

THE FIRST DAY.

Temporary Organization of the Republican Convention.

Chairman Fassett Enlarges on the Work Performed and the Issues Ahead—Orations at the Mention of Leaders—Reed's speech.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 8.—An ugly, threatening day, and delegates in thorough fighting mood, ill-natured almost to the point of savagery, were the marked features of the opening of the republican national convention to choose a candidate for the presidency of the United States.

ORGANIZING THE CONVENTION. It was fitting, perhaps, that the patriotic airs of "Columbia," "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and "The Star Spangled Banner" should be the prelude to the convention, and hardly had the last melody died away when Chairman Clarkson, of the national committee, capped the tenth republican national convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. William Brush, chancellor of the University of Dakota of Mitchell, S. D.

Michael H. DeYoung, of California, one of the secretaries of the national committee, read the official call for the convention, and five minutes were consumed in this and other monotonous proceedings.

"Gentlemen of the convention," then said Mr. Clarkson, "I am instructed by the national committee to nominate for your temporary chairman Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of New York."

There was a momentous pause while the body awaited the action that might be taken by the Harrison wing in opposition to Mr. Fassett's selection. But the anticipated contest did not take place. No one was placed in nomination in opposition to Mr. Fassett, and when the question was submitted there was not an opposing vote to Mr. Fassett's election.

"Your temporary chairman, gentlemen," was the introduction with which Mr. Clarkson presented Mr. Fassett to the convention. The expected Blaine

demonstration was forthcoming when Mr. Fassett attempted to speak. One prolonged cheer resounded through the hall and galleries, and Blaine delegates arose as a man to salute their chairman. Mr. Fassett said, as soon as he could be heard:

Mr. Chairman and Fellow Republicans: For the distinguished honor which you have conferred upon me I am very grateful. I approach the duties of presiding officer with extreme diffidence and an sustained only by a reliance upon your generous forbearance and cooperation. It is eminently fitting that a republican convention should be held in a temple erected for the display of the products of protection to American industries and in this beautiful city of Minneapolis, at once the joy and the pride of the giant west. This city, which just about equals in age the republican party, with its prosperous mills and factories and workshops and its generous and happy homes, abounds in object lessons, teaching the truth in any words the sound wisdom of republican doctrines when epitomized as facts.

We are not to exercise one of the highest privileges of our citizenship. As trustees of 100,000 of voting republicans, gathered from every state and territory in the union, it becomes our duty to formulate for the inspection of the people the beliefs and purposes of our party relative to the living political questions of national importance, and to those that man shall be our guide, and we feel we shall be most sure of establishing those beliefs in the form of laws.

We are here not as warring factions, struggling to win supremacy under favorite leaders, but as members of one great party looking to select from the shining roll of our honored great men that type of statesmen which shall be regarded as the soundest and most complete embodiment of the cardinal doctrines of our party. There is not a republic here, but a man whose heart does not burn with ardor for triumph in the impending campaign. We are all eager for success; we are here to make the necessary preliminary arrangements and we hope to make them in the right way and in the right spirit.

There is ever a time when it is proper for republicans to differ; it is precisely on such occasions as this, when they are met together for the express purpose of reaching ultimate unity through the clash and contest of present differences.

In the wide reaching and delicate business of agreeing upon the standard bearers for a great party there is abundant opportunity for honest efforts to hold and express honest differences of opinion; the more determined the contests and collision, the more complete will be the final unanimity. The air is always sweeter and purer after a storm. It is our right now to oppose each other; it will be our duty to unite tomorrow. Our differences should end at the convention doors and will end there.

The eyes of all the republicans at home and the eyes of all our adversaries are intently fixed on this convention. The nation is watching us—our enemies to criticize, our friends to ratify. The responsibility is enormous, but you will act wisely. The republican party has never yet made a mistake in its choice of candidates; it will not make a mistake here. All over this broad land the bonfires are being set to be lighted, the flags ready to be unfurled and the republicans at home are waiting to shout an approval of your choice. The history of our party since 1816 is the history of our country. There is not a single page but shines brighter for some act or some word of some great republican. Count me over your chosen heroes whom we are teaching our children to love and adore; you shall name republicans—Lincoln, Seward, Grant, Sherman, Garfield, Logan, Harrison and Blaine. These are a few of our heroes and we may proudly turn to our democratic friends with the defiant challenge: "Match them." These men became great and accomplished great.

