M'KINLEY IS CHOSEN

Continued from Third Page.

tenance of the present gold standard, I desire your attention for one moment. The young state of Washington, smaller than many of her magnificent sisters in this Union, yields first place for patriotic devotion to the principles of this government and loyal allegiance to the tenets of the Republican party to none. (Applause.) We have not come here to imbibe inspiration on the money question. We brought our inspiration with us. We believe in a single gold standard (cries of "Good!") because we think that the money which pays interest to the banker on Wall street is none too good to pay the wages of labor in Washington. (Cheers and cries of "Good! Good!") And the principles of this party inscribed upon our banner—with protection, with reciprocity, with sound money, as defined by this platform, and with the unanimous choice of the Republicans of that state for president, William McKinley, of Ohio—

At this point the building again shook with cheer after cheer. Mark Hanna, McKinley's manager, was observed to bow his head, flushing with emotion, the character of which was not difficult to divine.

We shall go to Republican victory at the polls in November, and with us will go the loyal people of the state of Montana. (At this point there were cries of "Regular order!" amid great applause.)

The Chairman—The regular order is demanded. It is a call of the states for a report of members of the national committee.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

List of the New Organization as Announced.

The committee was made up as follows:

Alabama, Wm. Youngblood; Arkansas, Powell Clayton; California, J. D. Spreckels; Colorado, absent; Connecticut, Samuel Fessenden; Delaware, James H. Wilson; Florida, John G. Long; Georgia, Judson W. Lyons; Idaho, absent; Illinois, T. N. Jamieson; Indiana, Wm. T. Durbin; Iowa, A. B. Cummins; Kansas, Cyrus Leland, Jr.; Kentucky, John W. Yerkes; Louisiana, A. T. Wimberly; Maine, J. H. Manley; Maryland, Geo. L. Wellington; Massachusetts, George H. Lyman; Michigan, George L. Walls; Minnesota, L. F. Hubbard; Mississippi, James Hill; Missouri, B. C. Kerens; Montana, Charles R. Leonard; Nevada, absent; Nebraska, John M. Thurston; New Hampshire, E. C. Cherry; New Jersey, Garrett A. Hobart; New York, Fred Gibbs; North Carolina, James E. Boyd; North Dakota, W. H. Robinson; Ohio, Charles L. Kurtz; Oregon, passed; Pennsylvania, Matthew S. Quay; Rhode Island, C. R. Brayton; South Carolina, Eugene E. Webster; South Dakota, no announcement; Tennessee, no announcement; Texas, John Grant; Utah, no announcement; Vermont, D. T. Childs; Virginia, George E. Bowden; Washington, P. C. Sullivan; West Virginia, F. V. Scott; Wisconsin, H. C. Payne; Wyoming, Willis Vandeventer; New Mexico, Thomas B. Calvin; Arizona, no announcement; Oklahoma, Henry E. Asp; Indian Territory, George E. Bennett; District of Columbia, not yet selected; Alaska, not yet agreed on.

ELOQUENCE LET LOOSE.

Nomination of Candidates for the Place of Honor.

The Chairman: The regular order of business is the roll call of states for the presentation of candidates for nomination. (Great applause).

The secretary proceeded to call the roll of states. There was no response until the state of Iowa was reached when Mr. Henderson said: John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs, will speak for Iowa. Mr. Baldwin was greeted with applause and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: There is one, but only one of those whose names will be presented to this convention who can claim that there has been placed for im in history's golden urn an estimate of his character and worth made by him in whom nature stamped her royal seal; God exhibited as his greatest design of American manhood, genius, statesmanship and patriotism; who, now in heaven, wears a crown of deathless praise and whose great soul is a portion of eternity itself, James G. Blaine.

Blaine, writing to Garfield, said: "Then comes Allison. He is true, kind, reasonable, fair, honest and good. He is methodical, industrious and intelligent, and would be a splendid man to sail along with smoothly and successfully."

Complying with the request of the Iowa delegation, I arise to propose to this convention the nomination of him to whom this heritage was bequeathed—William B. Allison, and to ask you to make it on the Old and New Testament of republicanism.

It takes a big man to represent the state of Iowa in the congress of the United States for thirty-five years, but Allison is that man.

With the most perfect knowledge of the details of all our political laws and their histories, with that statesmanlike judgment distinguishes the essential from the accidental and the immutable from the transitory, "with every look a cordial smile, every gesture a caress," yet with a spirit of such firm mold and purposes that no bribe or feast or palace coup" awe or swerve, he has for thirty-five years upon the floor of the House and Senate been fighting for the interests of the people; carrying onward and upward the nation's legislative work; turning cranks out of place; unsphering the culminating stars of Democracy; unmasking the hidden purposes of corrupt measures, until now he holds the place of ungrudged supremacy in the legislative halls of the most splendid of capitols.

That which this country has lost, is that which it now seeks—"Protection." We get it the people have worked hard, prayed fast, paid high, and now let them have it.

