

BUSINESS IS BEGUN.

Republican National Convention in St. Louis.

PARTY HOSTS THERE.

Perfect Sea of Faces Confronts the Speaker.

C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, the Temporary Chairman—Permanent Organization Quickly Made with Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, as Presiding Officer—The Great Auditorium Filled to the Roof—Early Sessions Are Short—Convention Scenes and Incidents.

On Tuesday at noon the biggest national convention that has been held by the Republican party since its organization in 1856, when Fremont was nominated, was called to order in the flag-festooned hall which the people of St. Louis erected for its accommodation. It was a great procession that toiled up to the convention hall under the noonday sun. Nine hundred and nine delegates, a like number of alternates and thousands of spectators were admitted to the auditorium. Tickets were in high demand, and all St. Louis—that is, all St. Louis which had a pull on the big sergeant-at-arms—strained a point to be present.

The following table shows the number of delegates each State and territory sent to the convention:

Alabama	22	Montana	4
Arizona	2	Nebraska	16
Arkansas	16	Nevada	6
California	18	New Hampshire	8
		New Jersey	20



THOMAS H. CARTER.

Colorado	8	New Mexico	6
Connecticut	12	New York	72
Delaware	4	North Carolina	22
Dist. of Columbia	2	North Dakota	6
Florida	8	Ohio	46
Georgia	20	Oklahoma	4
Idaho	6	Oregon	8
Illinois	48	Pennsylvania	64
Indiana	36	Rhode Island	8
Iowa	20	South Carolina	18
Kansas	20	Tennessee	24
Kentucky	20	Texas	30
Louisiana	18	Utah	8
Maine	12	Vermont	8
Maryland	16	Virginia	24
Massachusetts	36	Washington	12
Michigan	28	West Virginia	12
Minnesota	18	Wisconsin	24
Mississippi	18	Wyoming	8
Missouri	34		

Total, 960. Necessary for a choice, 453. Of this total there were no less than 138 contested seats, distributed as follows: Alabama 4, California 4, Delaware 6, Florida 8, Georgia 10, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 12, Mississippi 18, New York 12, North Carolina 2, Pennsylvania 2, South Carolina 18, Tennessee 4, Texas 30, Virginia 4 and Arizona 6.

Arrangement of Seats.

There were 500 seats on the platform, all of which were taken up by the distinguished guests. The fifty-one members of the national committee sat immediately in the rear of the speaker's stand, while to either side of it were the 550 representatives of the press, including the Associated and United Press. The delegates were seated by States directly in front of the speaker's stand in the very center of the hall, while the alternates were seated on either side. Surrounding these were the thousands of seats for the spectators, with as many more in the galleries that completely encircled the big hall. There was no lack of conveniences in the great hall. Half a dozen long-distance telephones connected it with every important city east of the Mississippi river, and not less than 200 telegraph wires placed San Francisco, Winnipeg, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, Jacksonville, New Orleans, Galveston and all intermediate towns and cities in direct communication with the convention. For the especial use of the representatives of McKinley, Reed, Allison and other presidential candidates, sound proof boxes containing long-distance telephones were placed at the foot of the stairs in the rear of the speaker's stand. From these it was possible for the friends of the candidates to talk directly to them and consult them on every



QUAY. PLATT. HOBART.

important move that was made or contemplated in the convention hall.

Crowd Begins to Gather. At 10 o'clock the band of forty pieces took its place in the gallery above the speaker's stand, and at 10:20 struck up the rousing air, "Black America." Soon after the spectators began to stream through the entrances which opened into the lower gallery. Hundreds of assistant sergeants-at-arms and ushers were scattered about the hall and galleries. Just

before 11 o'clock the thunder of arriving clubs outside the hall was heard, and the Alabama delegation appeared at the main entrance and marched to their seats in the pit. The contesting delegations from the State of Delaware, both in full force, the one headed by ex-Senator Higgins and the other by Mr. Addicks, were among the first to arrive.