I have not the time even to count over the long list of work performed by them. You are all familiar with the story. The irrepressible South undertaken and concluded; slavery abolished; public credit re-established; the constitution of the union restored and re-enacted; the old flag washed of every stain and new stars added to its glory; the wide west thrown open to easy access and settlement; the policy of protection to American labor and American industry established, developed and vindicated; the markets of the world opened to the persuasive idea of reciprocity; the opening of the American republics to the products of the American workshop and the Amer-

THE SECOND DAY.

Gov. McKinley Takes the Permanent Chairmanship—A Magnificent Ovation—The Governor Defends Protection.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 9.—The second session of the republican national convention was set for 11 o'clock but was not really opened until 11:45 o'clock, so slow were the delegates in gathering.

The hall was crowded almost to its utmost capacity when Chairman Fassett pounded for order.

The proceedings were opened by Bishop H. H. Whipple, of Minneapolis with prayer.

L. E. Walker, of Beatrice, Neb., on behalf of the Nebraska delegation presented Temporary Chairman Fassett with a gavel made from trees grown on the first homestead in Nebraska. The gavel, he said, was of wood of hard ingrowth and was inland with silver.

S. C. Lockwood, of Idaho, presented the report of the committee on organization. A wild scene took place when the committee reported Gov. William McKinley, of Ohio, for permanent chairman.

A magnificent ovation greeted the governor when he stepped to the chair on the platform. Temporary Chairman Fassett introduced his successor, saying: "The chairman, gentlemen of the convention. Before presenting to you your permanent chairman, the chair desires to thank you most heartily for the kind forbearance which you have extended to him. I now have the honor and the distinguished pleasure to introduce Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio."

Temporary Chairman Fassett retired amid great applause and there was prolonged and renewed cheers and waving of banners, after which Gov. McKinley spoke as follows:

I thank you for the honor of presiding over the ninth quadrennial convention of the republican party. [Applause.] Republicanism means something. It has always meant something. [Applause.] Republican conventions say what they mean and mean what they say. [Applause.] They declare principles and policies and purposes and when invested with power execute and enforce them. [Applause.] The first national convention of the republican party was thirty-six years ago in the city of Philadelphia. The platform of the great convention reads to-day more like inspiration than the affirmation of a political party. [Great applause.] Every provision of that great instrument made by the fathers of our party is in the statutes of our country to-day. [Applause.] Every one of them has been embodied into public law and that cannot be said of the platform of any other political organization in this or any other country of the world. [Cheers.]

We are for a protective tariff and for reciprocity. [Great applause.] We propose to take no backward step upon either one of these great republican principles. [Applause.] We stand for a protective tariff because it represents the American home, the American fire, the American family, the American girl, the American boy and the highest possibility of American citizenship. [Applause.] We propose to raise our money to pay public expenses by taxing the products of other nations rather than by taxing the products of our own. [Applause.] The democratic party believes in direct taxation, that is in taxing ourselves, but we don't believe in that principle, so long as we can find anybody else to tax. Our protective tariff not only does everything which a revenue tax is doing, raising all needed revenues, but a protective tariff does more. A protective tariff encourages and stimulates American industries and gives the widest possibilities to American genius and American effort. Does anybody know what tariff reform is? [No, no, and laughter.] And that is to be the platform of our political opponents this year. What does it mean? You say Grover Cleveland's utterances. From the first one he made in New York when he said he did not know anything about the tariff until his last one in Rhode Island, you come away ignorant and uninformed as to what tariff reform means. Since the war there have been three great tariff reform bills proposed by democratic leaders, none of them alike, neither of them with the same tariff list, neither of them with the same rates of duty, but all made by the democratic party upon the same principle to symbolize and present tariff reform. You may go to Mills, you may go to Springer, and you will find they differ totally; but you may go to the house of representatives at Washington which was elected distinctively upon what they call a tariff reform issue, with the tariff list in the majority in the house, and what do you find? They pass three bills. Let me name them: First, free tin plate, leaving sheet steel from which it is made, tariffed; that is, the finished product free and the raw material bearing a duty. Second, free wool to the manufacturer of hosiery, cloth, and the consumer. Third, free cotton ties to the cotton states and tariffed wool iron to all the rest of the states. That is their idea of tariff reform.

Honry Bingham, of Pennsylvania, presented the report of the rules committee and it was adopted by acclamation.

Ex-Governor Foraker arose in response to the call for the committee on resolutions and requested further time to consider the resolutions. An extension of time was granted and the roll of states was called for the names of the new national committee.