Allison does not believe in a tariff for revenue ONLY, but in a tariff for protection and revenue JOINTLY.

He has always insisted that the protective system is the mightiest instrument for the development of our natural resources and the strongest agency to protect American wealth and American labor. Protection built the laborer his American home, and he never again will welcome therein Democratic sirens singing free trade songs written and composed by English bards, for, having chiselled the principles of protection in his hearthstone, he will at the next election defend them at his front gate.

The great and important issue which is just now coming around the corner is the one of sound money, and we can no more dodge it than we can gravitation.

SIMPLE SITUATION.

In this respect the situation is easily simple, but certainly serious. A decision upon this important question must be made by this convention and, remember, gentlemen, a nation listens to catch the click of its fate.

For Senator Allison you cannot build too strong a platform for sound money, and if you place him upon it he will see to it that dry rot of 16 to 1 does not steal through its staunch timbers.

The United States can no more make good money by simply placing its symbol of sovereignty or mark of authority on any kind of metal, regardless of its commercial value or relations to foreign countries, than it can extend its domain by calling a furlong a mile. He believes that the American dollar should have some grains of sense as well as more of silver. That there can be no stability to our currency or money, if we keep adopting such shifting policies as that under the same piece may be a copper cent in one hand in one hand or a dollar in another.

He believes that unlimited coinage would soon lead to unlimited bankruptcy. No honest farmer would borrow from his neighbor a bushel of fifty cent wheat and insist upon paying him back with a bushel of twenty-five cents oats, and so this great government cannot expect to keep its credit at the highest point if it borrows dollar gold and insists upon a dollar in another.

other construction of the word "coin" in any laws or contracts to the contrary notwithstanding.

The platform of this convention must be for sound money, and in clear, ringing, unmistakable terms. On any other construction of it the party may get into power, but the country would be in danger of falling into the batch of bankrupt governments, and at the end of the party's administration would probably have no more of an estate than did Rabelais, whose will, when opened, read: 'In the name of God, Amen. I have nothing. I owe nothing. I give the rest to the poor.'

At a time when nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart, Allison did not meet with a clenched fist the profered hand of international adjustment. However, he has stood unwavering by the Monroe doctrine and insisted that the United States should recognize any people struggling for liberty and republican institutions even if they were insurgents in Cuba.

I ask you to nominate him. If you do, the people, from the sand-enshrouded Mexican line to the live wire that separates us from an unborn daughter on the north, will shout as in one glorious glad anthem: 'The old temple of republicanism still stands; flock to it for shelter.' If you do, every key note of the campaign will be kept at concert pitch. If you do, the White House will be used no longer as an experiment station.

Nominate him and not now, perhaps, but when the strife is over his name will fall like millennial music on your ears.

Nominate him and a thrill of joy will go from the west to the east carrying on its trembling way the songs of our reapers only to be lost in the roar of your furnaces.

Nominate him and when our corn grows gold in autumn's time, our flocks teeming and our granges full, every spindle will be turning day and night upon the Merrimac.

If you will do this, light will break upon our darkened land and instantly a long suffering people will hear the surges of returning prosperity.

May the spell of republicanism have greater power to move you than the spell of magic words. In this hour of anxious expectancy; in this hour pregnant with history, prophecy and destiny, the grave gives up its mighty dead, and they are here—Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine, yea, all the illustrious dead of the republican party; and mingling with its living advocates, martyred Lincoln's spirit pleads with you to see to it that "these dead shall not have died in vain."

Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, were called but no one responded. Upon the call of Maine, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, took the speaker's stand and spoke as follows:

REED OF MAINE.

Presented to the Convention by Senator Lodge.

Four years ago we met as we met now, representatives of the great Republican party. Prosperity was in the land. Capital was confident and labor employed. There was the good day's wage for the good day's work, and the spirit of American enterprise was stirring and bold. The treasury was full, the public revenues ample for the public ned. We were at peace with all the world.

Four short years have come and gone. Look about you now. The treasury is empty. Our credit is impaired. Our revenues are deficient. We meet the public needs not with income but by borrowing at high rates and pledging the future for the wants of the present. Business is paralyzed. Confidence has gone. Enterprise has folded its eagle wings and mopes and blinks in the market place. Our mills stand idle and our railroads are crippled. Capital hides itself and labor idly walks the streets. There is neither a good day's wage nor a good day's work. We have met with slights abroad and have serious differences with other nations. The key of the Pacific has slipped from nerveless hands. Foreign troops have been landed in this hemisphere.

Our own boundaries have been threatened in Alaska. The Monroe doctrine has been defended but is not yet vindicated. The people of a neighbor island fighting for freedom looks toward us with imploring eyes and looks in vain. The American policy which would protect our industries at home and our flag abroad has faded and withered away. "Look then upon that picture and on this'. Could you on that fair mountain leave to feed and fatten on this moor?