At 11:20 Senator Carter, chairman of the national committee, who was to call the convention to order, arrived and gave his final instructions to the secretaries and reading clerks. Within a few minutes the delegations began crowding into their places. The arrival of the notables, however, was not attended by any demonstration. The most famous of the Republican leaders seemed to be unrecognized from the galleries, but were warmly greeted by their friends on the floor. Senator Lodge, who is at the head of Reed's New England delegation, and who was the general of the radical politicians, was besieged on every hand as he walked down the aisle. The venerable "Dick" Thompson, of Indiana, who participated in the Clay-Jackson campaign of 1832 and has been a conspicuous figure at every Republican convention since the organization of the party, attracted much attention. He wears his 87 years stately and looked full of vigor. The Ohio delegation, headed by the dashing Foraker and doughty Hanna, who as McKinley's manager has made himself famous within a few months in the world of politics, passed down to their places, directly in front of the speaker's stand, without a demonstration of any kind. All was confusion on the floor in the final moments preceding the calling of the convention to order.

The hands of the clock were at 12:30 when Chairman Carter of Montana unbuttoned and with widespread shirt bosom, stooped forward and with three fierce cracks of his gavel, by way of preliminary, sought to make his voice pierce the general rustle. The attempt was a futile one, however. He was exhorting the supernumeraries who crowded the aisles between the delegates to "please retire." These gentlemen failed to hear him, but his injunction was rapidly carried into effect by hustling badged officials, who swept down the aisles with more vigor than ceremony. Then there was an interval of comparative quiet, while Mr. Carter moved the prayer by Rabbi Salo. The thousands struggled up to their feet when they caught the significance of the rabbi's outstretched hands and stood for three minutes with bowed heads. The rabbi prayed with open eyes, and applause followed his prayer.

Chairman Fairbanks' Speech.

The first real demonstration of the convention came when Chairman Carter introduced Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana as the temporary presiding officer. William H. Sutherland of the New York delegation seconded Mr. Fairbanks' nomination, and his selection was indorsed by the unanimous vote of the delegates. As Mr. Fairbanks stepped forward to deliver his speech a wave of applause ran around the galleries. He spoke from memory, with an occasional reference to a pad he half concealed in his left hand. His allusion to the protective tariff elicited an outburst of McKinley enthusiasm, which was repeated when he reached that portion of his speech enunciating the Republican doctrine of currency, and the demonstration reached its climax when he announced the unalterable opposition of the party to a "50-cent dollar." As he closed with a declaration that the issue was protection and honest money, against free trade and free silver, the convention heartily cheered.

Mr. Fairbanks then assumed the gavel and the real work of the convention began. William Lamb of Virginia moved the adoption of the rules of the last convention to govern this, pending further action, and for the roll-call of States, in response to which the various State chairmen were to announce their delegates. At the suggestion of Gen. Grosvenor, the lists were handed up to the platform to be read by the clerk.

The announcement of Henry M. Teller of Colorado's man on the resolutions committee gave the silver men their first chance to make their presence known, and they improved it by shrill cheers which



PERMANENT CHAIRMAN THURSTON.

had their center in the Colorado section. There were more cheers for Senator Dubois of Idaho, the young silver leader; for Gen. Lew Wallace, the author-politician and friend of ex-President Harrison; for Henry Cabot Lodge, whose name brought a flutter of flags which the Bay State men had tied to their canes, and for Merriam of Minnesota. When New York was reached John Raines was complimented and Edward Lauterbach got a volley. Gen. Grosvenor's name was applauded, and Foraker received a quick burst of sharp cheering.