When Iowa was called and the re-election of Clarkson, the Blaine leader, was announced, cheer after cheer followed from the Blaine delegates. A similar demonstration greeted the report of the names of J. H. Manley, of Maine, and William Mahone, of Virginia, and when Missouri was called and William Warner presented the name of Richard C. Kerns the Harrison delegates made a grand counter-demonstration.

Various resolutions and petitions which had been introduced and sent to the clerk's desk were read by title and referred to the committee on resolutions.

"The next thing on the list is the nomination of candidates for the presidency," said Chairman McKinley. A glance at the rules showed that nominations could not be made under the rules until the reports of the committees had been received, and on motion of Hon. M. H. De Young, of California, the convention adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

ARM TORN FROM THE SOCKET. QUINCY, Ill., June 9.—Shortly after work commenced in the Cadogan Thatcher job printing office the foreman, E. H. Delebar, started to untangle a belt, when his hand was caught and his right arm jerked clear from the socket, man and arm falling at once on the floor.

His Father is Mad Also. QUINCY, Ill., June 9.—Dr. Alex F. Lee, one of Quincy's most prominent physicians, has become suddenly insane and is now in jail awaiting an examination. His father has been an inmate of a Missouri insane asylum for three years.

There are no doubt exceptions, but as a general rule when a stump speaker talks of marshaling his facts he means that he is getting them into lyn'—Boston Transcript.

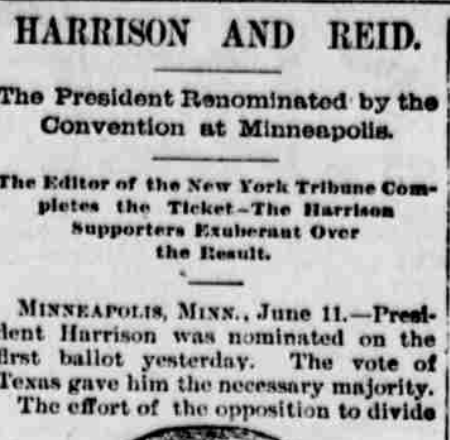
A variety show is on the road in which a Japanese "artist" walks barefooted up a sort of ladder composed of axes with the sharp edges upmost. This is probably the climb-ax of the show.

HARRISON AND REID.

The President Renominated by the Convention at Minneapolis.

The Editor of the New York Tribune Completes the Ticket—The Harrison Supporters Exultant Over the Result.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., June 11.—President Harrison was nominated on the first ballot yesterday. The vote of Texas gave him the necessary majority. The effort of the opposition to divide



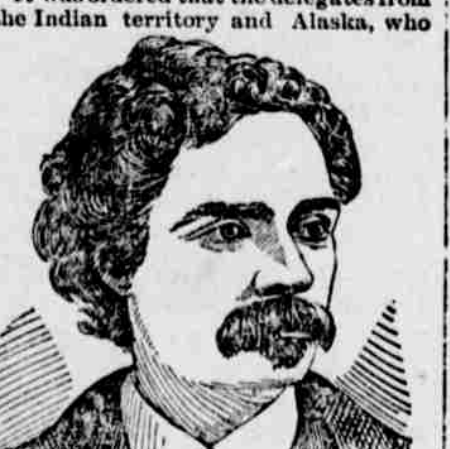
PRESIDENT HARRISON.

the strength of the Harrison men by springing McKinley failed totally. As soon as the renomination was assured the whole convention went wild and Blaine hats were tossed around as foot balls.

At the conclusion of the call of states ex-Gov. Sewell, of New Jersey, moved that the convention proceed to ballot. Amid great applause the motion prevailed and a moment of intense suspense followed as the chairmen of the delegations of the various states proceeded to poll their delegations preparatory to responding to the roll call which would follow.

It was ordered that the delegates from the Indian territory and Alaska, who had remained seated, be allowed to vote upon the second ballot.

