Some one in the crowd proposed three cheers for old Zach, and they were given with a will.

HIS SPECU.

HIS SPECU.

Special Directed to The Tribuns.

MADISON, Wis. July 23.—After the reading of telegram the Chairman forroduced Gen. James A. Garfield, of Ohlo. This old favorite was re-

and for its central idea the doctrine of the Declaration of independence, the equality of all men before the law. They hated slavery, and hey loved liberty, and they made it a part of heir great work to go just as far as they could owards realizing the full measure of that doc-rine. They did not hope to destroy slavery in

THEY DID MORE.

They knew that all men were not equal in wealth, but they would do all in their power to give each man a free chance in the race for wealth, and that old Republican party abolished imprisonment for debt in every state in which they had control. They did more. That old Republican party exempted from execution to necessires of life of all householders in all the States where they had control. They did more. That old Republican party abolished slavery in some eight States of the Union before they went out of power. They did more. They made suffrage universal without distinction of race in aimost every one of the old Northern States except, perhaps, the shuffe State of New York, and that old Republican THEY DID MORE. they went out of power. They did more, They made sulfrage universal without distinction of race in aimost every one of the old Morthern States except, perhains, the shuffel litate of New York, and that old Republican party that died in the days of the younger Adams' administration covered itself, and overed the first quarter of our present century, with glory in the interests of liberty, justice, the rights of laborers, and of all those rights that are necessary to the intelligence and prosperty, the freedom and the homo, of a great perity, the freedom and the homo, of a great perity, the freedom and the homo, of a great perity, the treath of the freedom and the homo, of a great perity, the freedom and the homo, of a great perity, the freedom and the homo, of a great perity, the supposed by conservatives to the utimost of the freedom and the property of these neares was composed by conservatives to the utimost of the tower cuthen of Africa from coming to this country to hear the Goapel preached its purity. Hauthers, The abolition of imprisonment for debt was assailed as a stroke against.

imprisonment for debt was assalled as a stroke against

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY
and of creditors, and the abolition of the old
system, that took away the last thing from the poor man in executions, was also a stroke they condemned for the same reason. Year by year the malcontents, the conservatives, the reslaters of Procressive Republicanism gained ground, until at last they alited themselves with the slave power, and that alliance was too strong for the early Republican party, and it broke in pieces, and the recular Democracy, into which all the better elements of the early day had degenerated, became the ruling power of this Government. That Democracy had many noble impulses. In its earliest days it held to some good doctrines, but at last, unpouscloudy to itself, imperceptibly, as the charges went on, it bowed lower and lower, and descended deeper and deeper, until it became the bond-slave of the slave power on this Coutineon, and it was only when, twenty-five years ago, it had gone so far as to violate an old ordinance of

ment list saw the ight, mice with implication, he uttered this immortal and TET SADLY PROPHETIC SENTIMENT.

"For the support of this Declaration and the Government founded under it, I would willingly go to my death,"—as he did. [Applause.] I say that Adraham Lincoln, with such a life and such inspirations, representing in himself and such inspirations, and in the heart soft of the property of the property in the representative of our first success as a national party under our new revival, was one of the clories of this party that its followers ought never to forget. [Appleause.] And now you have heard the review so well done that I will oast lightly over it, except to say this: The promises that the licepublican party made on this ground twenty-five years ago, and, later, in 1850, at Philadelphia, and since in its platforms, have been fulfilled more literally, more completely, than the rounless of any other political party of which I have read. What were they? We can best tell what they were by recounting for a few moments the enemies they made, for you know ideas fight even harder than gods or men. Put two antagonistic ideas in the arena together, and jet the world look on, and the immortal conflict will begin. It may last through aces, but the truth will trumph at last Now icu us look at some of the ities that the lequalition party met it with two ideas, the first in 1890. What idea meet it in the arena? The Democrate party met it with two ideas, the first in the Gottene of THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY met High Lander Soll Soll Not one. It is dead. And the Dough last ledes alive in Wisconsin No. Is there a Democrat to-day that believes the Dred. Scott decision and the Breeckindige theory of politics of 1830? Not one. It is dead. And the Dough last ledes alive in Wisconsin No. Is there

clad. What next! Eleven millions of your carry held the decrine of State-rights to the extent of saying that you could secred from the Union and break in pleece, and eleven millions of you said you would do it. Do you now believe in the doctrine of secession! Where is that doctrine! It died, burned to death amid the blazing rafters of the Confederacy, and no-body but some of the Confederacy. And no-body but some of the Confederacy. Burnocrate would have brought it back out of the ashes of death, and revived it in Congress. It was found necessary to destroy shavery. What did your party say to that! Every Democrat in Congress and in every State Lecislature voted against the Thirteenth Amendment to abolish alayery. Are you glad of that you to day! Do you stand by it! Do you want slavery restored in this country! If you don't, then come to the party that defeated you when you did all in your power to says it alive. The Fourteenth Amendment—been a great achievement of the last twenty-nive pers that your party did not fight to your uttermost! Let me go further. Is there an intelligent Democrat in this undence that will to-digent Democrat in this undence that will to-digent Democratic Processes.