But four short years have come and gone and they have brought the change What has happened? I will tell you in a word. The democratic party has been in power. That is the answer. Upon us falls the heavy burden of binding up these wounds and bringing relief to all this suffering. The democrats decieved the people by promising them the millenium and the miserable results of those lying promises are all about us to-day. We have no promises to make. We pledge ourseves only to that which we belive we can perform. We will do our best. That is all. And as in 1860 we saved the Union and abolished slavery, so now in 1896 we will deal with this democratic legacy of blunders, bankruptcy and misfortune.

We are gathered here to choose the next president of the United States. That we will win the election no man doubts. But let us not deceive ourselves with the pleasant fancy that the campaign is to be an easy one. It will be a hard battle. It cannot be otherwise when so much depends upon the result. Against the republican party, representing fixed American principles, strength, progress and order will be arrayed not only against that organized failure, the democratic party, but all th. wandering forces of political chaos and social disorder. It is not merely the presidency which is set before us as the prize.

CREDIT STAKED.

The prosperity of the country, the protection of our industries, the soundness of our currency, and the national credit are all staked on the great issue to be decided at the polls next November. Upon us rests the duty of rescuing the country from the misery into which it has been plunged by three years of democratic misrule. To drive the democrats from power is the first step and the highest duty, but we shall triumph in vain and in our turn shall meet heavy punishment at the hands of the people if we do not put our victory to right use. Such a crisis as this cannot be met and dealt with by shouts of enthusiasm. We must face it as our fathers faced slavery and disunion, with a grim determination to win the battle, and that done, to take up our responsibilities in the same spirit with which we won the fight. Now as then we can hope to succed only by the most strenuous endeavor, and now as then everything depends upon the administration we place in office.

We want a president who will meet this situation as Lincoln met that of 1861; with the chiefs of the republicans about him and with party and people at his back. We want a president who on the fifth day of next March will summon congress in extra session, and, refusing to make appointments or to deal with patronage, will say that all else must wait until congress sends to him a tariff which shall put money in the treasury and wages in the pockets of the American workingman.

We want a president who will protect at all hazards the gold reserves of the treasury, who will see to it that no obligation of the government is presented which is not paid in whatever coin the creditor chooses to demand, and who will never forget that the nation which pays with honor borrows with ease.

We want a man who will guard the safety and dignity of the nation at home and abroad and who will always and constantly be firm and strong in dealing with foreign nations instead of suddenly varying a long course of weakness and indifference with a convulsive spasm of vigor and patriotism.

Also, we want a man who will lead his party and act with it and who will not by senseless quarrels between the white house and the capitol reduce legislation and execution alike to imbecility and failure.

Such is the man we want for our great office in these bitter times when the forces of disorder are abused and the wreckers with their false lights gather at the shore and lure the ship of state upon the rocks. Such a man fit for such deeds I am now to present to you. He needs no praise from me, for he has proved his own title to leadership.

From what he is and what he has done we know what he can do. For twenty years in victory and defeat at the head of great majorities and of small minorities alike he has led his party in congress with a power which no man could dispute and with an ability which never failed. I have seen him, with a maddened opposition storming about him, carry through that great reform which has made the house of representatives the strong and efficient body it is to-day. I have seen him during the past winter guide a great majority, for they have met every demand put upon them and made no errors which could burden the republican party in the campaign before us. Before the people and in the house he has ever been the bold and brilliant champion of the great republican policies which adopted have made us prosperous and abandoned have left ruin at our doors. He is a thorough American by birth, by descent, by breeding, one who loves his country and has served it in youth and manhood, in war and peace. His great ability, his originality of thought, his power in debate, his strong will are known of all men and are part of the history of the last twenty years. His public career is as spotless as his private character is pure and umblemished. He is a trained statesman fit for the heaviest task the country can impose upon him. He commands the confidence of his party and his country. He is a leader of men. We know it because we have seen him lead. To those who have followed him he never said "go," but always "come." He is entirely fearless. We know it for we have seen his courage tested on a hundred fields. He has been called to great places and to great trials and he has never failed nor flinched. He is fit to stand at the head of the republican column. He is worthy to be an American president. I have the honor, the very great honor, to present to you as a candidate for your nomination, the speaker of the national house of representatives, Thomas B. Reed, of Maine.

The mention of Mr. Reed's name was received with loud applause and cheering led by the Maine delegation. To add to the enthusiasm some admirer of the Maine statesman suspended a large picture of Mr. Reed from the gallery, which evoked many demonstrations of approval.

The clerk proceeded with the call of the roll until the state of New York was reached when Hon. Wm. A. Sutherland of that delegation arose. His appearance was greeted with applause. He said: "The claims of the state of New York and her favorite son will be presented by her other favorite son—that citizen of all the states of the union—Chauncey M. Depew.

Great enthusiasm was manifested by the convention on this announcement during which Mr. Depew proceeded to the platform, was introduced by the chairman of the convention and spoke as follows:

MORTON NOMINATED.