The following is the vote by states: Alabama—Harrison 13, McKinley 7. Arkansas—Harrison 13, McKinley 1. California—Harrison 8, McKinley 1, Blaine 2, Colorado—Blaine 3. Connecticut—Harrison 4, McKinley 8. Delaware—Blaine 1, McKinley 1, Harrison 4. Florida—Harrison 5. Georgia—Harrison 25. Idaho—Blaine 4. Illinois—Harrison 34, Blaine 14. Indiana—Harrison 30. Iowa—Harrison 39, Blaine 8, McKinley 1. Kansas—Harrison 11, McKinley 9. Kentucky—Harrison 22, Blaine 2, McKinley 1, one absent. Louisiana—Harrison 8, Blaine 8. Maryland—Harrison 14, McKinley 2. Massachusetts—Harrison 13, Blaine 1, McKinley 11. Michigan—Harrison 7, Blaine 2, McKinley 19. Minnesota—Harrison 8, Blaine 9, McKinley 1. Mississippi—Harrison 13, Blaine 4. Missouri—Blaine 4, Harrison 28, McKinley 2. Montana—Blaine 1, Harrison 3. Nebraska—Blaine 9, Harrison 8, McKinley 1, Blaine—Blaine 12. Nevada—Harrison 18, McKinley 1. New Hampshire—Harrison 4, Blaine 2, Reed 1, Lincoln 1. New Jersey—Blaine 2, Harrison 18. New York—Blaine 33, Harrison 27, McKinley 1. North Carolina—Blaine 25, Harrison 18, McKinley 1. North Carolina official poll—Blaine 24, Harrison 17, McKinley 1. North Dakota—Harrison 2, Blaine 4. Ohio—McKinley 41, Harrison 2. Ohio's vote caused great cheering McKinley challenges the vote. Foraker says he cannot. McKinley said he was a delegate and cast no vote. Ohio official polled—Harrison 1, McKinley 40. Oregon—Blaine 6, McKinley 7. Pennsylvania—Harrison 19, Blaine 3, McKinley 42. Rhode Island—Blaine 5, Harrison 1, McKinley 1, Reed 7. South Carolina—Blaine 3, Harrison 13, McKinley 2. Tennessee—Blaine 7, Harrison 17. Texas—Harrison 22, Reed 2, Blaine 6. Totals—Harrison 331, McKinley 181, Blaine 17, Reed 4, Lincoln 1.



WHITE LAW REID.

As soon as the vote of Texas had been cast, Chairman McKinley moved to make Harrison's nomination unanimous, amid cries of "Roll call;" "sit down" from all over the hall. A delegate objected, claiming the rules could not be waived, but McKinley said they could by a two-thirds vote.

McKinley then said the states not reached van ed to record their votes. That was what he wanted and he withheld his motion and the roll call of the states was continued.

A delegate moved to adjourn until 8 o'clock p. m. and the convention adjourned until that hour.

President Harrison was then renominated by acclamation. White Law Reid, the well-known editor of the New York Tribune, secured the nomination for vice-president, and the convention adjourned sine die.

Lost in the Arizona Desert. TUCSON, Ariz., June 11.—J. A. Vanhorn, who was lost on the desert sixty miles west of Tucson, was brought in, and was eight days without water. He subsisted on cacti of the desert and some canned fruit he found near by two skeleton human beings. When found he was in a helpless condition. His tale of suffering is one of horror. Martin Weir, his partner, who went after the rescuing party, was also a great sufferer. He lost forty pounds in weight from suffering while hunting his way out of the desert to rest as distance. Both men are physically wrecked.

PRELIMINARY TEST.

The Harrison Men in a Strong Majority—They Go Wild on Announcement of the Victory.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—But a short session of the republican national convention was held yesterday morning, a recess being taken until the evening, at which time the committee on credentials made the following majority report:

After considerable discussion a vote was taken, which showed the Harrison men to be in a good majority.

A mighty yell greeted the announcement of the Harrison victory. The figures were "463 1/2 years and 430—" The words were left unfinished. Although the actual figures in the negative were 433 the president's friends left the word "three" unheard in the din. Canes, hats and handkerchiefs, everything that could be grabbed, were swung wildly in triumph, while the dome seemed to tremble with the terrific roars of applause.

Mr. Depew, the leader of the Harrison forces, was asked if he was satisfied with the test. "Yes," he replied, smiling, "and we will be twenty-five votes stronger on the main question."

Ex-Senator Platt, of New York, said: "I would prefer not to give an opinion until a later ballot is taken." Chairman Clarkson said: "I cannot tell exactly what its significance is. There were enough absent in Louisiana and one or two of the states to leave Harrison short of a majority when we consider the scattering votes that will be cast for dark horses. I don't give up the fight yet."

After much debate and confusion the convention at 1:35 a. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock to-day.

WORKINGMEN ACT.