gent Democrat in this audience that will to-day
TRLL MR OF A dREAT NATIONAL IDEA
that you believe in to-day! [Laughter,] They have
believed in to-day! [Laughter,] They have
believed in them sil as they proposed thera, but
they haven't lasted in that belief. Tell mu any
one great national distrings they have held to
three consecutive years in a line! [Laughter,]
I don't speak now to banker or getauty beraunal
advantage of anybody in the andleade, but it
dook out into the rear-old and particularly they
don't see anybody on the andleade, but it
dook one in two-year-old one. [Laughter,]
What they have done one year they have denounced the next. flow is it when you go
over into the Relutblican party! Take
their great doctrines one by one, and are they
dead! Some of them are dead in one sense,—in
bits, that they have achieved the purpose and
followed the way of victory like a banner, to be
kept forever for the glory it has won. But they
are not dead as defeated issues. We said, in
1854, there should be no more slave territory,
and there never has been a foot added since we
said, in 1856, that there should be no extension
of slavery anywhere, and that is true forever.

A FINE MEZEAPHOR. TELL ME OF A GREAT NATIONAL IDEA

A FINE METAPHOR.
We said slavery should die, and it has died.
We have said that freedom should be the universal rule both as to civil and political rights, and this decrine gleams with eternal life. They have been lifted up into our firmanent, wherein they shine like stars forever and ever,—beyond

they haven't suggested like evil counselors. There hasn't been a cinance to weaken the public faith that they haven't hinted. Against almost every means, almost every opposition, the credit and honor of this Nation has risen higher and yet higher, until, in the last six months, you have seen \$500,000,000 of that debt refunded at a lower rate of interest, and now the Government is gradually retiting out of the way of the editizen. Before this the Government was competing for home and paying a high rate of interest. Now those loans are down to 4 per cent, and you was constant.

and fought against II, and denounced it as oppression, and demanded a free election. [Lauchter.] Oh, oh, free! What kind of freedom do
they want but the old freedom of Tammany
Hall, the freedom to stuff ballot-boxes without
witnesses, the freedom to change votes
without witnesses, the freedom to steal
Liberty from her cradle, the freedom to
destroy the heir-apparent of our sovereign?
You may kill the Sovereign in England, and you
can find another may to take his place, but if
the sad day comes in this Republic when the
sovereign is killed, or corrupted, or made a lunatic with fraud and violence, we have no son
to succeed him, for our sovereign is

THE MODE OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE.

sovereign is killed, or corrunted, or made a lunatic with fraud and violence, we have no son to succeed him, for our sovereign is

THE DODY OF THE WHOLE PLOTE.

Let me explain in one word the meaning of this whole extra session. They have a solid South. All they want is the States of New York and Ohio. With these they carry the Frestdeney in their hands, and haveaptured the Government of the University of the Catework of the C

THE CONTEST

that we have entered upon has, up to this time, produced several very marked anddersive results. Two years ago, all through this Republican party, there were sentimentalists, opinionists, men who said "Go to the Southern brethren

and it seemed to be necessary that every last extrems should be tried to satisfy the minds of the word, sincresly the minds of the word that the minds of the word that the minds of the minds of the minds of the word of promise to his ear, he has seen, as you end have, that at least they have broken it to his hope. [Laughter.] And the disclosure of he last acession have opened the eyes of the most sentimental of Republican southmentalists, and throughout the breath of this broad land there is not now a Republican who is not a Stalwart. Laughter and applause.] The men who went street Horace Girceley a few years are are coming back to us in scores. There have been days of laxiness in the spirit of the Republican marty. It was a day of watchfulness when they organized in 1834, when they chose Lincoln in 1830, when he called for millions of men to fight under the flag and save the Republic, and there is to-day again such a revival of the party as we have not seen since 1805. In my own State three months before the election the bench are actually taking a cancas of the townships and making out it is not yoters. The campaign has been more brofoundly moved by events of the latt three months the most of the last three months the most of the last three months the most of the last three months than annething I have known for ten yerrs. We have not seen the dead, issues of the War. For one I would be glad if all the bitterness of that strift would rest in the men the green traves of our strift would rest in the men the green traves of our strift would rest in the men the green traves of our strife would rest in the men the green traves of our strife would rest in the men the green traves of the strife would rest in the men the green traves of the strife would rest in the mind the more traves of the strife woul

not sume that he war for the Union was RIGHT, EVERLASTINGLY, FOREVER RIGHT. [Applause.] And that the war against the Union was wrong, was a crime, was treason was all that was described of the thunders of war and the punishment of death. [Applause, And the man who is willing to admit the eternal rightfulness of our efforts to put if

WHO DID THAT?