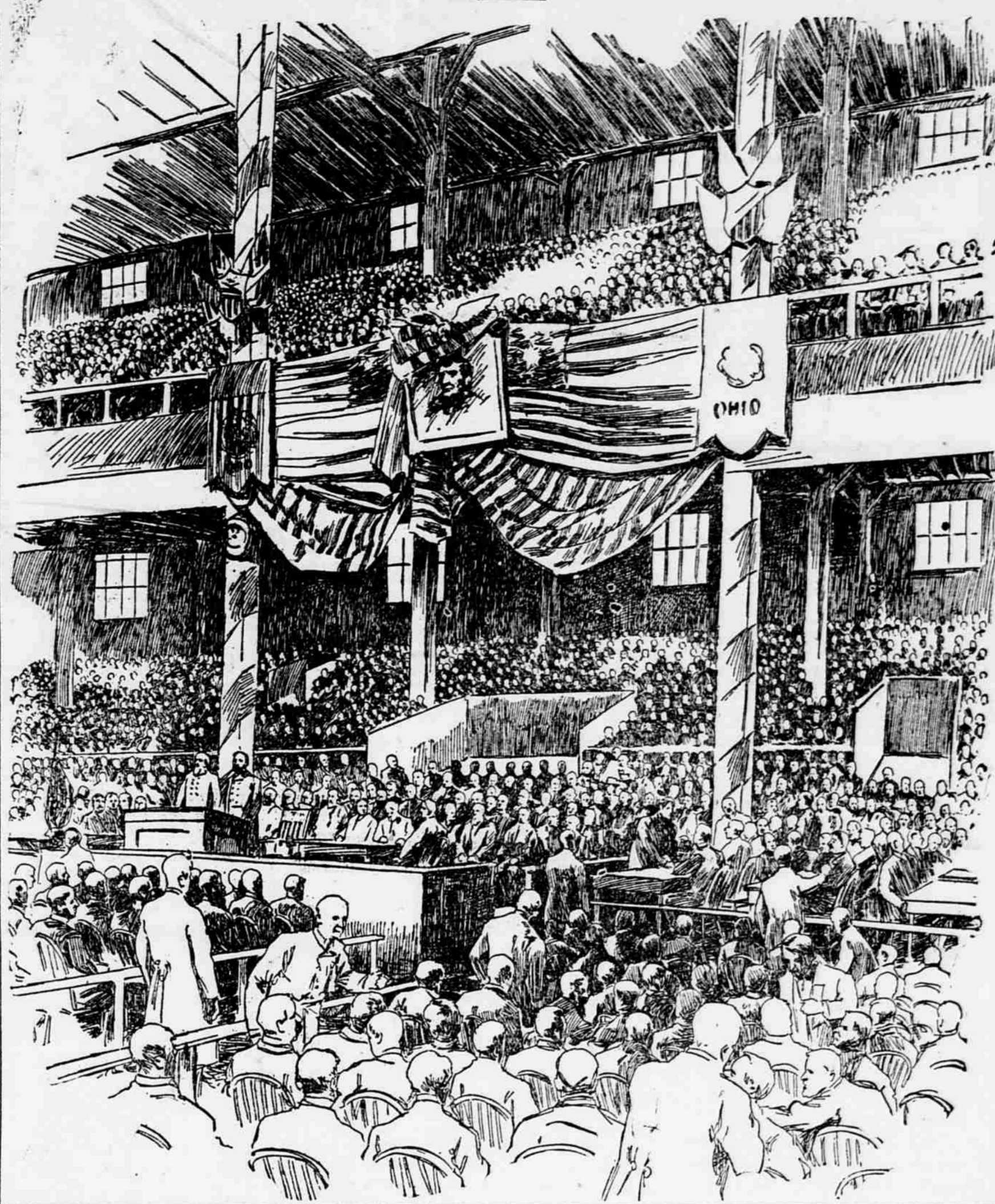
At 1:50 Grosvenor moved that the convention adjourn until Wednesday morning at 10. The motion was carried, and there was a confused rush for the entrances.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Convention Permanently Organized with Thurston as Chairman.