A Delegation of the New York Reform League at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 10.—The New York labor delegation of the Workingmen's Reform League and Associated Trades of New York city, met at the Windsor hotel in this city yesterday and determined to circulate 1,000 copies of the resolutions adopted by the associated trades of New York city composed of eleven unions with 8,000 membership Wednesday, May 21, declaring that the record of President Harrison for the last three years had shown that he was the most eligible candidate for the workingmen's and farmers' suffrage of all mentioned and demanding his renomination and adding "his inception of the bimetallic conference will do much to smooth the disensions which now exist in financial matters between citizens of different sections of the country and will ultimately settle in the interest of the whole people." They further say that he is a believer in the protection of the workingmen from the pauper contract labor of Europe and Asia and his patriotism is shown by his firmness in the Chilean, Italian and Behring sea affairs. The resolutions pledge the working and farmer vote of the state to him as the candidate of the republican party.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chair to present this resolution to the republican national convention at Minneapolis on June 7.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chair to present this resolution to the republican national convention at Minneapolis on June 7.

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed by the chair to present this resolution to the republican national convention at Minneapolis on June 7.

PASSED AWAY.

Death of Sidney Dillon, the Railway Magnate, Occurred in New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Sidney Dillon, the railroad magnate, until recently president of the Union Pacific system, died at his home here at 11 o'clock yesterday. He had been ill for several weeks and in bad health for some time. It was owing to the latter that he had recently resigned the presidency of the Union Pacific. Mr. Dillon was a remarkable man with an interesting history.

Altogether he had built more miles of railroad track than any other man in the United States. His name had almost always been associated with that of some railroad. He began railroad contracting in 1840 on the Boston & Albany road and since that had built nearly thirty different lines. He was 70 years old and very wealthy.

ORIENTAL BANK SUSPENSION.

The Effect in No Way Comparable With the Crash of Baring Bros. & Co.

London, June 10.—The effect of the Oriental bank suspension, which was announced Wednesday afternoon, is in no way comparable with the crash of Baring Bros. & Co. The suspension had been to a large extent discounted, but notwithstanding this it has exercised a depressing influence on the markets generally and is causing discussion regarding the position of other eastern houses. Shares of the Indian and Chinese bank fell one to two points. Ten pound shares of the New Oriental bank were eagerly offered Tuesday at three points. The insurance rate of deposits was 5 per cent. The depositors will probably only suffer from delay and will eventually obtain their deposits in full. The prospects for the shareholders, however, are doubtful.

HIGHBINDER OUTRAGE.

A Reward of \$500 Offered for the Death of Christian Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—The Chinese highbinder has offered a reward of \$500 to any highbinder who will kill Christian Chinese and have also sent warning letters to missionaries in this city, declaring that if they continue to rescue female slaves from Chinese brothels their lives will pay the penalty.

Such a letter has been received by Miss Margaret Culbertson, superintendent of the Presbyterian mission and by several other people active in this work. The letter also demands that Miss Culbertson release forty women and girls now in the home.

Copies of the same warning were sent to Editor Worley of the Chronicle and his sister, who have been engaged in Chinese mission work for years.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The Principles of the Party as Reported to the National Convention by the Committee on Resolutions.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—The following is the full text of the platform as completed by the committee on resolutions:

The representatives of the republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi river, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1856, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, work-shops and mines, and make the following declaration of principles:

We reaffirm the doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth already. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the republican congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except in small quantities, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1856.

We denounce the efforts of the democratic majority of the house of representatives to destroy our tariff laws by piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and iron ores, the chief products of a number of states, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the republican policy of reciprocity, upon which our export trade has vastly increased, and the new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a republican administration, our present tariff eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

The American people, from tradition and interest favor bi-metallicism, and the republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the workers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen demand that every dollar, whether of coin issued by the government, shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our government to secure an international conference, to accept such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be cast in secret, and as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, the rich or poor, native or foreign born, this sovereign right guaranteed by the constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the parity of a coin shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every state.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens, for political reasons, in certain southern states.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile industry and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag, the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers, entangling alliances with none; and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulations for the restriction of criminal, pauper and contagious immigration.

We favor efficient legislation by congress to protect the life and limb of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective states that will protect employes engaged in state commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

The republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed, and recognizes the dignity of manhood, irrespective of faith, color or nationality; it sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, and our approval of all agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

We reaffirm our opposition declared in the republican platform of 1856 to all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws, and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free delivery service of the post office by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the republican platform of 1856, pledging the reduction of letter postage of cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the post office department and the highest class of postal service.

We commend the spirit of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the republican party of the laws enforcing the same.