The first Homestead law that the public ever knew was signed by Abraham Lincoln, atter it had been vetoed by James Buchanan. [Applause.] You are in favor of liberty after you failed to keep slavery alive forever. You are in favor of the War after it is over. [Laughter.] You are in favor of greenbacks after they have done their Freat work against you. I find you wandering along on some high plateau and picking up some brand that you find in an old smoldering camp-fire, awinging it around your head, and anying. "See my light!" But the brand is an old extinguished brand of our camp-fire, that we built ten years ago [applause],—and when you were firing and crising at us. [Laughter.] Shine by the light if you will, but our faces are forward, toward the eternal hills. You may jog along at what distance in the rear you please. [Laughter.]

### THE CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS.

AN OUTLINE

Breetal Dispatch to The Tribuse.

Maddson, Wiss, July 23.—The morning openoil cool and cloudy, with prospects of raile. The
city has been rapidly filling up with delegations
and occursions, including 500 from Janesville.
Republican enthusiasm and good feeling were
everywhere manifested. The State Republican
Convention was called to order in the Assembly
(Parabase N. Horges Rubles, the Chaffman) of the State Committee, promptly at 10 o'clock. His remarks follow below. David Atwood, of Dane, and William F. Price,

of Jackson, were nominated for temporary Chairmen, and Mr. Atwood was elected viva

Philotus Knight, of Pepin, and E. A. Thompson, of Green Lake, were elected Secretaries.
A Committee on Credentials was appointed, with Jonathan Bowman, of Columbia, for Chairman, and a recease until 11 o'clock was taken.
While the Convention was waiting for the reports of committees, Congressmen Pound, Williams, Humphrey, and others were called out and made brief and felicitous speeches.

The Hon. E. W. Keyes, of Madison, after reminding the delegates of the great duty they had to perform, saying it was for them to determine whether they would do it well, wont on to say that principles were everything, men comparatively nothing. THE GREAT CONFLICT

indifferent spectators of

THE GHEAT CONFLICT
at the Capital of the nation. They had seen strong indications that the old issues were coing to be forced upon the people. They should enter into the campaign of 1880 with the same determination to succeed as in 1890. [Anplause.] To him there was no doubt about it. Many had it in their own hands. If the old issue was forced again, and there was a united Norta against a united South, there could be no doubt of the result. [Applause.] They had faced it with the strong arms of brave men in hattle array, and were successful. [Anplause.] if it was forced again they could and would win snother victory. [Applause.]

If it was forced again they could and would win snother victory. [Applause.]

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported for President P. B. Cassidy, of Little Rock, and for Vice-President one from set Congressional district; for Secretaries, M. H. McCord, of Lincolo, and A. L. Hearn, of lows.

MR. CASSIDY'S SPERCH.

Congressional district; for Secretaries, M. H. MeCord, of Lincolo, and A. L. Hearn, of Jows. M. Cassidy and A. L. Hearn, of Jows. M. Cassidy and the delegates had come not for the nurpose of honoring any man, but to honor and carry forward a cassidy and the delegates had come not for the nurpose of honoring any man, but to honor and carry forward a case a lotty as the granded that the state of the late of the state of the state of the state of the first particulars. Consing to this centre of nower from the four quarters of the State, inspired by a memory of all the hopes, of all the struggies, of all the detents, of all the victories, of a quarter of a century, they were expected at least to turn their backs upon all that was low and selfash in political action, and raise the standard of the narry to a higher plane than it had yet strained, Applainse.) The onemies of the nation were not dead yet, nor were they sleeping, but ready to setze it when the time came, unless kept down by the patriotic men of the country. [Applainse.]

[Applause.] THE SAME SPIRIT
which, in the infancy of the Republic, did what
it could to prevent a National Government and
a National Constitution, and justed upon
a confederation of States; the same spirit
that, after that Constitution was adouted,
sought by a narrow, technical construction to
do away with this power of the Nation to pre-

THE FIRST PALLOT.