The gavel was wielded Wednesday morning by Temporary Chairman Fairbanks, who was obliged to hammer vigorously when, at 11:40 o'clock, he attempted to quell the tumult into working order. On the platform at his left stood the portly form of Mark Hanna, and beside him, with a friendly hand on his shoulder and pouring some confidences into Mr. Hanna's ear, was Thomas Carter of Montana, the retiring chairman of the national committee. For five minutes Mr. Fairbanks rested on his oars while the ushers perspired in futile attempts to persuade or compel compliance with the chairman's request. The convention was in comparative order upon the introduction of Dr. Wilbur G. Williams, pastor of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church of St. Louis, who made the prayer. As he

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION IN SESSION.



lifted his head at the conclusion of the prayer the crowd sank back in their seats and the convention was again under way. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, rose to ask for the committee on resolutions



THE MCKINLEY CLUB OF CANTON.

the privilege of sitting during the progress of the convention, reporting that the sub-committee had completed the platform, and that it was being considered by the full committee. Minor matters were brought to the attention of the convention by Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, and by a colored delegate from Alabama. The chairman's call for the report of the committee on credentials met no response and the committee was passed. The report of the committee on permanent organization was received and adopted 'mid loud protestations from some of the dissenters.

When the reading clerk, who intoned the committee's report to the house, announced the name of John M. Thurston of Nebraska to be permanent chairman there was an eruption of flags and cheers from the delegates.

Senator Sewell, of New Jersey, and Congressman Sereno Paine, of New York, were designated to assist the permanent chairman on the platform. They marched down the main aisle, while the delegates jumped to their feet fluttering flags and handkerchiefs and cheering shrilly. Mr. Fairbanks met the trio as it ascended the steps, and grasped the Nebraska Senator by the hand. Thurston faced the arena with his hands clasped behind him and began to speak. He said:

Gentlemen of the Convention: The happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide in my grateful heart forever. My sole ambition is to meet your expectations and I pledge myself to exercise the important powers of this high office with absolute justice and impartiality. I bespeak your cordial co-operation and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly and dignified, as before this have been all the deliberations of the supreme council of the Republican party.

Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. To-day I have the further distinguished honor to preside over the convention which is to nominate the next President of the United States. This generation has had its object lesson, and the doom of the Democratic party is already pronounced. The American people will return the Republican party to power because they know that its administration will mean:

The supremacy of the Constitution of the United States; the maintenance of law and order; the protection of every American citizen in his right to live, to labor, and to vote; a vigorous foreign policy; the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine; the restoration of our merchant marine; safety under the stars and stripes on every sea, in every port; a revenue for all governmental expenditures and the gradual extinguishment of the national debt; a currency "as sound as the government and as unshaken as its honor," whose dollars, whether of gold, silver or paper, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power with the best dollars of the civilized world; a protective tariff which protects, coupled with reciprocity which re-



EXTREME TYPES IN DELEGATES. From Florida. From the East.

procures, thereby securing the best market for American products and opening American factories to the free coinage of American muscle; a pension policy just and generous to our living heroes and to the widows and orphans of their dead comrades; the governmental supervision and control of transportation lines and rates; the protection of the people from all unlawful combinations and unjust exactions of aggregated capital and corporate power; an American welcome to every God-fearing, liberty-loving, Constitution-respecting, law-abiding, labor-seeking, decent man; the exclusion of all whose birth, whose blood, whose condition, whose practices would menace the permanency of free institutions, endanger the safety of American society or lessen the opportunities of every commonwealth and of all the people; a deathless loyalty to all that is true and American, and a patriotism as eternal as the stars.

The punctuation of almost every sentence of the address was a period of yells, rounded off with a fringe of applause and stamping, and the delegates rose and waved their hats, flags and handkerchiefs with a prolonged cheer when Mr. Thurston finished.

As the demonstration ceased a letter was read from J. Henry Fort, chairman

of the Addicks and Cuney delegations in Delaware and Texas, and the recommitment of all other contests, than Mr. Fort demanded the previous question on the adoption of the majority report. Mr.



MCKINLEY PEOPLE AT THE OHIO HEAD-QUARTERS.

Hepburn moved to substitute the minority report.

There was a general breaking up of benches and girding up of loins. The Pennsylvania delegation was in an up-

roar. Platt dodged along the line of the New York delegation jotting down figures on a slip of paper. The leaders from the Southern States wrestled with the negro delegates. In Missouri corner Major Warner and Chauncey I. Filley glared at each other. The galleries sent down a confused sound of eager voices, and then, as the chairman's gavel fell, the hall became as quiet as if every man and woman of the 12,000 people had ceased breathing, and the roll call proceeded. When the roll call of States was completed there was a minute of anxiety while the clerks footed up the totals. When Chairman Thurston announced the result, 568½ for ordering the previous question and 339½ against it, the McKinleyites howled themselves hoarse. The report of the committee was declared adopted, and the convention adjourned, with the crowd still cheering and laughing, after a day of burning interest.