His Name Proposed by Chauncey M. Depew.

Mr. Chairmaan and Gentlemen of the Convention:— National Republican Conventions have been epoch makers. They have formulated the principles, originated the policies and suggested the measures which in the history of the United States form its most progressive periods. They have nominated for the presidency statesmen and soldiers who are the leaders of the people in their onward march to larger liberty and broader and better industrial conditions.

No party, no matter however glorious its achievements or how brilliant its successes, can rely upon the past. Its former triumphs are only its certificates of character, which must be met by continuing effort as benificent and wise as anything of which it boasts. The party which is to permanently govern a country and is secure in its past, must not only be equal to the present, but must forecast and provide for the future. The Republican party has held possession of the government of the United States for more than a generation because it has triumphantly met these conditions. The unequalled successes of the Republican party, its hold upon the country and its masterful influence upon affairs have been due to the fact that in every crisis its principles have solved the proplems of the hour and its selected leader has been the man for the occasion. The greatest moral and patriotic questions which a free people was ever called upon to meet were slavery and secession in the early days of our organization. But with "Union and Liberty" as our watchword and with Lincoln as our leader we saved the Republic and emancipated the slave. The passionate and critical issues of reconstruction were successfully met and the hostile sections happily united by a policy of conciliation which could only secure the consent of the victors and the assent of the conquered by the influence of the soldier President who had the confidence of the armies which he had led in triumph and the enemies whom he had paroled with honor. In a period when progress halted because of the distrust of commonwealths and their citizens of each other, the later and better judgment of the country expressed its acknowledgement to the non-partisanship and judicial fairness of Hayes and Evarts. The youth who came to manhood after the civil war and knew little of its agonies or its animosities, found a glorious example of American possibility and achievement in the canal driver, the college student, the school principal, the college president, the Union general, the illustrious debater in the House of Representatives, the brilliant and magnetic Garfield. In defeat and in victory, for the policies which stood for the development of American industries, for America for Americans, whether native or naturalized, and for the reciprocity which bound the North American and South American continents together, we had the Plumed Knight of our enthusiasm and our love James G. Blaine. As a new generation came to the majority, to whom the past was a legend, the present, the difficult task of development and prosperity and the future theory without experience, the Republican party again happily practiced, in its control of the executive and the legislative branches of the government, that policy of the protection of American industries and that pratice of sound finance which gave to the republic its era of greatest prosperity and its period of the largest returns for capital, the fullest employment for labor and the highest wages for work in the history of our nation in the closing year of the administration of that able and accomplished statesmen, Benjamin Harrison.

A few weeks preceding the convention of four years ago at Minneapolis I had an afternoon with Mr. Blaine. With marvelous intuition he forecast the future. He said: "Substantially all the forces of opposition, of distrust and of disappointment, of theory and of imagination which accumulate against a party that has been in power for over thirty years are now concentrated for an assault upon our position and is certain to succeed. The Democratic party and its allies of Populism and of all other isms are destined in this campaign, no matter who is our candidate or what is our platform, to secure possession of the government." The country knows to its loss, its sorrow and its grief, that the prediction has been fulfilled in every part. In its fulfillment the United States has the experience and Europe has the business and prosperity.

We meet to take up the broken cord of national development and happiness and link it once more to the car of progress. Our industries stagnant, our manufactures paralyzed, our agriculture disheartened, our artizans unemployed, our finances disordered, our treasury bankrupt, our credit impaired, our position among the nations of the world questioned, all look to this convention and call upon its wisdom for hope and rescue.

The conditions created by the practice of democratic policies, the promise of democratic measures and the differences of democratic statesmen, would seem to argue an unquestioned and overwhelming triumph for the republican party in the coming election. No matter how brilliant the promise, no matter how serene the outlook, it is the part of wisdom, with the uncertainties of politics and our recent experience of the tragic shifting of issues, to be careful, prudent and wise in platform and in candidate.

CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

The last few years have been a campaign of university extension among the people of the United States, and while we may in platform and candidate meet all the requirements of party obligations and party expectations, we must remember that there is a vast constituency which has little fealty to parties or to organizations but votes for the man and the principles which are in accord with their views in the administration of the country. The whole country, north, south, east and west, without any division in our lines, or out of them, stands, after what has happened in the last three years, for the protection of American industries, for the principle of reciprocity and for America for Americans. But a compact neighborhood of great commonwealths, in which are concentrated the majority of the population, of the manufactures and of the industrial energies of the United States, has found that business and credit exist only with the stability of sound money.