At 1 o'clock the Convention ordered an informal ballot for Governor. The names of William E. Smith and Ludington were presented with engolistic cheers.

The vote was taken by letters, without roll-call. Total, 201. Smith had 170; Ludington, 85; scattering, 6.

85; scattering, 6.
Smith's nomination was then declared unanimous by accianation.
The other State officers were renominated by accianation, as follows: Lieutenani-Gorornor, James M. Blugham; Secretary of State, Hans B. Warner; Treasurer, Richard Guenther: Attorney-General, Alexander Wilson; Superintendant of Public lastruction, William C. Whitford.

was received with applause, and gratefully accepted the aomination. His remarks follow below. Lieut.-(40v. Bingham and other caudidates were also presented, and returned thanks. A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

A STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Baker, Racine, Chairmann, First District—L. D. Wocks and Yenry Palmer, Second—J. H. Keres and Philip L. Spooner, Jr. Third—E. Bererenz and — Fluilp L. Spooner, Jr. Binglam and L. F. Frieby, Fitth—George Carter and Charles Luting, Sixth—L. B. Dole and J. H. Foster, Seventh—Honry Cousins and F. A. Husher. Eighth—S. W. Hunt and H. O. Fairchild.

CONVENTION: It is my duty as Chairman of the

sessed.

So fir as the Republican party is concerned, the currency question is substantially settled; the duty remains of defending and protecting that settlement sguinst the attacks which still menace it may be defending and protecting that settlement sguinst the attacks which still menace it may be defending and protecting that settlement sguinst the attacks which still menace it may be defending the content of the protection of the protection of the tower menace. Defeated, thus far, in the atteined to destroy revives the old doctrine of State sovereignty. During the recent session of Compress the same arguments were repeated, on the Democratic side, by which South Carolina attempted to vindicate multimetation half a contury ago, and which were comployed to excuss and judy for such and rebellion in 18 towers and it is the state of the content of t

existence when assailed by the centering, that it was unconstitutional to emancipate the slaves, but gentlemen, the Republican party has not been appealed by the clamor; it declaes that the capacity to understand and interpret the Constitution is limited to Democratic politicians and ar-Confederates; it claims also to understand that instrument, and it proposes reversuity to obey it. It branch as the most mischisyous and

cendancy.

The speech of Mr. Rubles was greete throughout with applause, especially his allu sions to the financial policy of the party.

### THE PLATFORM.

A NATION, NOT A CONFEDERACY.

IADISON, Wis.. July 23.—The Committee or
solutions reported, and the report was adopt

Resolutions reported, and the report was adopted, as follows:
The Republicans of Wisconsin, by their separatives assembled in State Convention, declarativity autheriton to the following propositions:
1. The Itembilic of the United States is a nation, not a confederacy of foreign States, and its Government is clothed with paramount authority for the regulation of all subjects of national concern.

The elections of memoers of Congress are

detizens. cice of staching what is popularl tical riders" to appropriation bills i legislation, and should be prohib

# GOV. SMITH.

HIS SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Exceled Repeated to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—When the Governor
was introduced to the Convention he made the
following address in recognition of the high

reaching address in recognition of the high honor done him:

Mr. Printing And Gentlemen of the Commonwealth, and a silent particle that this Convention, representing the Republican party of the State, has been pleased to tender to me the renomination for the office of Governor. I beet for cutra to you, geathemen, and to the constituencies you represent, my most sincere and cordial thanks for this compilment and high honor. Although not advised of the exact phraseology of the resolutions which you have adopted, yet there is such a unanimity of sentiment amour Republicans upon all the important questions of the day that there is no reason to apprehend that your platform will not be quite satisfactory in every plank, sound in every proposition, and houset as a whole. I, therefore, very rarisfully accest your nomination. The Republican party now, as for the past twenty-fire years, is anchored to the important questions of the day than a plantice, and, therefore, it stands committed to sational supremency, national mitty, national equality, and national liberty. It is in favor of the highest standing of commercial integrity, for the one savell as for the other. Not claiming infaltibility, it are retheless unhesitatingly invites the closest scrutiny of its record during the previous years of its existence while warding a gigantic war for the preservation of the Nation, and settling the great questions of the State of the Association and the resolution, and Benderly of all the people of all parts of the Republican platform of left family in the proper of all parts of the National Constitution and the laws of Congress passed and to be passed in relation the restore of the cangrous theories while once in the proper cert of the cangrous theories while once in the proper cert in

force or unawed by fear, to approach the ballot-box and there deposit his vote, and that the votes which have been deposited shall be beneatly counted and fairly canvassed lapplausel, and, further, that it is the duty as well as the right of Congress in Presi

duty as well as the right of congress of the dential and Congressional elections to provide all necessary and sufficient guarantees to this end. [Applause.]