Proceedings in the Afternoon. The people returned to the hall after the recess, hoping that the candidates would be nominated during the day and knowing that at any rate the hostilities would begin. As soon as the convention came to order, Mr. Fort of New Jersey moved to the fore with the report of the committee on credentials and the war was on. He reported that the Addicks people were unseated in Delaware and the Cuney people in Texas and as for the other contestants the committee on credentials had accepted the report of the national committee. Congressman Hepburn of Iowa was alongside to stand for the minority. No sooner had he completed reading the minority report, which recommended the

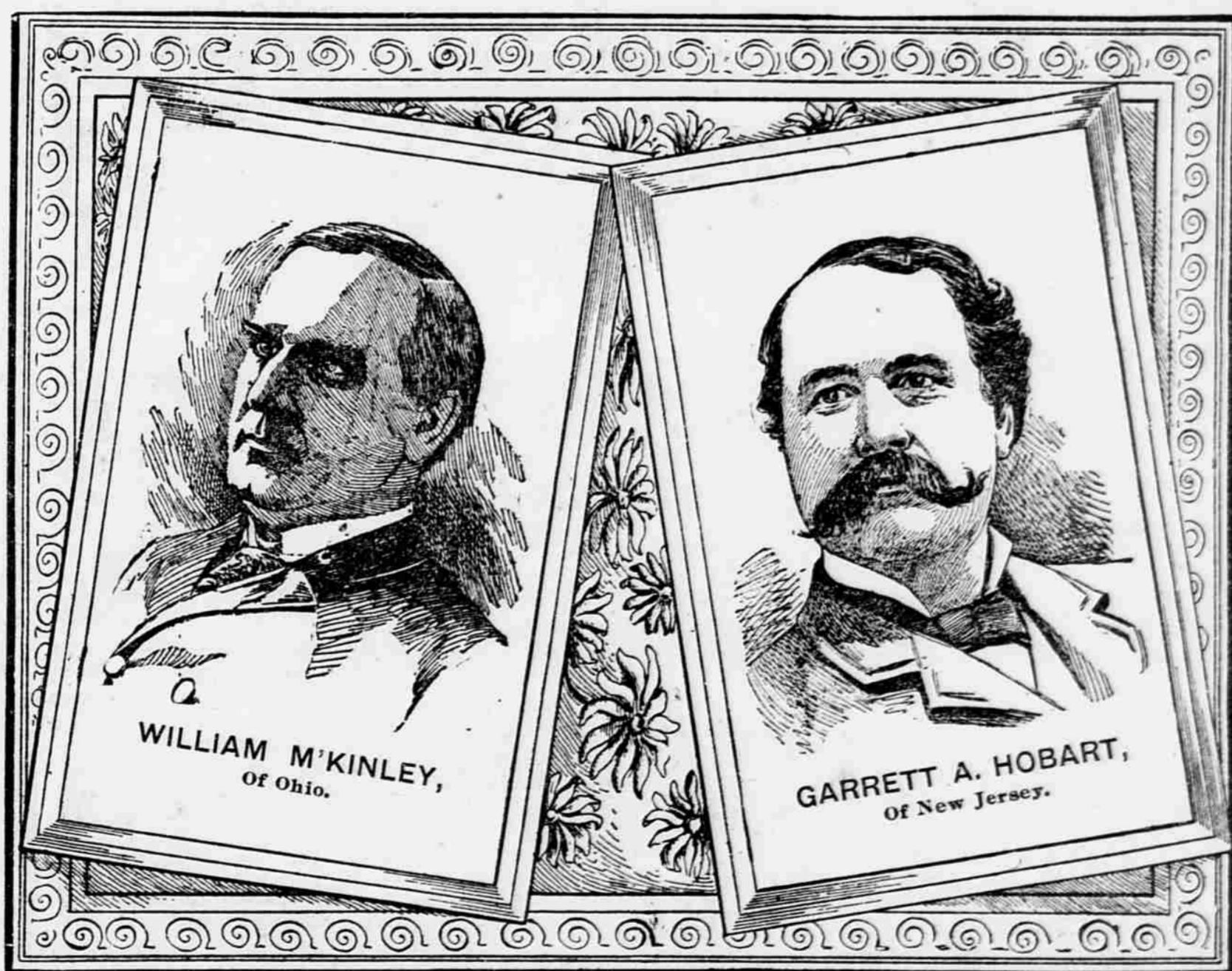
The first ballot was completed at 5:40, and it was 6 o'clock before the chairman was able to gain order and to recognize Senator Lodge, who moved that the nomination of McKinley be made unanimous. This served to bring forth another uproarous outburst.