It has become the fashion of late to decry business as unpatriotic. We hear much of the "sordid considerations of capital," "employment," "industrial energies" and "prosperous labor." The United States, differing from the medieval conditions which govern older countries, differing from the militarism which is the curse of European nations, differing from thrones which rest upon the sword, is preeminently and patriotically a business nation. Thus commerce and business are synonymous with patriotism. When the farmer is afield, sowing and reaping the crops which find a market that renumerates him for his toil, when the laborer and the artisan find work seeking them and not themselves dispairing of work, when the wage of the toiler promises comfort for his family and hope for his children, when the rail is burdened with the product of the soil and of the factory, when the spindles are humming and the furnaces are in blast, when the mine is putting out its largest product and national and individual wealth are constantly increasing, when the homes owned unmortgaged by the people are more numerous day by day and month by month, when the schools are crowded, the fairs most frequent and happy conditions most universal in the nation, then are the promises fulfilled which make these United States of America the home of the oppressed and the land of the free.

It is to meet these conditions and to meet them with a candidate who represents them and about whom there can be no question, that New York presents to you for the presidency under the unanimous instructions of two successive republican state conventions the name of her governor, Levi P. Morton.

New York is the cosmopolitan state of the Union. She is both a barometer and thermometer of the changes of popular opinion and popular passion. She has been the pivotal commonwealth which has decided nearly every one of the national elections in this generation. She has more Yankees than any city in New England, more southerners than any community in the South and more native-born westerners than any city in the West and the representatives of the Pacific Coast within her borders have been men who have done much for the development of that glorious region. These experienced and cosmopolitan citizens with their fingers upon the pulses of the finance and trade of the whole country, feel instantly the conditions that lead to disaster or prosperity. Hence they swing the state sometimes to the Republican and sometime to the Democratic column.

In the tremendous effort to break the hold which democracy had upon our commonwealth, and which it had strengthed for ten successive years, we selected as our standard bearer the gentleman whom I present on behalf of our state here to-day and who carried New York, and took the legislature with him, by one hundred and fifty-six thousand majority.

We are building a navy and the White Squadron is a fore-runner of a commerce which is to whiten every sea and carry our flag into every port of the world. Not our wish perhaps, nor our ambitions probably, but our very progress and expansion have made us one of the family of nations. We can no longer, without the hazard of unnecessary frictions with other governments, conduct our foreign policy except through the medium of a skilled diplomacy. For four years as minister to France, when critical questions of the import of our products into that country were imminent, Levi P. Morton learned and practiced successfully the diplomacy which was best for the prosperity of his country. None of the mistakes which have discredited our relations with foreign nations during the past four years could occur under his administrations. He is the best type of the American business man—that type which is the idea of school, the academy and the college, that type which the mother presents to her boy in the western cabin and in the eastern tenement as she is marking out for him a career by which he shall rise from his poor surroundings to grasp the prizes as they come through American liberty and American opportunity. You see the picture. The New England clergyman on his meager salary, the large family of boys and girls about him, the sons going out with their common school education, the boy becoming the clerk in a store, then granted an interest in the business, then becoming its controlling spirt, then claiming the attention of the great house in the city and called to a partnership, then himself the master of great affairs. Overwhelmed by the incalculable conditions of civil war, but with undaunted energy and foresight, he grasped again the elements of escape of bankruptcy and of success and with the return of prosperity he paid to the creditors who had compromised his indebtedness every dollar, pricipal and interest, of what he owed them. The best type of a successful business man, he turns to politics to be a useful member to congress, to diplomacy, to be a successful minister abroad, to the executive and administrative branches of goverment, to be the most popular vice-president and the presiding officer of that most august body, the senate of the United States.

Our present deplorable industrial and financial conditions are largely due to the fact that while we have a president and a cabinet of acknowledged ability, none of them have had business training or experience. They are persuasive reasoners upon industrial questions, but have never practically solved industrial problems. They are the book farmers who raise wheat at the cost of orchids and sell it at the price of wheat. With Levi P. Morton there would be no deficiency to be met by the issue of bonds, there would be no blight on our credit which would call for the services of a syndicate, there would be no trifling with the delicate intricacies of finance and commerce which would paralyze the operations of trade and manufacture.

Whoever may be nominated by this convention will receive the cordial support, the enthusiastic advocacy of the republicans of New York, but in the shifting conditions of our comonwealth, Governor Morton can secure more than the party strength, and without question in the coming canvass, no matter what issues may arise between now and November, place the Empire State solidly in the republican column.

AT HIGH TIDE.

Foraker Set the Galleries Wild With Excitement.

When Ohio was called by the secretary, Gov. Bushnell arose to announce that Senator-elect Foraker would speak for the Buckeye state. But the convention could not be restrained. With a wild roar the McKinleyites on the floor arose to their feet, adding to the din by the blowing of horns, the ladies and the prominent men on the stand cheering and waving banners. Massachusetts, Maine and New York remained seated with few exceptions. Chris Magee of the Pennsylvania delegation, and Matthews of the New York delegations were on their chairs joining in the applause. A life size picture of McKinley was raised between delegations in front of the speaker. The noise was deafening. Hanna waved his handkerchief, and the band played "Marching thro' Georgia." The entire convention took up the old song with great vigor. No effort was made to check the enthusiasm.