Gentlenien, once more I desire to tender to the dential and the sufficient through the suffici

COMMENT.
THE NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Frebrana.

MADISON, Wis., July 23.—The prediction made in these dispatches from time to time in regard to the conclusions of the State Convention have been fully retified by its acts to-day, Gov. Smith was renominated on the first ballot by a vole of two to one; and Mr. Ludington received just about the average number of votes conceded to life by the best judges. It is to be regretted that some of Mr. Ludington; that philosophic good nature which is characteristic of sensible people, but are inclined to hang their lins and go into the sulks over it. One of his friends telegraphed to a delegate here not to make the nomination of Smith unanimous, because they

telegraphed to a delegate here not to make the nomination of Smith unanimous, because they in Milwaukee proposed to MOLT THE TICKET.

This is idlotic, especially when it is remembered that the Republicans of the State carried their circle for a dozen years with Milwaukee giving 3,000 or 4,000 Democratic majority against them. When their man was fairly bacten by a vote of 2 to 1 they oughtto either acquiesce in the decision of the minority or orgatize a party of their own lits proper to state that this disaffection does not taint any of the county delegates that voted for Ludington. They will give the ticket a cordial support. The nomination of all the rest of the ticket on one motion only shows the unanimity of the Convention and the harmony that existed. There is no change in the ticket from two years ago, when it was elected by a plurality of 8,000. The Republicans feel good and are sanguine of success in November. The DAY has been one long to be remembered by the Republicans of Wisconsin. They have not only celebrated their silver welding in a most magnificent street by all the pomp and circumstance usually brought into requisition on such occasions, but the State Convention was one of the best and most harmonious ever held in the State. It was indeed a soit of political rovival, at which Senator Chandler, Gen. Garlield, Congressmen Williams and Burrows did the exhorting, and they did it exceedingly well. During the Convention Mesers. Atwood, Casafdy, Pound, Keves, Bennett, Humphroys, Wheeler, and others made short and pointed speeches. That of Mr. Cassidy, on taking the Chair as permanent President of the Convention, was well conceived and finely delivered. To-night Congressman Burrows, of Michigan, has just concluded the exercises by a masterly socech in the Assentity Chamber, before an immense audience, in defense of the Republican party.

## OTHER MATTERS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE CAMERONS AHEAD.

Special Dispatch '> The T-Toma.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—The nomination of Samuel Butler for State Treasurer by the Republicans at Harrisburg to-day was a complete personal victory for Mr. Quay, Chafrman of the State Committee, and it means that nall human probability Quay will be Wallace's successor in the United States Senate. There were several candidates for the position, all men of strong backing, but Quay brought out Butler on his own secount, seduced all the others off the track, and succeeded in nominating his own man by sectamation. Quay was Simon Cameron's left hand, as the late R. W. Mackey was his right, and since the latter's death has been administering the Cameron estate. He put the election of the younger Cameron through last winter with the understanding that be should be the Republican candidate for Senator himself the next time an election comes around. It remained, however, for him to demonstrate that by unsided efforts he could Distract THE NOMINATIONS and policy of the party. This be has done in the canvass for the nomination of State Treasurer. All contestants for the leadership were slienced early in the campaign, and the last more was to make all the other candidates to waive their own claims in deference to Quay's wishes. Butler's nomination was desirable because it would silence the opposition to the Cameron regime in Chester County, which broke out in open rebellion at the Cincinnati Convention of 1876. Quay had previously secured, through Cameron, the appointment of Butler's brother to a United States District Judgeship. After this Don Cameron and Quay will

SHAM RQUALLY THE HONORS and powers of the Republican dictatorship in Penneylvania, although the business will still be carried on under Cameron's name until Quay shall have been elected to the Senate, which, according to the present outlook, nothing but the remote contingency of the election of a Democratic Legislature in the Presidential year

Democratic Legislature in the Presidential year can prevent.

Col. Quay is a man this side of middle age, but is by many regarded as the ablest political manager in Pennsylvania. Recently be was pushed by Cameron

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR

In case of McCreery's retirement. This was a part of the plan to make him Senator, and is believed here to have failed because he is supposed to be a strong Grant man. At present he is Secretary of the Commonwealth, and a silent partner in the Recordership of Philadelphia, an office created for his benefit worth about \$40,000 a year. There is little doubt of Butler's election.