After McKinley's nomination had been made unanimous and the chair had so declared, the convention proceeded to name a candidate for Vice-President. The names of G. A. Hobart of New Jersey, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee, Lippitt of Rhode Island, Walker of Virginia and Bulkeley of Connecticut were placed in nomination. The nomination of Hobart, like that of McKinley, was decided on the first ballot, and afterward made unanimous.

The third day's session of the Republican national convention was led to order by Chairman Thurston at 10:30 o'clock Thursday forenoon. Five thousand people stood outside the convention hall clamoring for admission and quarreling with doorknockers. Inside the hall there was a restless activity among the delegates and visitors and an eager desire to see the wheels move.

Chairman Thurston without any preliminaries plunged into business by announcing that the first thing on the program was the report of the committee on

REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.



WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Of Ohio.

GARRETT A. HOBART, Of New Jersey.

resolutions. Senator-elect Joseph B. Foraker, of Ohio, crowded to the front, climbed the steps and presented the platform, while the audience and delegates followed the reading with intense interest.

At the conclusion of the reading Senator Teller presented a silver substitute for the gold plank in the platform, and made a strong speech in defense of the bimetallic views of the white metal men. After he had spoken to the resolution Foraker moved to lay it on the table. The gold men voted 518½ to a total silver representation of 105½. Foraker then moved the previous question on the adoption of the platform, and the platform was adopted, a separate vote being taken on the financial plank, resulting: Yeas, 812½; nays, 110½.

As soon as the platform with the gold plank was adopted the silver men from Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah, headed by their leaders, arose and marched out of the convention hall, renouncing the Republican party and its declaration of principles.

The siege of Puerto Ortiz, Honduras, incident to the recent civil war in Nicaragua, has been raised.

MCKINLEY THE MAN.

Nominated by Republicans for President.

HOBART IS SECOND.

Both Candidates Nominated on First Ballot.

Nominations Are Made Unanimous and Delegates and Spectators Go Wild with Enthusiasm—Platform Adopted Advocating the Single Gold Standard—Free-Coinage Delegates Sever Their Connection with Former Associates—Detailed Description of Closing Scenes of the Convention.

The Republican national convention completed its work Thursday night. William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President and Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice-President on a platform that declares for a protective tariff and the single gold standard. The total vote cast for McKinley was 661½. Reed received 84½, Quay 60½, Morton 58, Allison 35½ and Cameron 1. No sooner had the chairman announced the result than Senator Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts moved to make the nomination unanimous. Among the first to second this were Gen. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Thomas Platt of New York. Gen. Henderson of Iowa followed. Amid a storm of howls, tooting of fish horns, waving of banners and the playing of the band the nomination was so great that the chairman could not be heard.

When Senator Foraker, as chairman of the Ohio delegation, arose and cast 46 votes for the Buckeye man, the ballot stood 467½ for McKinley. Instantly the convention burst into a storm of enthusiasm. The roll call was continued, but it was only a matter of form. There was a moment of suspense until the vote had been announced, and then the vast assemblage burst into cheers and shouts of the wildest enthusiasm.

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