After 14 minutes of enthusiasm, Acting Chairman Hepburn began rapping for order. Foraker stood upon the stage waiting for the convention to subside. The confusion and din were indescribable. Plumes which had been provided were waved on every side and tin horns added to the noise. Gov. Bushnell stood on a chair and signalled and shouted for order but he could not make himself heard and Senator Foraker was pushed forward on the platform. The appearance of the popular and magnetic Foraker on the stand was the signal for another outburst, which subsided as he motioned for order. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: It would be exceedingly difficult if not entirely impossible to exaggerte the disagreeable experience of the last four years. The grand aggregate of the multitudinous bad results of a Democratic national administration may be summed as one stupendous disaster; it has been a disaster, hoever, not without at least one redeeming feature—it has been fair; nobody has escaped (laughter). It has fallen equally alike upon all sections of our country and on all classes of our people; the Republican and the Democrat, the rich and the poor, the big and the little, have suffered in common. Idleness and its consequent poverty and distress have been the rewards of labor. Distress and bankruptcy have overtaken business. Shrunken values have dissipated fortunes; deficient revenues have impoverished the government, brought about bond issues and bond syndicates, and have discouraged and scandalized the nation.

Over against this fearful penalty is, however, to be set down one great compensatory result—it has destroyed the Democratic party (great applause). The proud columns which swept the country in triumph in '92 are broken and noiseless in '96. Their boasted principles, when they came to the test of application, have been fallacious, and their great leaders have degenerated into warring chieftains of petty and irreconciliable factions. Their boasted principles when put to the test of a proper application have proven delusive fallacies. Their approaching national convention is but an approaching national nightmare. No man pretends to be able to predict any good result that may come from it, and no man is seeking nomination of that convention. The truth is the party that could stand up under the odium of human slavery, opposition to the war reconstruction and specie resumption, at last finds itself overmatched and undone by itself. It is writhing in the throes of dissolution, superinduced by a dose of its own medicine. No human agency can prevent its absolute overthrow at the next election, except only this convention. If we make no mistake, the Democratic party will go out of power on the 4th of March, to remain out until God in his wisdom and mercy and goodness shall see fit once more to chastise His people. (Applause.) So far we have not made any mistake. We have adopted a platform which meets the demands and expectations of the American people. It remains for you now as the last crowning of our work here to complete our work by nominatinig a good man.

The people want a good Republican; they want something more than a wise, patriotic statesman. They want a man who embodies in himself not only all of those essential qualifications, but who, in addition in the highest possible degree typifies in a monetary character, in record, in ambition and in purpose the exact opposite of all that is signified and represented by the free-trade, deficit-making, bond-issuing, labor-saving Democratic administration. (Cheers.) I stand here to present to this convention such a man. His name is William McKinley. (Tremendous applause.)

At length Mr. Foraker resumed as follows:

Gentlemen of the convention: You seem to have heard the name of my candidate before. (Laughter.) And so you have. He is known the world over. His testimonials are his life, without reproach. Four years of the war, under such a gallant general as Phillip H. Sheridan (applause); twelve years of conspicuous service in the halls of congress, associated with great leaders of Republicanism; four years of executive service as governor of Ohio, the greatest of all, measured by present requirements, leader of the house of representatives and author of the McKinley law (prolonged applause) under which law labor had richer reward and the country greatly increased prosperity.

No other name more completely meets the requirements of the American people and no other man so absolutely commands their hearts and their affections. The shafts of envy and malice lie broken and harmless at his feet. They have already been shot and shot in vain; the quiver is empty and he untouched; and that is so because the people know him, trust him, love him, and no efforts to disparage him can succeed. They know that he is patriotic, and they know that he is an American of Americans. They know he is wise, that he is able, and they want him for president of the United States. They know that he is patriotic and they know that he is able and true and they want him for president.

They have already so declared, not in this or that section but in all the states and all the sections of our country. From the gulf to lakes, and from coast to coast, they expect us to give them a chance to vote for him. It is our duty to do it. If we discharge that duty we will give joy to their hearts, enthusiasism to the campaign and triumphant victory for our cause and he in turn wil give us an administration under which the country will enter upon a new area prosperity at home, and of glory and honor abroad. By all these tokens of the present, all these promises for the future, in the name of the 46 delegates of Ohio I submit his claims to you.

ELOQUENT THURSTON.

The Nomination of McKinley Seconded by Him.

At the conclusion of Senator Foraker's remarks Chairman Hepburn recognized Senator Thurston, who was greeted with applause and spoke as follows:

This is the year of the people. They are conscious of their power; they are tenacious of their rights; they are supreme in this convention; they are certain of victory now and in November. They have framed the issue of this campaign. What is it? Money? Yes, money! Not that which is coined for the mine-owner at the mint or clipped by the coupon-cutter from the bond, but that which is created by American muscle on the farms and in the factories. The Western mountains clamor for silver and the Eastern sphere cries for gold, but the millions ask for work—an opportunity to labor and to live.

