gresham's nomination had a good deal of the sophomoric tinge, still it produced an electrical effect, and was well received by the convention. Davis made the only speech of the morning session worth listening to. It was a fortunate circumstance for him that he was preceded by Leonard Swett, in the tamest nominating speech that was ever inflicted upon a convention, and was followed by others as dry and barren as the sands of Labrador, so that Davis' florid rhetoric and beautifully rounded sentences fell as refreshingly upon the convention as the sight of an oasis in the midst of a desert. The speech was heartily applauded by the vast audience and at its conclusion he was warmly congratulated by his fellow delegates and friends. A candidate's name never went before the convention in a worse mangled shape than Gresham's, and if it had not been for Mr. Davis' brilliant effort Gresham's candidacy would have died a bornin'. Col. Hepburn's speech nominating Allison was the most judicious and thoughtful of the day. Like most of the other nominating speeches it was too long, and the audience grew weary before he got his candidate's name before the convention. Senator Spooner's effort was a dismal failure. The speech itself was good enough and will read well, but it was spoilt in the delivery. He pitched his voice on too high a key at the start, and before he had spoken five minutes was so hoarse he couldn't make himself heard ten feet from the stage. It was his double misfortune, too, to take the stand at a late hour when the audience was worn out with the long day's session, and to follow Foraker's brilliant presentation of Sherman's name, which, by the way, was one of the most dramatic affairs in the history of political oratory. After the exciting scenes that followed Foraker's prearranged and cleverly managed introduction of the flag episode, it would have taken a remarkably majestic speaker with an inspiring subject to have worked anything like enthusiasm in the convention. In Spooner's voiceless condition, and with so uninspiring a subject as Uncle Jerry Rusk, it is no wonder that the Rusk boom was smothered in the orator's th