The prosperity of a nation is in the employment of its people, and thank God the electors of the United States know this great economic truth at last. The Republican party does not stand for Nevada or New York alone, but for both; not for one state but for all. Its platform is as broad as the land, as national as the flag. Republicans are definitely committed to sound currency, but they believe that in a government of the people, the welfare of men is paramount to the interests of money. Their shibboleth for this campaign is "Protection." From the vantage ground of their own selection they cannot be stamped by Wall street panics or free coinage cyclones. Reports of international complications and rumors of war pass them lightly by; they know that the real enemy of American prosperity is free trade, and the best coast defense is a protective tariff. They do not fear the warlike preparations of Europe, but they do fear its cheap manufactures. Their real danger is not from foreign navies carryinig guns but from foreign fleets bringing goods.

This is the year of the people. They have risen in their might. From ocean to ocean, from lake to Gulf, they are united as never before. We know their wishes and are here to register their will. They must not be cheated of their choice. They know the man best qualified and equipped to fight their battles and to win their victories. His name is in every heart, on every tongue. His nomination is certain, his election sure. His candidacy will sweep the country as a people. In their name by their authority I second the nomination of their great champion William McKinley not as a favorite son of any state, but as the favorite son of the United States. Not as a consession to Ohio, but as an added honor to the nation.

Under his administration we shall command the respect of the nations of the earth; the American flag will never be hauled down; the rights of American citizenship will be enforced; abundant revenues provided; foreign merchandise will remain abroad, our gold will stay at home; American institutions will be cherished and upheld; all governmental obligations scrupulously kept, and on the escutheon of the republic will be indelibly engraved the American policy "Protection, Reciprocity and Sound Money."

On behalf of those stalwart workmen and all the vast army of American toilers; that their employment may be certain, their wages just, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney and the deserted factory at its base; that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles scream, the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages round about and all the humble homes of this broad land; that comfort and contentment may again abide, the firesides glow, the women sing, the children laugh; yes, and on behalf of that American flag and all it stands for and represent; and for the honor of every strip, for the glory of every star; that its power may fill the earth and its splendor span the sky—I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, soldier statesman, patriot—William McKinley.

Great applause followed and then when Pennsylvania was called, Gov. Hastings arose, was cheered and addressed the convention as follows:

QUAY NAMED.

Presented to the Convention by Hastings of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania comes to this convention, giving you the cordial assurance that, whoever may be our national standard bearer, he will receive, of all the states in the Union, the largest majority from the Keystone state.

There have been no faltering footsteps in Pennsylvania when the tenets of Republicanism have been at stake. Our party's principles have always been held as sacred as Independence hall or the memory of her dead soldiers. Having within her borders more American citizens relatively, who own the homes in which they live; whose principal daily avocation is to subdue and develop her great storehouses of native wealth; whose wage-earners, skilled and unskilled, receive, one year with another, the highest average American wage rate—the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their chosen representatives, come to this convention, and, with you, demand, and their every interests demand, a system of national currency equal to the best in the world.

They demand as well that the government they love and for whose flag they have fought, and will stand ready to defend, shall pay its debts in money and not in promises. They insist that a dollar is not created by the fiat of the government, but must have 100 cents of intrinsic or exchangeable value, measured by the world's standard, and that any debasement of the standard would be fatal to business security and national honor.

They believe in the old-fashioned custom of living within their income, and when the income is unequal to the necessary outgo they insist upon increasing their revenue rather than increasing their debt. They believe that the primary object of government is to defend and promote the interests of the people who have ordained that government for the advancement of their common welfare. They hold that the revenue policy and the protective policy go hand in hand, and they stand as the sturdy and unwavering champions of that American system of fair and even-handed protection which, injuring none and helping all, has made this nation great and prosperous.

Pennsylvania comes to this convention and with great unanimity asks you to name a standard bearer who will represent not only the principles and conditions but the brightest hopes and aspirations of the Republican party; a man who has been a loyal supporter of its every great movement; a potent factor in its councils from the day of its birth and baptism on Pennsylvania soil, to the present time; a man whose every vote and utterance has been upon the side of sound money, fair protection, and a strong and patriotic Americanism.

Those whom I represent and who ask his nomination at your hands point to a statesman who has been in the forefront of every battle for his party, who has been its champion, its wise counsellor, its organizer, and the successful leader of its forlorn hopes. He was with those patriots who rocked the cradle of Republicanism; he was among the first to comprehend the magnitude of the armed debate of '61 and to give himself to the Union cause. In 1873 he stemmed the tide of currency inflation and won a victory which, while less ostentatious, was equal in importance to his successful rescue of the country from free trade and Grover Cleveland in '88.

The American citizen who belives that all law and all policies should be for America's best interest; the American soldier who admires valor as much as he loves the flag of his reunited country; the American wage-earner who loves his home and family and who will never consent to sink himself to the wage level of the foreign pauper; the American manufacturer emerging from the tortures of a free trade panic, and, anxious to relight the fires of industry where darkness and silence still hold sway; they who loudly proclaim their recent, but perfect, conversion to the true gospel of Republicanism; they who demand dollars as good as gold as the wage for good work; who belive in commercial reciprocity with other nations, but who say "hal!" to any further encroachment upon any part of America—these, all these, have found in him a steadfast friend and able supporter.

SOLDIER'S FRIEND.

He was the soldier's friend in war, and he has been their constant champion in peace. The survivors of those who fought for freedom and won immortal fame recognize in him a comrade whose valor has been proved on hard-fought field and attested in the proudest trophy ever won by soldier—the decoration awarded him by the American congress.

Called to lead a forlorn hope in the great campaign of '88, he wrought a task equal to the six labors of Hercules. He organized the patriotism and Republicanism of the country for victory. He throttled the Tammany tiger in his den, and, forcing an honest vote and an honest count in the stronghold of the most powerful and corrupt political organization in the land, rescued the country from the heresies of Democracy. Having thus made himself too powerful and too dangerous to the enemy the order went forth to assassinate him, but the poisoned arrows of slander and vituperation, thrown in bitter and relentless hatred, fell broken at his feet. He turned to the people among whom he lived and whose servant he was, and his vindication at their hands was an unanimous re-election to the senate of the United States.

There, representing imperial Pennsylvania and her interests, he stood like a rock, resisting the combined power of a free trade president and party, until the deformity known as the Wilson bill was altered and amended so as to save at least some of the business interests of his state and country from entire and utter ruin.

We welcome the issue—American protection, American credit and an American policy. Let the people in the campaign which this convention inaugurates determine whether they are willing to live through another free trade panic. Let the wage-earner and the wage-payer contemplate the bitter experiences which brought hunger to the home of one and financial ruin to the other. Let the American farmer compare farm-product prices with free trade promises. Let him who has saved a surplus and him who works for a livelihood determine, each for himself, if he craves to be paid in American dollars, disgraced and depreciated to half their alleged value. Let him who fought for his country's flag; let the widow, the orphan and the loving parent who gave up that which was as precious as life, behold that flag and all that it stands for, pawned to a foreign and domestic joint syndicate to raise temporary loans for the purpose of postponing the final financial disaster, and answer whether they want the shame and humiliation repeated. Let the sovereign voice be heard in the coming election declaring that the only government founded on the rock of freedom, blessed with every gift of nature and crowned with unmeasured possibilities, shall not be dethroned, degraded, pauperized by a party policy at war with the very genius of our national existence.

Nominate him whom I now name, and this country will have a president whose mental endowments, broad-minded statesmanship, ripe experience, marvelous sagacity, unassuming modesty, knightly courage and true Americanism are unexcelled. Nominate him and he will elect himself.

I name to you the soldier and the statesman, Pennsylvania's choice—Matthew Stanley Quay.

At the conclusion of the call of the roll, J. Madison Vance, of Louisiana, was recognized and said:

SECONDED BY VANCE.

The candidate for whom I speak not only stands for protection of our industries, but also for the protection of manhood rights. Not only for the protection of the hides of the dumb animals, but for the American citizen, regardless alike of his class or condition. Not only for the protection of the vast interests of the North and East, but protection for the growing South land as well, where the climate is unequalled and the soil bounteous in its plentitude, and where labor is conservative and always in demand. The candidate for whom I speak not only knows but respects and upholds the righteousness of the law in the prompt suppression of all kinds of lawlessness, no matter what the risk to his personal ambition, nor how humble the station of those in whose behalf the majesty of the law was asserted.

Speaking for Louisiana, speaking for the great majority of the millions of our people in this country, I say that we expect no betterment of our condition outside of the fold of the grand old party. Never while I live will I attempt to detract one iota from the greatness of the great men whose history is the history of Republicanism, whose history helps to make the fame of this wondrous aggregation of states; but from our universities, our churches and the great religious sentiment that guides and masters our people, with the negro marshalled under the leadership of our ablest men, we ask you loyal sons of historic sires, that now when we feel hopeful of seeing the South swing into the column of the Republican states, which can be only brought about through our aid and by our devotion, not to, at this late day, discourage us by any effort to curtail our representation and thereby add a premium upon the attempted disfranchisement of our race, we appeal to you whose states elect presidents to permit us to help you nominate for that high office the man who was in the hearts of the colored people, the soldier statesman, apostle of protection, man of the people, the Napoleon of Americans hope, Mr. McKinley, of Ohio.

ROLL CALL BEGUN.

McKinley Nominated Before it Was Concluded.

After the cheers and tumult had subsided, following the closing words of Mr. Vance's remarks, the chairman said: "The next order of business is the call of the roll of states on nomination of a candidate for president